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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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1914

COLORADO

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1914, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city or state in which it was located. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value. As a rule, the same designation is used for the industry wherever it appears, although all of the products indicated by this designation were not manufactured in the state or city for which these statistics are presented. In some instances the wording is changed so as to more correctly describe the products represented. For a number of industries subclasses are shown which indicate more definitely the kind of products.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. At the census of 1909 the figures for kindred industries were combined. This practice, as a rule, has been followed in compiling the statistics of 1914 when placed in comparison with those for 1909 and prior years. The comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, therefore, does not show separately all the industries given for 1914 in the detailed statement for the state.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. In comparative tables covering the census of 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures according to the classification that was employed at the earlier censuses.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day an earlier date was chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The average thus obtained approximates the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined for any state, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation. This total, however, is shown for the different cities, because the limited area and greater regularity of employment largely overcame the objection incident to its publication for the separate states or the United States.

(2)

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added to give the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and represent the approximate number who would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year, whereas the actual number to whom the total wages were paid would be larger.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The taxes include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and state, county, and local taxes. In some instances the amount of the corporation tax for 1914 had not been ascertained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of interest or depreciation, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use, since in most cases an engine or motor is not required to deliver continuously its full rated horsepower.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.

COLORADO.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General character of the state.—Colorado was admitted to the Union as a state in 1876. With a gross area of 103,948 square miles, of which 103,658 represent land surface, it ranked seventh in size among the states. The eastern portion lies in the Great Western Plain, and the central and western parts are in the Rocky Mountain region. In 1914 there were in Colorado 29,530 square miles of unappropriated and unreserved public lands; 22,746 square miles in national forests; and 756 square miles in Indian reservation. The inhabitants of the state in 1900 numbered 539,700, and in 1910, 799,024; and its estimated population in 1914 was 910,000. In total population Colorado ranked thirty-second among the states in 1910; and in density of population it ranked thirty-ninth, with 7.7 inhabitants per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 5.2.

The urban population in 1910—that is, the population residing in incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, was 404,840, or 50.7 per cent of the total, as against 48.3 per cent in 1900. There were in the state in 1914, seven cities each having an estimated population of more than 10,000; Boulder, Colorado Springs, Denver, Fort Collins, Greeley, Pueblo, and Trinidad. These cities, whose aggregate population in that year formed 41 per cent of the estimated total population of Colorado, reported 40.1 per cent of the value of the state's manufactured products.

The transportation facilities of the state are good, Denver being a center for most of the main lines of the Rocky Mountain region. The steam-railway mileage in 1914, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 5,739, and the electric-railway mileage in 1912 (the latest year for which statistics are available) was 429.

In 1909 nearly one-fifth of the total land area of the state was in farms. The total value of farm crops was \$50,974,958, the most important products being hay and forage, valued at \$17,282,276, and cereals, valued at \$14,787,519. The value of domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms during the same year was \$24,208,175.

The mineral output in Colorado in 1914, according to the annual report of the United States Geological Survey, was valued at \$52,161,660, the leading products being gold, valued at \$19,883,105, and coal, valued at \$13,601,718. Zinc and silver were also important products. The state ranked tenth among the states in total value of mineral output, second in production of gold, fourth in zinc, fifth in silver, and eighth in coal.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—The value of the manufactured products of Colorado in 1914 was \$136,839,321; the average number of wage earners employed in its manufacturing industries was 27,278; and the value added by manufacture, which is the best measure of the importance of the manufacturing industry, amounted to \$47,083,019. In 1914 the state ranked, among the states, thirty-second in value of products, thirty-sixth in number of wage earners, and thirty-third in value added by manufacture. The corresponding rankings in 1909 were thirty-first, thirty-sixth, and thirtieth, respectively. The value of the manufactured products of Colorado in 1914 and 1909 represented six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total for the United States; the corresponding proportion for 1904 was seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

Table 1 summarizes the more important data relative to all classes of manufactures combined in the state for the censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899, and gives the percentages of increase from census to census.

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1899	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	2,126	2,034	1,606	1,323	4.5	26.7	21.4
Persons engaged.....	33,715	34,115	25,888	(²)	-1.2	31.8	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,716	1,722	1,398	(²)	-0.3	23.2	.....
Salaried employees.....	4,721	4,326	2,677	1,870	9.1	61.6	43.2
Wage earners (average number).....	27,278	28,067	21,813	19,498	-2.8	28.7	11.9
Primary horsepower.....	162,828	154,615	124,907	43,434	5.3	23.8	187.6
Capital.....	\$181,776,339	\$162,667,801	\$107,663,500	\$58,172,865	11.7	51.1	85.1
Salaries and wages.....	26,567,617	25,560,026	18,649,408	13,766,364	3.9	37.1	35.5
Salaries.....	6,367,863	5,647,684	3,549,043	2,058,798	12.8	59.1	72.4
Wages.....	20,199,754	19,912,342	15,100,365	11,707,566	1.4	31.9	29.0
Paid for contract work.....	556,432	308,002	294,358	(²)	80.7	4.6	.....
Rent and taxes (including internal revenue).....	2,195,394	2,003,281	³ 1,020,434	(²)	9.6	.....	.....
Cost of materials.....	89,756,302	80,490,904	63,114,397	60,750,784	11.5	27.5	3.9
Value of products.....	136,839,321	130,044,312	100,143,999	89,067,879	5.2	29.9	12.4
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	47,083,019	49,553,408	37,029,602	28,317,095	-5.0	33.8	30.8

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where comparable figures can not be given. ² Figures not available ³ Exclusive of internal revenue.

There were marked increases in the manufactures of the state during the three census periods. The increase was much greater during the five-year periods ending with 1904 and 1909 than during the period

ending with 1914. From 1899 to 1914 the capital invested in manufacturing industries more than trebled; the horsepower used in developing these industries increased almost four times; and the amount paid for salaries and wages almost doubled.

The largest percentage of increase for the period 1909-1914 was in the amount paid for contract work (80.7). This increase is not an indication of the growth of the manufactures of the state, but of the method of operation. For the five-year period from 1909 to 1914

the capital invested increased by \$19,108,538, or 11.7 per cent; the cost of materials, \$9,265,398, or 11.5 per cent; and the value of products, \$6,795,009, or 5.2 per cent. The value added by manufacture decreased \$2,470,389, or 5 per cent.

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in 1914, and gives percentages of increase for the three five-year periods from 1899 to 1914.

Table 2

INDUSTRY.	CENSUS OF 1914.								PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹								
	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.			Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.		1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	2,126	27,278	100.0	\$136,839,321	100.0	\$47,083,019	100.0		-2.8	28.7	11.9	5.2	29.9	12.4	-5.0	33.8	30.8
Sugar, beet.....	13	2,268	8.3	17,635,556	12.9	4,278,527	9.1		.....	166.8	-5.4	31.8	190.5	-23.5	49.7	151.3	-12.9
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	16	777	2.8	12,726,127	9.3	2,039,201	4.3		17.9	16.6	-10.3	-4.2	36.1	30.2	-8.0	21.3	46.7
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	83	393	1.4	7,535,633	5.5	1,099,855	2.3		39.4	15.6	0.3	0.9	27.3	47.9	-2.1	24.1	44.6
Printing and publishing.....	475	2,173	8.0	7,027,420	5.1	5,050,252	10.7		-8.2	24.4							
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	25	4,349	15.9	6,821,673	5.0	4,239,178	9.0		8.9	30.8	13.6	4.0	24.7	67.4	7.2	52.3	39.3
Bread and other bakery products.....	285	1,082	4.0	4,785,318	3.5	2,143,312	4.6		21.7	32.7	59.5	20.6	49.4	65.3	28.2	42.9	57.7
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	130	1,369	5.0	4,575,315	3.3	2,453,581	5.2		-24.5			-22.5			-20.9		
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	61	291	1.1	3,596,565	2.6	684,901	1.5					53.7			64.7		
Liquors, malt.....	11	451	1.7	3,022,521	2.2	1,825,353	3.9		6.4	41.3	7.1	-8.7	56.2	8.8	-24.0	44.6	-0.3
Lumber and timber products.....	219	1,330	4.9	2,463,127	1.8	1,555,278	3.3		-39.3	53.1	-5.1	-41.1	67.6	-5.3	-44.2	64.9	9.9
Canning and preserving.....	26	684	2.5	1,798,129	1.3	708,465	1.5		32.0	64.4	32.9	17.7	86.1	102.2	-17.3	118.4	151.3
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	387	1.4	1,587,964	1.2	1,025,712	2.2		2.2	26.5	180.7	7.9	82.9	53.9	52.6	37.0	
Confectionery.....	41	459	1.7	1,329,531	1.0	618,292	1.3		31.5	46.0	56.2	30.0	49.3	63.1	25.8	100.5	
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	46	614	2.3	1,194,477	0.9	782,713	1.7		-46.0	17.0	19.6	-43.3	31.3	49.8	-47.4	30.0	38.8
Marble and stone work.....	29	487	1.8	1,192,891	0.9	994,876	2.1		82.4	25.9	-46.9	90.6		-10.1	145.1	2.8	-18.3
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	24	218	0.8	1,180,202	0.9	288,814	0.6		38.9			164.0	219.3	66.7	64.2	162.7	31.4
Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	9	79	0.3	1,168,373	0.9	238,674	0.5					52.1					
Leather goods.....	37	218	0.8	842,028	0.6	381,742	0.8			53.7	13.6		82.7	30.5		61.4	57.1
Tobacco, cigars.....	76	330	1.2	805,188	0.6	418,512	0.9		-22.7	-11.2	42.7	-21.2	4.3	44.0	-37.0	3.1	44.2
Ice, manufactured.....	32	231	0.8	654,429	0.5	472,501	1.0		-8.0	81.9	48.4	14.7	51.6	84.3	6.3	45.6	78.3
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	11	84	0.3	533,987	0.4	161,920	0.3		-28.2			-13.2	107.8		-33.9	82.8	
Mineral and soda waters.....	55	134	0.5	516,039	0.4	279,263	0.6		0.8	25.5		-11.2	39.0		-21.4	24.6	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	42	143	0.5	504,647	0.3	268,674	0.6		37.5			77.8	88.1	-52.1	78.1	65.9	-30.5
All other industries.....	372	8,727	32.0	53,342,181	39.0	15,073,423	32.0										

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 30; a minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100, or where comparable figures can not be given.

Separate statistics are presented for 23 industries, or industry groups, for each of which products valued at more than \$500,000 were reported for 1914. These industries include 2 with products exceeding \$10,000,000 each in value, 3 with products between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, 12 with products between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and 6 with products valued at less than \$1,000,000 each.

Among those included under the head of "all other industries" are the following, which have products exceeding in value some of those presented in the table: Smelting, lead; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; iron and steel, blast furnaces; coke, not including gas-house coke; explosives; smelting and refining, zinc; cement; chemicals; sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and clothing, men's, the statistics for which can not be shown separately without the possibility of disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

The industries in this table are arranged in the order of their importance as shown by value of products, but the arrangement would vary considerably from that given if based on average number of wage earners or value added by manufacture. The beet-sugar industry ranked first in value of products but second in number of wage earners and value added by manufacture. Slaughtering and meat packing ranked second in value of products, but sixth in value added by manufacture and seventh in number of wage earners. Flour milling and gristmilling ranked third in value of products, ninth in value added by manufacture, and thirteenth in number of wage earners. Printing and publishing ranked fourth in value of products, first in value added by manufacture, and third in number of wage earners. The operations of steam-railroad repair shops ranked first in number of wage earners, fifth in value of work done, and third in value added by manufacture. Foundries and ma-

chine shops ranked seventh in value of products and fourth in value added by manufacture and number of wage earners.

In rank according to value of products, there were a few changes in 1914, as compared with 1909. Of the more important industries shown in the table, slaughtering and meat packing, flour milling and gristmilling, printing and publishing, and the operations of steam-railroad repair shops held the same relative rank in 1914 as in 1909. Separate statistics for the manufacture of sugar from beets are shown for the first time in 1914 in this state, and as the industry is the most important one in the state for which figures can be given, it takes first place in rank, and the other industries in that year are lowered relatively by one. Bread and other bakery products, foundry and machine-shop products, butter, cheese, and condensed milk, and the malt-liquor industry, ranking sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, respectively, in 1914, were seventh, fifth, ninth, and eighth, respectively, in 1909. For the remainder of the industries slight changes from census to census are noticeable.

Sugar, beet.—This industry was not shown for Colorado in 1909, as to have done so would have disclosed individual operations, hence no comparison can be made with that year. In 1914 Colorado ranked first among beet-sugar producing states with 13 establishments employing 2,268 wage earners, which represented 8.3 per cent of all the wage earners employed in manufacturing industries in the state. The value of products was \$17,635,556, or 12.9 per cent of the total value of manufactures; and the value added by manufacture was \$4,278,527, or 9.1 per cent of the total for the state.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—In 1914, 16 establishments were reported as engaged in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in Colorado, as compared with 13 in 1909. During the five-year period 1909–1914 the total value of products increased from \$9,656,810 to \$12,726,127, or 31.8 per cent; the average number of wage earners from 659 to 777, or 17.9 per cent; and the value added by manufacture from \$1,362,031 to \$2,039,201, or 49.7 per cent. Eight of the 16 establishments reported for the industry were located in Denver, and the value of their output represented 88.2 per cent of the total reported for the industry in the state.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—Reports were received for 83 establishments in 1914 doing merchant grinding, as compared with 77 in 1909. There was also an increase in number of wage earners of 111, or 39.4 per cent; but decreases in value of products of \$332,073, or 4.2 per cent; and in value added by manufacture of \$95,537, or 8 per cent. Machinery is used largely in the industry and comparatively few employees are required, therefore the proportional value added to the raw material by manufacture is small in comparison with the corresponding proportions for most other industries.

Printing and publishing.—This classification includes the printing and publishing of books, newspapers, and periodicals; job printing; bookbinding and blank-book making; engraving, steel and copper plate; plate printing; and lithographing. Separate statistics for several branches of the industry are shown in Table 31.

In 1914 there were 475 establishments reported under the combined classification, which was nearly one-fourth of the total number of establishments in the state. There was an increase of 36, or 8.2 per cent, in number of establishments for the five-year period 1909 to 1914; and of \$65,699, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent, in value of products; but decreases in number of wage earners of 193, or 8.2 per cent; and in value added by manufacture, \$105,357, or 2.1 per cent.

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—The statistics for this industry represent the work done in car shops operated by steam-railroad companies. The operations consist principally of repairs to rolling stock and equipment but includes also shopwork done for the track and bridge and building departments. Although there was a decrease of four establishments during the period 1909–1914, there was an increase of 356 in the number of wage earners employed. In 1914 there were 4,349 wage earners employed in the industry, which was 15.9 per cent of the total for all manufacturing establishments of the state, the largest number of wage earners reported for any of the industries shown separately. The value of the work done was \$6,821,673.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table 3 shows, for 1914 and 1909, the number of persons engaged in manufactures, distributed by sex, the average number of wage earners being distributed also by age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms."

Table 3

CLASS.	Census year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent of total.	
					Male.	Female.
All classes.....	1914	33,715	30,568	3,147	90.7	9.3
	1909	34,115	31,381	2,734	92.0	8.0
Proprietors and officials.....	1914	3,111	2,986	125	96.0	4.0
	1909	3,009	2,906	103	96.6	3.4
Proprietors and firm members..	1914	1,716	1,629	87	94.9	5.1
	1909	1,722	1,634	88	94.9	5.1
Salaried officers of corporations..	1914	439	444	25	94.7	5.3
	1909	422	413	9	97.9	2.1
Superintendents and managers..	1914	926	913	13	98.6	1.4
	1909	865	859	6	99.3	0.7
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	1914	3,326	2,622	704	78.8	21.2
	1909	3,039	2,518	521	82.9	17.1
Wage earners (average number).....	1914	27,278	24,960	2,318	91.5	8.5
	1909	28,067	25,957	2,110	92.5	7.5
16 years of age and over.....	1914	27,158	24,848	2,310	91.5	8.5
	1909	27,902	25,808	2,094	92.5	7.5
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	120	112	8	93.3	6.7
	1909	165	149	16	90.3	9.7

In 1914 the number of persons engaged in manufactures in the state was 33,715, of whom 27,278, or eight-tenths, were wage earners. A predominating proportion of the total number employed, 90.7 per cent, were males, a decrease, however, since 1909 when the proportion was 92 per cent. During the five-year period 1909-1914 there was a slight increase in the proportion of females employed in the state.

The largest number of females, 2,318, were employed as wage earners, but the largest proportion (21.2 per cent) were reported as clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.

Table 4 gives, for the several classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the percentages of increase from 1909 to 1914, and the per cent distribution at the two censuses.

Table 4

Table 4	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.									
	CLASS.	Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.			Per cent distribution.					
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
					1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
All classes.....	-1.2	-2.6	15.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Proprietors and officials.....	3.4	2.8	21.4	9.2	8.8	9.8	9.3	4.0	3.8	
Proprietors and firm members.....	-0.3	-0.3	.....	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	2.8	3.2
Salaried officers of corporations.....	11.1	7.5	.....	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3
Superintendents and managers.....	7.1	6.3	.....	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	0.4	0.2
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	9.4	4.1	35.1	9.9	8.9	8.6	8.0	22.4	19.1	
Wage earners (average number).....	-2.8	-3.8	9.9	80.9	82.3	81.7	82.7	73.7	77.2	
16 years of age and over.....	-2.7	-3.7	10.3	80.6	81.8	81.3	82.2	73.4	76.6	
Under 16 years of age.....	-27.3	-24.8	.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

With the exception of salaried officers of corporations, superintendents and managers, and clerks and other subordinate salaried employees, this table shows a decrease during the five-year period for each of the several classes of employees. The decrease in proprietors and firm members is due in part to changes in organization of ownership, as shown in Table 14. A number of the establishments operated by individuals or firms in 1909 were later incorporated, and the proprietors and firm members reported in 1909 were in some instances returned as salaried officials in 1914. There was a decrease of 27.3 per cent in wage earners under 16 years of age, but the proportion which this class formed of the total was only four-tenths of 1 per cent in 1914 and five-tenths of 1 per cent in 1909. The largest percentage of increase for both sexes combined, 11.1 per cent, is shown for salaried officers of corporations. Wage earners 16 years of age and over represented 80.6 per cent of the total number of persons employed in manufacturing industries in the state in 1914, as compared with 81.8 per cent in 1909.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1914 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See "Explanation of terms.") Table 5 makes this comparison according to occupational status.

Each of the classes given in this table, as well as the total for all classes combined, shows increases for the decade 1904-1914, and for the five-year period 1904-1909, while only one class, salaried employees, shows an increase for the five-year period 1909-1914. Salaried employees formed an increasing proportion

of the total from census to census, but wage earners decreased from 84.3 per cent of the total in 1904 to 80.9 per cent in 1914.

Table 5

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.							
	Number.			Per cent distribution.			Per cent of increase. ¹	
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1909-1914	1904-1909
Total.....	33,715	34,115	25,888	100.0	100.0	100.0	-1.2	31.8
Proprietors and firm members.....	1,716	1,722	1,398	5.1	5.0	5.4	-0.3	23.2
Salaried employees.....	4,721	4,326	2,677	14.0	12.7	10.3	9.1	61.6
Wage earners (average).....	27,278	28,067	21,813	80.9	82.3	84.3	-2.8	28.7

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The average number of wage earners employed and their per cent distribution as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and children under 16 years of age, are given in Table 6 for 1914, 1909, and 1904. The table also shows for some of the important industries separately a similar distribution of wage earners for 1914 and 1909.

For all industries combined, the proportion of male wage earners 16 years of age and over, as well as that for children under 16, has been less at each successive census, while the proportion of female wage earners has increased slightly during each five-year period. The actual number of male wage earners employed increased during the ten-year period 1904-1914, although there was a slight decrease during the five-year period 1909-1914.

Of the 18 industries for which separate figures are given in this table, 10 show an increase from 1909 to 1914 in the proportion of male wage earners, 7 an

increase in the proportion of females, and 5 an increase in proportion of children under 16 years of age.

Table 6

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
All industries.....	1914	27,278	91.1	8.5	0.4
	1909	28,067	92.0	7.5	0.6
	1904	21,813	92.4	6.2	1.4
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	1,082	68.2	31.0	0.8
	1909	889	71.2	27.1	1.7
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.	1914	614	97.9	1.5	0.7
	1909	1,136	98.2	0.3	1.4
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	1914	291	82.1	17.9	.....
	1909	210	77.6	22.4	.....
Canning and preserving.....	1914	684	52.0	47.2	0.7
	1909	518	33.2	66.0	0.8
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1914	4,349	99.9	(²)	(²)
	1909	3,993	99.9	0.1	.....
Confectionery.....	1914	459	39.9	59.3	0.9
	1909	349	39.9	60.1	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1914	393	99.5	0.2	0.3
	1909	282	99.6	.....	0.4
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	1914	218	95.4	4.6	.....
	1909	157	93.0	7.0	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	1,369	99.6	0.2	0.1
	1909	1,813	99.1	0.2	0.7
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914	387	99.7	0.3	.....
	1909	306	100.0	.....	.....
Ice, manufactured.....	1914	231	99.1	0.4	0.4
	1909	251	99.6	.....	0.4
Leather goods.....	1914	218	98.6	0.5	0.9
	1909	269	85.5	14.5	.....
Liquors, malt.....	1914	451	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	424	99.3	.....	0.7
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	1,330	99.6	0.3	0.1
	1909	2,190	98.9	1.0	0.1
Marble and stone work.....	1914	487	99.6	0.2	0.2
	1909	267	100.0	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1914	2,173	84.2	12.8	3.0
	1909	2,366	81.7	16.0	2.4
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1914	777	96.0	3.4	0.5
	1909	659	95.9	2.1	2.0
Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	330	82.4	17.3	0.3
	1909	427	80.8	18.3	0.9
All other industries.....	1914	11,435	91.7	8.2	0.2
	1909	11,561	93.6	6.1	0.3

¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number for all industries combined, see "Explanation of terms."

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The table shows the limited extent to which women and children are employed as wage earners in the state. The largest proportions of women employees were in the confectionery, bakery, and canning and preserving establishments. The largest proportion of children were employed in the printing and publishing establishments, where it represents 65 children, the largest number reported by any of the industries shown in the table. There were, however, only 120 children under 16 years of age employed in all industries in Colorado in 1914, as compared with 165 in 1909. In 1909 a small proportion of children was employed in the malt-liquor industry, but in 1914 none of this class was reported, and this is the only industry that employed exclusively male wage earners in that year.

Table 7 shows the average number and the per cent distribution of wage earners employed in each of the seven cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, classified according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over, according to sex, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 7

SEX AND AGE.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN—						
		Boulder.	Colorado Springs.	Denver.	Fort Collins.	Greeley.	Pueblo.	Trinidad.
Total.....	1914	90	538	11,062	85	170	908	236
	1909	.....	516	11,639	.....	.....	1,065	220
	1904	.....	410	9,672	.....	.....	941	.....
16 years of age and over:								
Male.....	1914	83	494	9,278	81	118	785	218
	1909	.....	459	10,102	.....	.....	953	206
	1904	.....	327	8,476	.....	.....	863	.....
Female.....	1914	4	30	1,709	4	51	119	18
	1909	.....	55	1,430	.....	.....	111	14
	1904	.....	51	1,048	.....	.....	75	.....
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	3	8	75	1	.....	4	.....
	1909	.....	2	107	.....	.....	1	.....
	1904	.....	32	148	.....	.....	3	.....
Per cent of total:								
16 years of age and over—								
Male.....	1914	92.2	91.8	83.9	95.3	69.4	86.5	92.4
	1909	.....	89.0	86.8	.....	.....	89.5	93.6
	1904	.....	79.8	87.6	.....	.....	91.7	.....
Female.....	1914	4.4	6.7	15.4	4.7	30.0	13.1	7.6
	1909	.....	10.7	12.3	.....	.....	10.4	6.4
	1904	.....	12.4	10.8	.....	.....	8.0	.....
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	.....	0.4	.....
	1909	.....	0.4	0.9	.....	.....	0.1	.....
	1904	.....	7.8	1.5	.....	.....	0.3	.....

¹ Figures do not agree with those published because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

Table 8 gives percentages of increase from census to census, based on figures in Table 7, for cities where per cent of increase can be computed.

Table 8

CITY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS. ¹				
	Period.	Total.	16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
Colorado Springs.....	1904-1914	31.2	51.1	.....	.....
	1909-1914	4.3	7.6	.....	.....
	1904-1909	25.9	40.4	.....	.....
Denver.....	1904-1914	14.4	9.5	63.1	-49.3
	1909-1914	-5.0	-8.2	19.5	-29.9
	1904-1909	20.3	19.2	36.5	-27.7
Pueblo.....	1904-1914	-3.5	-9.0	.....	.....
	1909-1914	-14.7	-17.6	7.2	.....
	1904-1909	13.2	10.4	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	1909-1914	7.3	5.8	.....	.....

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100 or where comparable figures can not be given.

The proportion of male wage earners 16 years of age and over is greatly in excess of that for females in every city. The cities in which the proportion of adult males in 1914 was below 90 per cent were Denver, Greeley, and Pueblo and in each of these places it was over 65 per cent. In Denver and Pueblo the proportion of male wage earners decreased from census to census. The proportions for all cities combined were 84.5 per cent for men, 14.8 per cent for women, and seven-tenths of 1 per cent for children.

In Denver, by far the most important city in the state in respect to number of wage earners employed, the percentage of males 16 years of age and over decreased from 86.8 in 1909 to 83.9 in 1914, and during the same period the percentage of adult females increased from 12.3 to 15.4, while that of children employed as wage earners decreased from nine-tenths of 1 per cent to seven-tenths of 1 per cent.

The highest percentage of increase in the total number of wage earners during the ten-year period 1904 to 1914 is shown for Colorado Springs, 31.2, and the next highest, 14.4, for Denver.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives, for all industries combined, the total number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for 1914 and 1909, and the average number employed during each month in 1904, together with the percentage which the number reported for each month forms of the greatest number reported for any month.

For 1914 the fall months show the greatest activity in the combined industries of the state, the maximum number (31,004) of wage earners appearing for October and the minimum number (24,519) for February. Although two of the important industries of the state—the beet sugar and canning and preserving—are seasonal, the fluctuations in employment are not great enough to influence the steadiness of employment for all industries. The year 1909 shows practically the same condition, the maximum month being November

and the minimum February, while in 1904 the maximum month was October and the minimum month January.

Table 9

WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

MONTH.	Number. ¹			Per cent of maximum.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
January.....	26,816	27,962	18,760	86.5	87.2	76.1
February.....	24,519	25,181	18,880	79.1	78.6	76.6
March.....	24,836	25,374	19,940	80.1	79.2	80.9
April.....	25,489	25,831	20,647	82.2	79.7	83.8
May.....	25,710	25,835	21,189	82.9	80.6	85.9
June.....	26,667	27,059	21,788	86.0	84.4	88.4
July.....	28,258	28,099	22,434	91.1	87.7	91.0
August.....	27,994	28,238	22,990	90.3	88.1	93.3
September.....	27,959	28,415	23,077	90.2	88.7	93.6
October.....	31,004	31,026	24,653	100.0	96.8	100.0
November.....	29,667	32,050	23,892	95.7	100.0	96.9
December.....	28,417	32,034	23,506	91.7	99.9	95.3

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during the month.

The greatest difference between the wage earners reported for the months of maximum or minimum employment in any one of the three census years was 6,869, or 21.4 per cent of the maximum, in 1909. The corresponding percentage for 1914 was 20.9.

Table 10 gives the total average number of wage earners employed during 1914, together with the total number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for the combined industries of the state, for a number of selected industries, and for the total industries of each of the seven cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 10

WAGE EARNERS: 1914.
[Month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by boldface figures and that of minimum by italic figures.]

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Average number employed during year.	Number employed on 15th day of the month or nearest representative day.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
All industries.....	27,278	26,816	<i>24,519</i>	24,836	25,489	25,710	26,667	28,258	27,994	27,959	31,004	29,667	28,417	79.1
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,082	<i>1,087</i>	1,038	1,048	1,060	1,040	1,087	1,107	1,135	1,134	1,096	1,101	1,101	91.4
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	614	<i>449</i>	508	527	605	667	788	777	716	627	598	580	526	57.0
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	291	<i>258</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>262</i>	296	303	329	325	307	295	283	292	285	78.1
Canning and preserving.....	684	<i>171</i>	176	207	230	263	490	1,575	1,645	1,519	1,083	550	299	10.4
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	4,349	4,150	4,100	4,133	<i>4,008</i>	4,037	4,205	4,688	4,702	4,605	4,679	4,564	4,317	85.2
Confectionery.....	459	<i>427</i>	<i>436</i>	<i>425</i>	<i>409</i>	453	457	426	436	485	506	514	534	76.5
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	393	<i>386</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>362</i>	364	<i>361</i>	364	<i>416</i>	429	428	418	<i>424</i>	84.1
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	218	295	290	252	163	134	<i>119</i>	141	171	255	283	258	255	40.3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1,369	1,420	1,365	1,360	1,356	1,377	1,425	1,392	1,388	1,375	1,354	1,317	<i>1,299</i>	91.2
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	387	<i>401</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>382</i>	423	436	441	412	377	353	350	358	<i>327</i>	74.1
Ice, manufactured.....	231	<i>159</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>185</i>	198	248	289	322	338	298	222	181	161	47.0
Leather goods.....	218	<i>212</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>230</i>	233	<i>209</i>	212	216	219	215	221	217	<i>218</i>	89.7
Liquors, malt.....	451	<i>459</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>452</i>	465	464	466	462	458	450	435	426	<i>422</i>	90.6
Lumber and timber products.....	1,330	1,161	1,168	1,093	1,105	1,240	1,505	1,643	1,547	1,431	1,466	1,302	1,299	66.5
Marble and stone work.....	487	<i>397</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>449</i>	470	520	583	526	510	521	535	494	<i>464</i>	63.0
Printing and publishing.....	2,173	2,170	2,168	2,217	2,174	2,144	2,156	2,148	<i>2,134</i>	2,164	2,192	2,204	2,205	96.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	777	<i>826</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>802</i>	807	784	830	730	<i>699</i>	<i>685</i>	800	790	<i>788</i>	82.5
Tobacco, cigars.....	330	<i>325</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>329</i>	332	336	<i>336</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>324</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>335</i>	94.7
All other industries.....	11,435	12,143	9,899	10,097	10,793	10,691	10,588	10,684	10,472	10,791	14,141	13,763	13,158	70.0
Total for cities.....	13,089	12,730	<i>12,531</i>	12,820	12,980	13,012	13,432	13,749	13,456	13,183	13,222	13,108	12,845	91.1
BOULDER.....	90	<i>83</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>85</i>	93	92	99	90	94	92	88	91	88	83.8
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	538	<i>505</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>520</i>	536	545	563	589	578	551	532	518	508	85.7
DENVER.....	11,062	10,836	<i>10,664</i>	10,935	11,041	11,024	11,373	11,343	11,115	11,115	11,180	11,129	10,906	93.8
FORT COLLINS.....	85	<i>77</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>86</i>	80	80	<i>82</i>	90	<i>93</i>	92	86	86	87	82.8
GREELEY.....	170	<i>109</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>114</i>	114	113	<i>121</i>	414	287	195	188	151	126	26.1
PUEBLO.....	908	<i>882</i>	<i>846</i>	<i>851</i>	876	931	968	987	966	899	909	895	886	85.7
TRINIDAD.....	236	<i>238</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>229</i>	240	227	<i>226</i>	236	240	239	239	238	244	92.6

Many of the important industries of the state show a fair degree of stability of employment of wage earners, although in some of the industries there is a marked variation in the number reported for the different months. The greatest fluctuation is shown for the canning and preserving industry, where the number of wage earners in January (171) formed but 10.4 per cent of the 1,645 in August. The manufacture of food preparations and of ice also show a great variation in the number of wage earners employed, the minimum month forming 40.3 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively, of the maximum month. The greatest stability of employment is shown for printing and publishing, for which the proportion the minimum number formed of the maximum was 96.3 per cent. Other industries showing but slight fluctuation are the bakeries, foundries and machine shops, and the manufacture of malt liquors and cigars, in which industries the minimum number formed 91.4, 91.2, 90.6, and 94.7 per cent, respectively, of the maximum.

Of the seven cities, Denver shows the greatest stability of employment, where the percentage which the minimum number of wage earners formed of the maximum was 93.8. The greatest degree of fluctuation appears for Greeley, where the percentage that the minimum formed of the maximum was only 26.1, due to the prominence of the canning industry in that city.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 11 the average number of wage earners reported for 1914 and 1909, for all industries combined and for selected industries, has been classified according to number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they were employed. A similar classification is given, for 1914 only, for all industries combined in each city having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, even though a few employees worked a greater or smaller number of hours.

Table 11

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—							
			48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	1914	27,278	7,442	1,723	2,644	5,438	5,179	2,723	1,496	633
	1909	28,067	4,587	1,787	3,463	3,588	8,211	3,213	2,198	1,020
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	1,082	511	49	239	129	118	28	5	3
	1909	889	88	1	83	178	505	21	11	2
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	1914	614	80	78	33	184	236	3		
	1909	1,136	339		102	40	655			
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	1914	291	11	9	31	103	61	71		5
	1909	210	6		60	2	39	102		1
Canning and preserving.....	1914	684	84	79	389	9	79	44		
	1909	518	48		24	3	436	7		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1914	4,349	659	254	145	1,640	196	1,455		
	1909	3,993		682	263	100	726	2,222		
Confectionery.....	1914	459	66	113	173	14	86	5	2	
	1909	349	15		19	144	160	9		2
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1914	393	9		5	4	64	229	82	
	1909	282	11		10	16	172	71	2	
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	1914	218	18	93	24		55			28
	1909	157	23	42	36		56			
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	1,369	280	395	483	22	168	21		
	1909	1,813	171	353	909	8	349	23		
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914	387	5	6	34	46		296		
	1909	306			1	24	2	269		10
Ice, manufactured.....	1914	231	79			18	62	25	1	46
	1909	251	4		6	68	2	2	29	140
Leather goods.....	1914	218	32		118	40	28			
	1909	269	22	4	165	20	58			
Liquors, malt.....	1914	451	402		48	1				
	1909	424	259		47	59	59			
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	1,330	222	19	225	30	806	9	18	1
	1909	2,190	218	306	161	27	1,437	41		
Marble and stone work.....	1914	487	153		4			330		
	1909	267	202	14	1		50			
Printing and publishing.....	1914	2,173	1,927	24	118	95	8	1		
	1909	2,366	1,759	77	173	308	39	10		
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1914	777	1	281	13		479		3	
	1909	659			287		372			
Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	330	329		3			1		
	1909	427	400				24			
All other industries.....	1914	11,435	2,574	323	562	3,103	2,733	205	1,385	550
	1909	11,561	1,022	308	1,113	2,591	3,070	436	2,156	865
Total for cities.....	1914	13,089	5,793	1,176	1,894	1,660	1,229	1,219	44	74
BOULDER.....	1914	90	49		5	5	19	8		4
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	1914	538	176		71	103	128	48		14
DENVER.....	1914	11,062	5,140	1,136	1,515	1,267	867	1,068	41	28
FORT COLLINS.....	1914	85	26	6	20		16			
GREELEY.....	1914	170	25		87		15	23	3	
PUEBLO.....	1914	908	236	34	156	268	183	3		28
TRINIDAD.....	1914	236	141		40		3	52		

The figures in this table, for the state as a whole and for the selected industries, emphasize the tendency toward a shortening of the working day for wage earners. In 1909, 14,642, or 52.2 per cent of the total number of wage earners for all industries combined, were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor were 60 or over per week, as compared with 10,031, or 36.8 per cent, so employed in 1914. The number of wage earners whose working hours were 48 and under increased from 4,587, or 16.3 per cent of the total of the state, in 1909 to 7,442, or 27.3 per cent of the total, in 1914.

Among the separate industries, canning and preserving and bread and other bakery products show a most pronounced decrease in hours of labor. In 1909, 85.5 per cent of the wage earners in the canning and preserving industry were employed in establishments where the hours of labor were 60 or over per week, but in 1914 the proportion thus employed had decreased to 18 per cent. In the bakeries in 1909, 60.6 per cent of the wage earners were in establishments where the hours of labor were 60 or over per week, and in 1914 the proportion had decreased to 14.2 per cent. In the manufacture of cigars, malt liquors, and in printing and publishing, practically all of the wage earners were in establishments reporting their prevailing hours of labor as 48 and under per week. In 1914, in the steam-railroad repair shops, which reported a larger number of employees than any other industry shown, the majority of the wage earners work less than 60 hours per week; in 1909 the prevailing hours of labor were from 60 to 72 per week.

There were, however, a few notable exceptions in which the hours of work were increased during the period 1909-1914. In the flour mills and gristmills the number of wage earners working 60 hours and over per week in 1909 formed 86.9 per cent of the total, but increased in 1914 to 95.4 per cent. A similar condition prevails in marble and stone work, where in 1914, 330 wage earners, or 67.8 per cent, were employed 60 hours and over per week, while in 1909 none were reported as working over 60 hours, and 202, or 75.7 per cent, were reported as working 48 hours and under. In the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in 1914, 482 wage earners, or 62 per cent of the total, were employed 60 hours or more per week, a considerable increase over the report of 1909, which showed a percentage of 56.4 per cent of wage earners so employed.

Of the combined total average number of wage earners (13,089) for the seven cities in 1914, 10,523, or 80.4 per cent, were in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor were less than 60 per week. In Denver the proportion of wage earners in establishments in which the prevailing hours were 48 and less per week was almost one-half of the total reported for the city. The largest proportion in any one city in the 60-hour group, nearly one-fourth, is shown in Colorado Springs.

Location of establishments.—Table 12 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1899, the extent to which the manufactures in Colorado were centralized in the cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 12

Table 12	Year.	Aggregate.	CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.								DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.	
			Total.		10,000 to 25,000.		25,000 to 100,000.		100,000 and over.			
			Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.
Number of places.....	1914		7		4		2		1			
	1910		4		1		2		1			
	1900		5		3		1		1			
Population ¹	1914	909,537	373,023	41.0	44,565	4.9	82,935	9.1	245,523	27.0	536,514	59.0
	1910	799,024	297,058	37.2	10,204	1.3	73,473	9.2	213,381	26.7	501,966	62.8
	1900	539,700	205,703	38.1	43,687	8.1	28,157	5.2	133,859	24.8	333,997	61.9
Number of establishments.....	1914	2,126	1,177	55.4	137	6.5	155	7.3	885	41.6	949	44.6
	1909	2,034	946	46.5	30	1.5	151	7.4	765	37.6	1,088	53.5
	1899	1,323	746	56.4	103	7.8	69	5.2	574	43.4	577	43.6
Average number of wage earners.....	1914	27,278	13,089	48.0	581	2.1	1,446	5.3	11,062	40.6	14,189	52.0
	1909	28,067	13,440	47.9	220	0.8	1,581	5.6	11,639	41.5	14,627	52.1
	1899	19,498	11,093	56.9	1,803	9.2	790	4.1	8,500	43.6	8,405	43.1
Value of products.....	1914	\$136,839,321	\$54,897,688	40.1	\$2,684,985	2.0	\$5,230,430	3.8	\$46,982,273	34.3	\$81,941,633	59.9
	1909	130,044,312	52,480,629	40.3	814,353	0.6	4,741,516	3.6	40,924,760	36.1	77,563,683	59.6
	1899	89,067,879	46,514,613	52.2	7,168,833	8.0	1,439,609	1.6	37,906,171	42.6	42,553,266	47.8
Value added by manufacture.....	1914	47,083,019	22,821,991	48.5	1,177,811	2.5	2,697,967	5.7	18,946,213	40.3	24,261,028	51.5
	1909	49,553,408	23,151,853	46.7	503,890	1.0	2,560,659	5.2	20,087,304	40.5	26,401,555	53.3
	1899	28,317,095	15,989,943	56.5	1,788,048	6.3	767,999	2.7	13,433,896	47.5	12,327,152	43.5

¹ Census estimate of population for 1914.

In accepting the statistics in this table it must be remembered that Boulder, Fort Collins, and Greeley had a population of 10,000 and over at the census of 1914, but were included in the districts outside of the cities at prior censuses. Trinidad, which had a population of 10,000 and over at the censuses of 1914 and 1910, was included in the outside districts at the census of 1900. The decrease in population of some of the cities has also affected the proportions of urban and rural manufactures. In 1900 Cripple Creek and Leadville were included in the group of "10,000 to 25,000" population, but at the following census the population had decreased so that they were included in the districts outside of cities in 1910. With the exception of the number of establishments, the proportions for the districts outside are greater than those for the cities. The table shows that for 1914 the cities, which represented 41 per cent of the estimated population of the state, reported 55.4 per cent of the total number of establishments, 48.5 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, 48 per cent of the average number of wage earners, and 40.1 per cent of the total value of products.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the seven cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, as measured by average number of wage earners and by value of products, in 1914, 1909, and 1904, is shown in Table 13. The cities are listed in the order of their importance as shown by value of products. Those for which comparative figures are not shown for 1909 and 1904 had less than 10,000 inhabitants in those years.

Denver, the largest and most important city in the state in respect to value of manufactured products and number of wage earners, shows an increase in value of products at each successive census. In 1914 this city contributed 34.3 per cent of the total value of products of the state and reported 40.6 per cent of

the total number of wage earners employed. The principal industries were slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, foundry and machine shops, bakeries, steam-railroad repair shops, butter making, and flour mills and gristmills. The principal industries in Pueblo were the manufacture of malt liquors, printing and publishing, steam-railroad repair shops, saddlery and harness, and brick and tile; in Colorado Springs, printing and publishing, butter making, bakeries, the manufacture of gas, and steam-railroad repair shops; in Greeley, flour mills and gristmills, and canning and preserving; in Trinidad, breweries; mineral waters, and bakeries; in Fort Collins, flour mills and gristmills, and printing and publishing; in Boulder, flour mills and gristmills, and printing and publishing.

Table 13

CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Denver.....	11,062	11,639	9,672	\$46,982,273	\$46,924,760	\$36,660,410
Pueblo.....	908	1,065	941	3,323,598	3,008,757	2,197,293
Colorado Springs..	538	516	410	1,906,832	1,732,759	1,100,771
Greeley.....	170	.....	.....	909,476	.....	.....
Trinidad.....	236	220	.....	846,409	814,353	.....
Fort Collins.....	85	.....	.....	488,784	.....	.....
Boulder.....	90	.....	.....	440,316	.....	.....

¹ Figures do not agree with those published, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

Character of ownership.—Table 14 presents statistics concerning character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined, comparative figures are given for 1914, 1909, and 1904; for selected industries, statistics for 1914 and 1909 are shown; and for individual cities the figures are for all industries combined and relate only to 1914. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table.

Table 14

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									VALUE OF PRODUCTS.								
		Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Total.	In establish- ments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Total.	Of establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.						
						Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.		Individ- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All oth- ers.				
All industries.....	1914	1,123	709	294	27,278	2,703	23,738	837	9.9	87.0	3.1	\$136,839,321	\$9,073,660	\$124,513,226	\$3,252,435	6.6	91.0	2.4				
	1909	987	698	349	28,067	2,539	24,152	1,376	9.0	86.1	4.9	130,044,312	8,104,023	116,991,543	4,947,846	6.2	90.0	3.8				
	1904	886	478	242	21,813	2,586	18,169	1,058	11.9	83.3	4.9	100,143,999	7,794,408	89,377,091	2,972,500	7.8	89.2	3.0				
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	219	20	46	1,082	357	641	84	33.0	59.2	7.8	4,785,318	1,608,808	2,752,365	424,145	33.6	57.5	8.9				
	1909	188	22	40	889	313	515	61	35.2	57.9	6.9	3,968,760	1,521,651	2,092,107	355,002	38.3	52.7	8.9				
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.	1914	14	25	7	614	27	561	26	4.4	91.4	4.2	1,194,477	41,341	1,119,150	33,986	3.5	93.7	2.8				
	1909	27	37	11	1,136	126	953	57	11.1	83.9	5.0	2,105,864	179,076	1,855,118	71,670	8.5	88.1	3.4				
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.	1914	14	34	13	291	46	248	27	15.8	74.9	9.3	3,596,565	421,227	2,910,176	265,162	11.7	80.9	7.4				
	1909	15	10	14	210	48	138	24	22.9	65.7	11.4	2,339,765	640,221	1,514,069	176,475	27.7	64.7	7.5				
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	15	58	10	393	18	364	11	4.6	92.6	2.8	7,535,633	295,984	7,048,962	190,687	3.9	93.5	2.5				
	1909	15	48	14	282	12	255	15	4.3	90.4	5.3	7,867,706	303,675	7,206,745	357,286	3.9	91.6	4.5				
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	46	61	23	1,369	166	1,105	98	12.1	80.7	7.2	4,575,315	445,445	3,886,767	243,103	9.7	85.0	5.3				
	1909	38	56	17	1,813	173	1,529	111	9.5	84.3	6.1	5,906,595	641,931	4,960,969	303,095	10.9	84.0	5.1				
Lumber and timber products.	1914	131	49	39	1,330	449	751	130	33.8	56.5	9.8	2,463,127	720,987	1,529,684	212,456	29.3	62.1	8.6				
	1909	133	71	59	2,190	535	1,391	264	24.4	63.5	12.1	4,184,864	1,067,967	2,682,368	434,529	25.5	64.1	10.4				
Printing and publishing...	1914	295	118	62	2,173	453	1,573	147	20.8	72.4	6.8	7,027,420	1,227,890	5,327,352	472,178	17.5	75.8	6.7				
	1909	253	116	70	2,366	480	1,715	171	20.3	72.5	7.2	6,961,721	1,275,015	5,244,351	442,355	18.3	75.3	6.4				
Total for cities.....	1914	575	442	160	13,089	1,524	11,046	519	11.6	84.4	4.0	54,897,688	5,387,011	47,372,335	2,138,342	9.8	86.3	3.9				
BOULDER.....	1914	17	8	7	90	31	42	17	34.4	46.7	18.9	440,316	179,292	193,269	67,755	40.7	43.9	15.4				
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	1914	35	30	9	538	77	428	33	14.3	79.6	6.1	1,906,832	349,706	1,398,092	159,034	18.3	73.3	8.3				
DENVER.....	1914	442	329	114	11,062	1,219	9,416	427	11.0	85.1	3.9	46,982,273	4,131,338	41,166,077	1,684,858	8.8	87.6	3.6				
FORT COLLINS.....	1914	18	9	7	85	19	58	8	22.4	68.2	9.4	488,784	83,204	351,986	53,594	17.0	72.0	11.0				
GREELEY.....	1914	18	12	7	170	25	141	4	14.7	82.9	2.4	909,476	105,868	766,811	36,797	11.6	84.3	4.0				
PUEBLO.....	1914	37	34	10	908	124	762	22	13.7	83.9	2.4	3,323,598	440,006	2,799,169	84,423	13.2	84.2	2.5				
TRINIDAD.....	1914	8	20	6	236	29	199	8	12.3	84.3	3.4	840,409	97,597	696,931	51,881	11.5	82.3	6.1				

The most important distinction shown is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. The table shows for all industries combined an increase during the decade in the number of establishments throughout the state under each form of ownership. The greatest proportion of the establishments, over one-half of the total in 1914, is shown for those under individual ownership; but in value of products and average number of wage earners, those owned by corporations greatly predominate. In 1914, although only 33.3 per cent of the total number of establishments in Colorado were under corporate ownership, this class reported 91 per cent of the total value of products and 87 per cent of the total average number of wage earners. In 1909 and 1904 the corresponding proportions are only slightly less, with the exception of the number of establishments. For both 1914 and 1909, the largest proportions of the total value of products and number of wage earners for each of the seven industries for which separate figures are given is shown for establishments under corporate ownership. In the bakery, foundry and machine-shop, lumber and timber, and printing and publishing industries, however, the establishments were largely controlled by individual and other forms of ownership.

In each of the seven cities, with the exception of Trinidad, the majority of the establishments were under individual and other forms of ownership. The proportions shown under corporate ownership were greatly

in excess in both average number of wage earners and value of products in each city, except Boulder, where the percentage of average number of wage earners was 46.7 and that of value of products 43.9.

The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is indicated by the statistics given in Table 15.

Of the 2,126 manufacturing establishments reported for 1914, 174 establishments, or 8.2 per cent of the total number in the state, each reported products exceeding \$100,000 in value. These establishments, however, employed an average of 19,996 wage earners, or 73.3 per cent of the total average number of wage earners for the state, and reported 83.5 per cent of the total value of products and 74.7 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. In the same year the small establishments—those having products less than \$5,000 in value—although representing 42.6 per cent of the total number of establishments, reported only 1.6 per cent of the total value of products. The greatest percentage of average number of wage earners, of value of products, and of value added by manufacture was reported by establishments whose products were valued at \$100,000 or more.

There was a considerable increase during the five-year period 1909-1914, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture, in the relative importance of the largest establishments—those reporting products valued at \$1,000,000 and over.

Table 15 VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
All classes.....	2,126	2,034	1,606	27,278	28,067	21,813	\$136,839,321	\$130,044,312	\$100,143,999	\$47,083,019	\$49,553,408	\$37,029,602
Less than \$5,000.....	905	760	627	779	731	644	2,198,182	1,862,931	1,629,067	1,493,688	1,257,050	1,137,197
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	730	748	575	2,584	2,885	2,294	7,182,169	7,504,776	5,712,975	4,266,768	4,692,917	3,730,117
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	317	351	272	3,919	4,632	3,970	13,142,811	14,497,582	11,250,852	6,148,768	7,038,415	6,322,999
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	148	155	116	10,731	11,914	9,309	42,408,192	47,533,323	30,880,642	17,925,607	20,433,582	14,811,848
\$1,000,000 and over.....	26	20	16	9,265	7,905	5,596	71,907,967	58,645,700	50,670,463	17,248,188	15,231,444	11,027,441
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.												
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	42.6	37.4	39.0	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.5	3.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	34.3	36.8	35.8	9.5	10.3	10.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	9.1	9.5	10.1
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	14.9	17.3	16.9	14.4	16.5	18.2	9.6	11.1	11.2	13.1	16.0	17.1
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	7.0	7.6	7.2	39.3	42.4	42.7	31.0	36.6	30.8	38.1	41.2	40.0
\$1,000,000 and over.....	1.2	1.0	1.0	34.0	28.2	25.7	52.5	45.1	50.6	36.6	30.7	29.8

Table 16 gives, for 1914 and 1909, for seven of the more important industries, a classification of establishments, wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, similar to that presented in Table 15 for all industries combined.

Table 16 INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.			
	1914		Per cent distribution.		1914		Per cent distribution.		1914		Per cent distribution.		1914		Per cent distribution.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.....	285	250	100.0	100.0	1,082	889	100.0	100.0	\$4,785,318	\$3,968,760	100.0	100.0	\$2,143,312	\$1,671,752	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	116	103	40.7	41.2	53	43	4.9	4.8	339,952	286,748	7.1	7.2	157,716	126,509	7.4	7.6
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	141	117	49.5	46.8	283	233	26.2	26.2	1,207,362	1,115,805	25.2	28.1	557,405	505,074	26.0	30.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	21	25	7.4	10.0	219	201	20.2	22.6	885,025	919,499	18.5	23.2	325,039	396,224	15.2	23.7
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	7	5	2.5	2.0	527	412	48.7	46.3	2,352,979	1,646,708	49.2	41.5	1,103,152	643,945	51.5	38.5
BRICK, TILE, POTTERY, AND OTHER CLAY PRODUCTS.....	46	75	100.0	100.0	614	1,136	100.0	100.0	1,194,477	2,105,864	100.0	100.0	782,713	1,486,190	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	21	22	45.7	29.3	39	50	6.4	4.4	49,105	63,779	4.1	3.0	37,963	51,300	4.9	3.5
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	15	31	32.6	41.3	119	218	19.4	19.2	144,411	324,228	12.1	15.4	102,483	255,258	13.1	17.2
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	10	22	21.7	29.3	456	868	74.3	76.4	1,000,961	1,717,857	83.8	81.6	642,287	1,179,632	82.0	79.4
BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CONDENSED MILK.....	61	39	100.0	100.0	291	210	100.0	100.0	3,596,565	2,339,765	100.0	100.0	684,901	416,163	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	7	11	11.5	28.2	3	7	1.0	3.3	17,240	29,565	0.5	1.3	4,943	7,564	0.7	1.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	26	13	42.6	33.3	29	20	10.0	9.5	271,616	143,860	7.6	6.1	58,522	30,151	8.5	7.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	19	9	31.1	23.1	71	24	24.4	11.4	860,907	292,778	23.9	12.5	170,752	57,231	24.9	13.8
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	9	6	14.8	15.4	188	159	64.6	75.7	2,446,802	1,873,562	68.0	80.1	450,684	321,217	65.8	77.2
FLOUR-MILL AND GRISTMILL PRODUCTS.....	83	77	100.0	100.0	393	282	100.0	100.0	7,535,633	7,867,706	100.0	100.0	1,099,855	1,195,392	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	12	14	14.5	18.2	5	8	1.3	2.8	40,267	39,952	0.5	0.5	10,362	8,171	0.9	0.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	26	21	31.3	27.3	22	18	5.6	6.4	295,309	239,572	3.9	3.0	60,254	46,368	5.5	3.9
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	25	24	30.1	31.2	73	66	18.6	23.4	1,068,921	1,136,356	14.2	14.4	184,875	224,601	16.8	18.8
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	20	18	24.1	23.4	293	190	74.5	67.4	6,131,136	6,451,826	81.4	82.0	844,364	916,252	76.8	76.6
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS.....	130	111	100.0	100.0	1,369	1,813	100.0	100.0	4,575,315	5,906,595	100.0	100.0	2,453,581	3,102,635	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	31	21	23.8	18.9	48	23	3.5	1.3	87,147	63,185	1.9	1.1	63,968	43,636	2.6	1.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	57	37	43.8	33.3	254	146	18.6	8.1	567,216	351,719	12.4	6.0	383,599	236,204	15.6	7.6
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	32	36	24.6	32.4	489	569	35.7	31.4	1,420,167	1,690,993	31.0	28.6	716,562	922,924	29.2	29.7
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	10	17	7.7	15.3	578	1,075	42.2	59.3	2,500,785	3,800,698	54.7	64.3	1,289,452	1,899,871	52.6	61.2
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.....	219	263	100.0	100.0	1,330	2,190	100.0	100.0	2,463,127	4,184,864	100.0	100.0	1,555,278	2,788,905	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	129	107	58.9	40.7	153	155	11.5	7.1	245,389	224,862	10.0	5.4	190,624	176,638	12.3	6.3
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	60	111	27.4	42.2	373	669	28.0	30.5	668,758	1,219,195	27.2	29.1	461,790	850,591	29.7	30.5
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	26	37	11.9	14.1	408	530	30.7	24.2	809,333	1,332,738	32.9	31.8	490,455	864,428	31.5	31.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	4	8	1.8	3.0	396	836	29.8	38.2	739,647	1,408,069	30.0	33.6	412,409	897,248	26.5	32.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.....	475	439	100.0	100.0	2,173	2,366	100.0	100.0	7,027,420	6,961,721	100.0	100.0	5,050,252	5,155,609	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	296	242	62.3	55.1	251	245	11.6	10.4	707,957	607,125	10.1	8.7	584,479	490,769	11.6	9.5
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	130	140	27.4	31.9	449	498	20.7	21.0	1,204,011	1,295,515	17.1	18.6	976,955	1,051,127	19.3	20.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	36	44	7.6	10.0	430	541	19.8	22.9	1,357,404	1,664,825	19.3	23.9	971,851	1,302,328	19.2	25.3
\$100,000 and over.....	213	13	2.7	3.0	1,043	1,082	48.0	45.7	3,758,048	3,394,256	53.5	48.8	2,516,967	2,311,385	49.8	44.8

¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 to \$1,000,000."

² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

For 1914, as compared with 1909, this table shows that for four of the seven industries—bakeries, foundries and machine shops, lumber and timber, and printing and publishing—there were increases for each item, with the exception of number of wage earners in the lumber and timber industry, for estab-

lishments having products under \$5,000 in value, and for the other three industries in the table decreases in each item for the same class of establishments. For the industries with establishments having products valued at \$100,000 and over the bakeries, and creameries show increases in each item. Although there was an actual increase in the butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry in each respect, during the period 1909 to 1914, the proportion which these large establishments formed of the industry was less in 1914 than in 1909. The flour-mill and gristmill, foundry and machine-shop, and lumber and timber industries show decreases in each item, with the exception of number of establishments and average number of wage earners in the flour mills and gristmills.

For the larger establishments, in the foundry and machine-shop and lumber and timber industries, proportional as well as actual decreases occurred during the five years from 1909 to 1914. In the printing and publishing industry the number of large establishments remained unchanged but the number of wage earners decreased, while the value of products and value added by manufacture increased during the period 1909-1914.

For each industry shown, with the exception of the lumber and timber industry in 1914, the largest proportion of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture was reported for establishments having products valued at \$100,000 and over.

Table 17 presents, for 1914, for all industries combined in each of the seven cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, statistics similar to those given in Table 15 for the state as a whole.

In the cities the same general condition prevails as that found for all industries combined throughout the state—a greater proportion of the number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture being reported for the larger establishments. In Denver and Pueblo the largest proportion of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture was shown for establishments having products of \$100,000 and over. In Colorado Springs the group "\$20,000 to \$100,000" represented the largest proportion in value of products and value added by manufacture. Each of the cities shows a considerable proportion of the total number of establishments as having products valued at less than \$20,000, but their combined value of products was relatively small.

In Boulder, however, the group "\$5,000 to \$20,000" represented 64.4 per cent of the wage earners employed in the city, with 44.9 per cent of the value of products, and 63.4 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

Table 17

CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
BOULDER	32	90	100.0	\$440,316	100.0	\$186,810	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	12	6	6.7	29,640	6.7	20,745	11.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	16	58	64.4	197,568	44.9	118,426	63.4
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	4	26	28.9	213,108	48.4	47,639	25.5
COLORADO SPRINGS	74	538	100.0	1,906,832	100.0	1,009,531	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	21	9	1.7	42,935	2.3	28,095	2.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	28	96	17.8	306,884	16.1	135,343	13.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	20	188	34.9	897,193	47.1	393,480	39.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	5	245	45.5	659,820	34.6	392,607	38.9
DENVER	885	11,062	100.0	46,982,273	100.0	18,946,213	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	309	262	2.4	762,233	1.6	508,717	2.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	325	1,245	11.3	3,259,813	6.9	2,082,858	10.9
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	163	2,176	19.7	6,853,990	14.6	3,425,942	18.1
\$100,000 and over ²	88	7,379	66.7	36,106,237	76.9	12,945,696	68.3
FORT COLLINS	34	85	100.0	488,784	100.0	188,506	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	17	7	8.2	40,663	8.3	23,999	12.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	11	35	41.2	122,464	25.1	70,753	37.5
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	6	43	50.6	325,657	66.6	93,754	49.7
GREELEY	37	170	100.0	909,476	100.0	328,945	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	17	11	6.5	40,264	4.4	25,430	7.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	16	36	21.2	166,432	18.3	84,674	25.7
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	4	123	72.4	702,780	77.3	218,841	66.5
PUEBLO	81	908	100.0	3,323,598	100.0	1,688,436	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	18	13	1.4	54,840	1.7	32,792	1.9
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	34	108	11.9	329,177	9.9	190,902	11.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	17	210	23.1	761,003	22.9	312,654	18.5
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	12	577	63.5	2,178,578	65.5	1,152,088	68.3
TRINIDAD	34	236	100.0	846,409	100.0	473,550	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	9	11	4.7	28,959	3.4	20,685	4.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	13	49	20.8	130,338	15.4	77,527	16.4
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	12	176	74.6	687,102	81.2	375,338	79.3

¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 to \$1,000,000."

² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

Table 18 shows the size of establishments as measured by the number of wage earners employed. The figures given are for all industries combined, for 18 of the more important industries, and for each of the seven cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 19 presents, for 1914, percentages based on figures in Table 18, and for 1909, similar percentages for all industries combined and for individual industries in the state as a whole.

Of the 2,126 establishments reported for all industries, 376, or 17.7 per cent, employed no wage earners in 1914. In these establishments the work was done by proprietors, firm members, or persons classed as salaried employees. If wage earners were employed, the number was so small and the term of employment was so short that in computing the average, as described in "Explanation of terms," the number was less than one person and the establishment was classed as having "no wage earners." The comparatively small establishments predominate in the majority of the industries of the state. There were 1,564, or 73.6 per cent of the total for all estab-

lishments, reported as employing on the average of 20 or fewer wage earners during the year. While these small establishments predominate in number, they gave employment to only 6,122 wage earners, or 22.5 per cent of the total number for all establishments.

Table 18

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—															
			No wage earners.		1 to 5 wage earners.		6 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 50 wage earners.		51 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 250 wage earners.		251 to 500 wage earners.		Over 500 wage earners.	
			Establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.
All industries.....	2,126	27,278	376	1,217	2,470	347	3,652	91	2,840	41	3,054	36	5,996	10	3,299	18	5,967	
Bread and other bakery products.....	285	1,082	74	183	319	21	216	3	121	2	169	2	257					
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	46	614	1	26	64	12	130	4	110	2	140	1	170					
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	61	291	9	42	83	8	110	1	30	1	68							
Canning and preserving.....	26	684	1	9	30	7	51	3	99	5	392	1	112					
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	25	4,349		1	5	7	93	4	131	2	183	5	819	1	254	5	2,864	
Confectionery.....	41	459	4	27	64	5	60	1	30	4	305							
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	83	393	8	57	102	14	145	4	146									
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	24	218		15	41	6	61	2	50	1	66							
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	130	1,369	5	71	190	38	420	11	355	3	192	2	212					
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	387		2	6	3	29	2	63					1	289			
Ice, manufactured.....	32	231		24	54	6	62	1	38	1	77							
Leather goods.....	37	218	3	23	41	10	138	1	39									
Liquors, malt.....	11	451		2	3	2	22	3	120	4	306							
Lumber and timber products.....	219	1,330	18	144	252	46	494	8	213	2	157	1	214					
Marble and stone work.....	29	487	5	17	38	4	38	2	81					1	330			
Printing and publishing.....	475	2,173	142	267	529	46	432	13	379	4	310	3	523					
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	16	777		6	15	5	59	1	34	2	139	1	224	1	296			
Tobacco, cigars.....	76	330	33	34	60	7	67			1	61	1	142					
All other industries.....	502	11,435	73	267	574	100	1,025	27	801	7	489	19	3,313	6	2,130	13	3,103	
Total for cities.....	1,177	13,089	210	598	1,357	256	2,701	66	2,134	27	2,061	14	2,188	3	882	3	1,766	
BOULDER.....	32	90	9	16	40	7	50											
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	74	538	13	37	72	18	159	4	145	2	162							
DENVER.....	885	11,062	158	439	1,019	196	2,107	52	1,674	21	1,610	13	2,004	3	882	3	1,766	
FORT COLLINS.....	34	85	9	19	31	6	54											
GREELEY.....	37	170	10	23	41	3	52			1	77							
PUEBLO.....	81	908	9	43	103	17	196	9	270	2	155	1	184					
TRINIDAD.....	34	236	2	21	51	9	83	1	45	1	57							

¹ Includes one establishment employing 1,930 wage earners.

Table 19

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.							INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.						
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	Over 500			1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	Over 500
All industries.....	1914 1909	9.1 9.0	13.4 15.4	10.4 9.2	11.2 15.6	22.0 18.2	12.1 20.6	21.9 12.1	Leather goods.....	1914 1909	18.8 16.4	63.3 52.0	17.9 31.6				
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914 1909	20.5 34.6	20.0 16.6	11.2 7.4	15.6 18.0	23.8 23.3			Liquors, malt.....	1914 1909	0.7 0.7	4.9 37.1	26.6 11.1	67.8 77.6			
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	1914 1909	10.4 9.5	21.2 29.2	17.9 18.8	22.8 10.1	27.7 32.3			Lumber and timber products.....	1914 1909	18.9 15.9	37.1 38.2	16.0 10.1	11.8 10.0	16.1 10.6		
Butter, cheese, and condensed milk.....	1914 1909	28.5 21.0	37.8 32.4	10.3 10.5	23.4 36.2				Marble and stone work.....	1914 1909	7.8 22.1	7.8 50.9	16.6 27.0			67.8	
Canning and preserving.....	1914 1909	4.4 7.3	7.5 20.3	14.5 20.7	57.3 51.7	16.4			Printing and publishing.....	1914 1909	24.3 22.8	19.9 25.1	17.4 12.5	14.3 13.8	24.1 25.7		
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1914 1909	0.1 0.3	2.1 1.7	3.0 4.1	4.2 5.9	18.8 21.2	5.8 50.1	65.9 16.7	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1914 1909	1.9 1.5	7.6 6.1	4.4 3.5	17.9 18.2	30.1 27.9	38.1 42.8	
Confectionery.....	1914 1909	13.9 13.8	13.1 24.1	6.5 24.1	66.4 62.2				Tobacco, cigars.....	1914 1909	18.2 17.3	20.3 24.1	18.5 19.2	43.0 39.3			
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1914 1909	26.0 35.8	36.9 64.2	37.2					All other industries.....	1914 1909	5.0 4.9	9.0 7.8	7.0 6.4	4.3 11.6	29.0 18.5	18.6 27.4	27.1 23.4
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	1914 1909	18.8 15.3	28.0 62.4	22.9 22.3	30.3				Total for cities.....	1914	10.4	20.6	16.3	15.7	16.7	6.7	13.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914 1909	13.9 7.4	30.7 21.2	25.9 18.9	14.0 35.5	15.5 16.9			BOULDER.....	1914	44.4	55.6					
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914 1909	1.6 2.0	7.5 8.2	16.3 19.6		74.7			COLORADO SPRINGS.....	1914	13.4	29.6	27.0	30.1			
Ice, manufactured.....	1914 1909	23.4 21.5	26.8 19.5	16.5	33.3				DENVER.....	1914	9.2	19.0	15.1	14.6	18.1	8.0	16.0
									FORT COLLINS.....	1914	36.5	63.5					
									GREELEY.....	1914	24.1	30.6			45.3		
									PUEBLO.....	1914	11.3	21.6	29.7	17.1	20.3		
									TRINIDAD.....	1914	21.6	35.2	19.1	24.2			

The single group having the largest number of employees was the group in which the establishments employed from 101 to 250 wage earners. This group employed 5,996 wage earners, or 22 per cent of the total. There were only 54 establishments in the state that reported the employment of more than 100 wage earners each, but these establishments gave employment to 15,262, or 56 per cent of the total average number of wage earners reported. Establishments employing more than 250 wage earners are noticeable in the steam-railroad repair shops, gas plants, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, and in the marble and stone work industry. In the steam-railroad repair shops 65.9 per cent of the wage earners for

the industry were in establishments employing over 500 wage earners each. Among the cities, the highest percentages of the total number of wage earners reported by establishments employing more than 100 wage earners each are shown for Denver, 42.1, and Pueblo, 20.3.

Engines and power.—Table 20 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, for all industries combined, the number and horsepower of engines or motors employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current). It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated in the establishments reporting.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
	1914	1909	1904	Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
				1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Primary power, total.....	4,299	3,239	1,059	162,828	154,615	124,907	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	1,109	1,387	1,059	135,352	138,640	121,071	83.1	89.7	96.9
Steam engines and turbines.....	842	1,207	873	126,608	135,750	118,660	77.8	87.8	95.0
Internal-combustion engines.....	183	141	78	2,075	1,464	317	1.3	1.0	0.2
Water wheels, turbines, and motors.....	84	39	108	6,669	1,426	2,094	4.1	0.9	1.7
Rented.....	3,190	1,852	.....	27,476	15,975	3,836	16.9	10.3	3.1
Electric.....	3,190	1,852	(*)	27,349	15,874	3,765	16.8	10.2	3.0
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	127	101	71	0.1	0.1	0.1
Electric.....	4,765	2,927	.....	57,278	35,944	15,730	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented.....	3,190	1,852	(*)	27,349	15,874	3,765	47.7	44.2	23.9
Generated by establishments reporting.....	1,575	1,075	550	29,929	20,070	11,965	52.3	55.8	76.1

* Figures for horsepower include for 1909 and 1904 the amounts reported under the head of "other" owned power.

2 Not reported.

This table shows an increase in the total power of the engines and other prime movers employed in the manufacturing industries of the state, amounting to 8,213 horsepower, or 5.3 per cent, from 1909 to 1914, all of which was due to the increase in rented power, as there was a decrease in owned power during that period. The use of rented power, now almost wholly electric, has greatly increased since 1904, when it represented only 3.1 per cent of the total primary power reported. In 1909 the proportion of rented power had increased to 10.3 per cent; and in 1914, to 16.9 per cent. The increase in the use of electric motors run by current generated in the same establishment, although considerable, has not kept pace relatively with the increase in rented power. The power of motors operated by current generated in the same establishment represented 76.1 per cent of the total electric power in 1904, but only 52.3 per cent in 1914.

In addition to the great increase in rented power, owned power increased 11.8 per cent during the decade 1904-1914, but showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent during the period 1909-1914.

The use of internal-combustion engines increased during the decade, representing 1.3 per cent of the total power generated in 1914, as compared with two-tenths of 1 per cent in 1904.

During the decade 1904-1914 there was a large increase (218.5 per cent) in the horsepower of water wheels, turbines, and motors. This form of power in 1914 formed 4.1 per cent of the total primary power, as compared with 1.7 per cent in 1904.

Fuel.—Closely related to the subject of power employed in manufactures is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used in the manufacturing processes.

Table 21 shows, for 1914, the quantity of each kind of fuel used, for which data were obtained, for all industries combined and for certain selected industries in the state as a whole, and for all industries combined in each city.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	Anthracite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bituminous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).			
All industries.....	14,495	2,627,893	600,190	98,339	916,938
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.....	700	55,822	.....	423	63
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	10	105,667	582	5,154	2,973
Cement.....	.....	96,420	.....	.....	.....
Coke.....	.....	1,114,339	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	14	11,642	10,606	18,571	3,115
Gas, illuminating.....	.....	116,158	471	19,895	.....
Ice, manufactured.....	.....	70,305	197	17	500
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	.....	19,644	416,887	.....	.....
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	.....	452,897	8,298	15,181	848,392
Petroleum, refining.....	.....	1,635	.....	30,432	.....
Smelting and refining, lead.....	.....	98,514	137,698	.....	.....
Smelting and refining, zinc.....	12,808	46,660	1,880	.....	.....
Sugar, beet.....	.....	253,094	12,873	.....	.....
All other industries.....	963	185,036	10,698	8,666	61,896
Total for cities.....	913	399,138	17,505	26,469	67,118
BOULDER.....	.....	3,367	18	.....	1,836
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	50	13,232	822	1,084	2,054
DENVER.....	853	318,364	16,108	23,900	56,688
FORT COLLINS.....	.....	2,610	52	956	601
GREELEY.....	.....	6,193	.....	3	366
PUEBLO.....	10	39,451	361	501	5,513
TRINIDAD.....	.....	15,921	144	25	60

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials, the quantity and value of products, and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for four important industries in Colorado are here presented, and also statistics for power laundries.

Manufacture of beet sugar.—Statistics for the beet-sugar industry are shown for the first time for this state. At previous censuses the figures were withheld, to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

The following table shows, for 1914 only, the acreage planted, the quantity of beets used, and the value of the products made from sugar beets of domestic growth.

Table 22	1914
MATERIALS.	
Acreage planted.....	157,760
Directly by factory.....	1,640
By tenants of factory.....	1,758
On contract.....	154,362
Beets used, tons.....	1,773,572
Grown directly by factory.....	13,291
Grown by tenants of factory.....	17,734
Grown on contract.....	1,742,547
PRODUCTS.	
Total value.....	\$17,635,556
Sugar:	
Granulated—	
Tons.....	226,644
Value.....	\$16,712,368
Raw—	
Tons.....	1,663
Value.....	\$82,458
Molasses:	
Gallons.....	9,626,690
Value.....	\$566,820
Pulp, moist, value.....	\$273,910

In 1914 Colorado ranked first among the states in value of products of the beet-sugar industry, reporting 28.2 per cent of the total production in the United States.

There were used in the beet-sugar factories 1,773,572 tons of sugar beets, for which products valued at \$17,635,556 were made. Practically the entire production was granulated sugar, which constituted 94.8 per cent of the total value of products. In addition, there were produced 9,626,690 gallons of molasses, valued at \$566,820, and other products, consisting of raw sugar and moist pulp, with a value of \$356,368.

Slaughtering and meat packing.—The following table shows for the last three censuses, 1914, 1909, and 1904, the kind, number, and cost of animals slaughtered; the cost of dressed meat purchased for curing, and the cost of all other materials, including ice, seasoning, fuel, rent of power, mill supplies, and freight; and the quantities and values of various products manufactured. Canned beef, canned sausage, oleo and other oils, oleomargarine, sausage casings, soap stock, and hoofs and horns are in-

cluded in "all other products," to avoid the disclosure of individual reports.

Table 23	1914	1909	1904
MATERIALS.			
Total cost.....	\$10,686,926	\$8,294,779	\$2,781,789
Animals slaughtered:			
Beeves—			
Number.....	62,735	64,308	28,257
Cost.....	\$4,115,928	\$2,720,876	\$975,754
Calves—			
Number.....	3,805	10,130	3,958
Cost.....	\$68,495	\$135,103	\$30,680
Sheep and lambs—			
Number.....	81,141	55,606	63,822
Cost.....	\$415,108	\$251,997	\$254,293
Hogs—			
Number.....	259,821	276,618	108,741
Cost.....	\$4,750,771	\$4,056,945	\$1,307,780
Dressed meat purchased for curing, cost.....	\$557,745	\$292,761	\$144,200
All other material, cost.....	\$778,879	\$837,097	\$69,082
PRODUCTS.			
Total value.....	\$12,726,127	\$9,656,810	\$3,323,503
Beef, fresh:			
Pounds.....	32,859,339	33,521,352	15,589,690
Value.....	\$3,715,229	\$2,548,947	\$1,091,076
Veal, fresh:			
Pounds.....	603,734	1,369,852	498,089
Value.....	\$88,284	\$128,314	\$41,583
Mutton, fresh:			
Pounds.....	3,340,509	2,405,106	2,790,676
Value.....	\$354,078	\$237,668	\$256,377
Pork, fresh:			
Pounds.....	12,602,386	12,191,600	3,337,911
Value.....	\$1,481,140	\$1,198,459	\$313,799
Edible offal and other fresh meat:			
Pounds.....	1,886,539	1,863,103	122,000
Value.....	\$131,047	\$91,055	\$8,900
Pork, pickled and other cured:			
Pounds.....	23,106,230	20,530,615	11,087,849
Value.....	\$3,500,221	\$2,648,836	\$982,129
Sausage:			
Pounds.....	2,635,450	3,375,797	1,506,525
Value.....	\$322,103	\$283,558	\$117,444
Lard:			
Pounds.....	11,260,406	12,633,806	2,613,183
Value.....	\$1,270,388	\$1,418,794	\$181,197
Lard compounds and substitutes:			
Pounds.....	4,582,025	(²)	(²)
Value.....	\$394,944	(²)	(²)
Tallow:			
Pounds.....	1,683,964	³ 1,638,235	(²)
Value.....	\$99,218	³ \$108,826	(²)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials:			
Tons.....	2,428	2,024	707
Value.....	\$71,841	\$54,413	\$8,303
Hides, cattle and calf:			
Number.....	64,529	67,946	30,807
Pounds.....	3,628,280	4,071,771	1,784,820
Value.....	\$587,844	\$480,589	\$153,521
Pelts, sheep:			
Number.....	81,041	55,085	63,822
Value.....	\$89,580	\$54,505	\$52,871
All other products, value.....	\$620,210	\$402,846	\$116,303

¹ Includes cost of all other animals, to avoid the disclosure of individual operations.

² Not reported separately.

³ Includes oleo stock.

This industry shows a remarkable growth from 1904 to 1914. The total cost of materials increased by \$7,905,137, or 284.2 per cent, and the total value of products by \$9,402,624, or 282.9 per cent. The total number of animals slaughtered almost doubled, and their cost increased nearly four times. Each of the various products shows large increases in both quantity and value, but the increase in value was relatively much greater than the increase in quantity. This is apparent in fresh beef, the chief product, which increased by \$2,624,153, or 240.5 per cent in value, and by 17,269,649 pounds, or 110.8 per cent in quantity, and the price per pound from 7 cents in 1904 to 11.3 cents in 1914.

The actual growth of the industry, however, during the census period from 1904 to 1909 was much greater than during the period from 1909 to 1914.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—Table 24 gives the quantity and value of the flour-mill and gristmill products for the last three census years.

Table 24	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$7,535,633	\$7,867,706	\$5,783,421
Wheat flour:			
Barrels.....	1,229,225	977,779	970,088
Value.....	\$4,923,302	\$5,172,638	\$4,377,477
Corn meal and corn flour:			
Barrels.....	16,443	21,958	18,419
Value.....	\$61,354	\$74,764	\$47,658
Bran and middlings:			
Tons.....	49,240		
Value.....	\$1,125,071	96,120	69,760
Feed and offal:			
Tons.....	47,721	\$2,546,408	\$1,315,770
Value.....	\$1,422,509		
Breakfast foods:			
Pounds.....	26,416		
Value.....	\$1,722		
All other cereal products, value.....	\$725	\$20,590	\$8,569
All other products, value.....	\$950	\$53,306	\$33,947

Wheat flour is the most important branch of the industry, and in 1914 constituted 65.3 per cent of the total value of products, and 65.7 per cent in 1909. Bran and middlings and feed and offal, the next important products, constituted 33.8 per cent in 1914 and 32.4 per cent in 1909.

A comparison of the quantity of wheat flour manufactured for the last three census years shows a marked increase in 1914 over the other two censuses, this increase from 1909 to 1914 being 25.7 per cent; the value for the same period shows a decrease of 4.8 per cent.

The total value of products shows a decrease from 1909 to 1914 of 4.2 per cent. Bran and middlings and feed and offal increased in value during the five-year period less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, and corn meal decreased 17.9 per cent. In 1914, 454 stands of rolls, 11 runs of stone, and 63 attrition mills were reported as the equipment of the mills for the state. Two establishments manufactured barrels and three manufactured sacks.

Printing and publishing.—Table 25 shows the number and aggregate circulation per issue of each of the various classes of newspaper and periodical publications reported for the census years, 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Several daily newspapers, including Sunday editions, went out of existence during the five years from 1909 to 1914, and a number were consolidated. The publication and circulation as a whole increased, although the circulation of the daily, Sunday, semi-weekly, and monthly publications showed slight decreases, the losses being made up by the weekly and by publications issued at longer intervals.

In 1914 there were published in the state 3 German newspapers, 1 daily, 1 Sunday, and 1 weekly; 7

Italian weeklies and 1 English-Italian weekly; 1 Japanese daily and 1 weekly; 2 Spanish weeklies and 2 English-Spanish weeklies, and 1 weekly printed in Danish, 1 in Slovenian and 1 in Swedish. The Servian weekly reported in 1909 was not reported in 1914. The circulation per issue of these foreign publications was 73,075 in 1914 and 63,885 in 1909, an increase of 9,190, or 11.2 per cent.

Table 25	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
PERIOD OF ISSUE.	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Total.....	395	382	381	1,176,604	1,133,364	1,092,697
Daily.....	44	52	42	249,465	252,759	209,185
Sunday.....	11	13	14	214,916	239,547	222,854
Semiweekly.....	15	6	17	3,964	5,609	5,301
Weekly.....	293	279	274	430,727	403,941	294,242
Monthly.....	35	31	38	168,932	231,508	348,815
All other classes..	7	1	6	108,600	.....	12,300

¹ Includes one triweekly.

² Includes one semimonthly.

Laundries.—Statistics for power laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for all manufacturing industries. Table 26, however, summarizes these statistics for Colorado for 1914 and 1909.

Table 26	POWER LAUNDRIES.		
	Number or amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	
Number of establishments.....	94	99	.....
Persons engaged.....	2,079	2,076	0.1
Proprietors and firm members.....	97	103	-5.8
Salaried employees.....	223	140	59.3
Wage earners (average number).....	1,759	1,833	-4.0
Primary horsepower.....	2,723	1,895	43.7
Capital.....	\$1,440,896	\$1,270,656	13.4
Salaries and wages.....	1,098,787	1,055,461	4.1
Salaries.....	249,777	150,107	66.4
Wages.....	849,010	905,354	-6.2
Paid for contract work.....	8,679	5,780	50.2
Rent and taxes.....	70,147	62,564	12.1
Cost of materials.....	364,301	290,314	25.5
Amount received for work done.....	2,163,263	1,980,693	9.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

In 1914 Colorado ranked seventeenth among the states in amount received for work done, and nineteenth in number of persons engaged in the industry; in 1909 it ranked fifteenth and seventeenth, respectively. The table shows increases during the five-year period in all the items given, except number of proprietors and firm members, wage earners, and wages paid. The largest percentages of gain being those for salaried employees, salaries, and amount paid for contract work.

Establishments owned by individuals reported \$296,090, or 13.7 per cent, of the amount received for work done; those owned by corporations, \$1,534,574, or 70.9 per cent; and those under other forms of ownership, \$332,599, or 15.4 per cent. For 1909 these percentages were 27.8, 56.5, and 15.7 per cent, respectively.

Table 27 shows, for 1914 and 1909, the number of wage earners employed in the laundries on the 15th day of each month, or the nearest representative day, and the percentage which this number represents of the greatest number employed in any month of the same year.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Number.		Per cent of maximum.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909
January.....	1,714	1,696	89.6	82.9
February.....	1,715	1,684	89.7	82.3
March.....	1,713	1,707	89.6	83.4
April.....	1,713	1,756	89.6	85.8
May.....	1,716	1,763	89.7	86.2
June.....	1,784	1,844	93.3	90.1
July.....	1,901	1,996	95.4	97.6
August.....	1,912	2,046	100.0	100.0
September.....	1,832	1,962	95.8	95.9
October.....	1,723	1,855	90.1	90.7
November.....	1,690	1,850	88.4	90.4
December.....	1,689	1,835	88.3	89.7

Table 28 gives statistics as to kinds and amounts of power used in the laundries of the state in 1914 and 1909, together with percentages of increase for the five-year period.

Table 29 shows the kinds and quantities of fuel used in the laundries, as reported at the censuses of 1914 and 1909, with percentages of increase.

KIND.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		
	1914	1909	Amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
			1914	1909	
Primary power, total.....	137	110	2,723	1,895	43.7
Owned.....	71	68	2,340	1,443	62.2
Steam.....	69	67	2,332	1,428	63.3
Internal combustion.....	1	—	5	—	—
Water wheels and motors.....	1	1	3	15	—
Rented.....	66	42	383	452	-15.3
Electric.....	66	42	383	272	40.8
Other.....	—	—	—	180	—
Electric.....	127	43	550	278	97.8
Rented.....	66	42	383	272	40.8
Generated in establishments reporting	61	1	167	6	—

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

KIND.	Unit.	QUANTITY.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
		1914	1909	
Anthracite coal.....	Ton, 2,240 lbs.....	156	428	-63.6
Bituminous coal.....	Ton, 2,000 lbs.....	35,004	25,685	36.3
Oil, including gasoline.....	Barrels.....	120	65	—
Gas.....	1,000 cubic feet.....	6,647	7,433	-10.6

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 30 gives, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials, and value of products, for selected industries in the state and in the cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more; and for the cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, similar data for all industries combined.

Table 31 presents, for 1914, for the state as a whole and for cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more, statistics in detail for each industry that can be shown without the disclosure of individual operations; and for the cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants for all industries combined

TABLE 30.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.
					Expressed in thousands.								Expressed in thousands.		
THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
All industries.....	1914	2,126	27,278	162,828	\$20,200	\$89,756	\$136,839	Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	¹ 130	1,369	4,785	1,072	2,122	4,575
	1909	2,034	28,067	154,615	19,912	80,491	130,044		1909	111	1,813	4,325	1,280	2,804	5,907
	1904	1,606	21,813	124,907	15,100	63,114	100,144		1904	⁴ 88	1,451	2,530	1,062	1,933	4,108
Awnings, tents, and sails..	1914	11	84	62	50	372	534	Gas, illuminating and heating.	1914	8	387	1,379	303	562	1,588
	1909	7	117	147	53	370	615		1909	10	306	646	191	636	1,472
	1904	5	73	28	40	162	296		1904	8	109	333	98	257	805
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	285	1,082	935	712	2,642	4,785	Ice, manufactured.....	1914	32	231	4,793	181	182	654
	1909	250	889	613	559	2,297	3,969		1909	30	251	4,361	190	126	570
	1904	186	670	231	411	1,487	2,657		1904	16	138	2,187	93	71	376
Brick, tile, pottery, and other clay products.	1914	46	614	3,684	405	412	1,194	Leather goods.....	1914	⁵ 37	218	121	162	460	842
	1909	75	1,136	4,373	780	619	2,106		1909	30	269	109	172	539	1,054
	1904	74	971	4,300	590	460	1,604		1904	22	175	38	125	258	577
Butter, cheese, and con- densed milk.	1914	61	291	1,388	223	2,912	3,597	Liquors, malt.....	1914	11	451	3,567	404	1,197	3,023
	1909	39	210	657	130	1,924	2,340		1909	11	424	2,434	349	907	3,311
	1904	¹ 20	97	476	59	1,081	1,290		1904	11	300	3,001	243	458	2,120
Canning and preserving...	1914	² 26	684	1,453	287	1,090	1,798	Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1914	⁶ 219	1,330	8,156	977	908	2,463
	1909	30	518	1,349	250	872	1,528		1909	263	2,190	11,177	1,458	1,396	4,185
	1904	15	315	541	136	429	821		1904	110	1,430	6,659	896	806	2,497
Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by steam-railroad compa- nies.	1914	25	4,349	7,171	3,711	2,582	6,822	Marble and stone work...	1914	29	487	2,381	358	198	1,193
	1909	29	3,993	3,947	3,393	2,604	6,559		1909	44	267	694	208	220	626
	1904	34	3,052	2,422	2,265	2,663	5,259		1904	33	212	359	200	231	626
Coffee, roasting and grind- ing.	1914	9	79	278	52	930	1,168	Mineral and soda waters..	1914	55	134	247	99	237	516
	1909	10	56	177	43	530	768		1909	55	133	193	88	226	581
									1904	46	106	184	73	133	418
Confectionery.....	1914	41	459	301	184	711	1,330	Printing and publishing..	1914	⁷ 475	2,173	2,413	1,744	1,977	7,027
	1909	35	349	145	136	531	1,023		1909	439	2,366	2,045	1,823	1,806	6,962
	1904	19	239	99	105	294	685		1904	⁸ 419	1,902	1,531	1,343	1,311	5,467
Copper, tin, and sheet- iron work.	1914	42	143	46	111	236	505	Slaughtering and meat packing.	1914	16	777	2,467	480	10,687	12,726
	1909	21	104	44	89	133	284		1909	13	659	2,450	389	8,295	9,657
	1904	11	48	11	48	60	151		1904	11	247	888	175	2,782	3,324
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	83	393	6,746	316	6,436	7,536	Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	76	330	7	225	387	805
	1909	77	282	6,810	220	6,672	7,868		1909	99	427	.....	306	358	1,021
	1904	52	244	5,927	203	4,797	5,783		1904	117	481	.....	308	336	979
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	1914	24	218	1,614	105	891	1,180	All other industries.....	1914	385	10,995	108,834	8,039	51,625	70,978
	1909	22	157	1,041	69	271	447		1909	334	11,151	106,878	7,736	46,555	67,191
	1904	12	44	54	23	73	140		1904	297	9,509	93,108	6,604	43,032	60,161

¹ Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Includes "canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables"; and "pickles, preserves, and sauces."

³ Includes "automobile repairing," and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

⁴ Excludes statistics for six establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁵ Includes "saddlery and harness," and "trunks and valises."

⁶ Includes "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills"; and "window and door screens and weather strips."

⁷ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making"; "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing"; and "lithographing."

⁸ Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

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TABLE 30.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.
					Expressed in thousands.								Expressed in thousands.		
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
DENVER—All in- dustries.	1914	885	11,062	26,555	\$7,942	\$28,036	\$46,982	Pickles and sauces.....	1914	8	96	121	\$54	\$210	\$349
	1909	765	11,639	22,515	8,092	26,837	46,925		1909	9	114	300	65	202	505
	1904	722	9,672	.....	6,711	21,000	36,660		1904	8	103	.....	57	178	347
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	114	771	702	500	1,803	3,288	Printing and publishing..	1914	* 171	1,461	1,406	1,202	1,495	4,869
	1909	91	594	487	339	1,515	2,546		1909	150	1,536	1,036	1,215	1,350	4,833
	1904	75	442	.....	250	931	1,556		1904	155	1,253	.....	896	1,018	4,836
Brick, tile, terra-cotta, and other clay products.	1914	17	339	1,283	204	241	638	Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	43	270	7	191	329	662
	1909	26	576	1,367	376	357	1,041		1909	51	358	.....	246	265	792
	1904	29	303	.....	208	88	474		1904	56	360	.....	232	234	711
Butter.....	1914	18	163	796	135	1,718	2,029	All other industries.....	1914	347	4,043	10,420	2,519	15,416	22,589
	1909	5	119	284	70	1,234	1,462		1909	293	4,221	9,683	2,657	14,550	21,621
	1904	4	63	.....	38	763	890		1904	299	4,011	.....	2,713	12,644	17,735
Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by steam-railroad compa- nies.	1914	5	1,896	3,482	1,682	1,026	2,953	PUEBLO—All indus- tries.	1914	81	908	3,765	725	1,635	3,324
Confectionery.....	1909	5	1,706	1,485	1,477	1,226	2,966		1909	92	1,065	1,871	780	1,358	3,009
	1904	5	1,271	.....	954	956	2,072		1904	80	941	.....	661	941	2,197
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.	1914	24	343	184	131	524	951	Bread and other bakery products.	1914	12	24	16	17	72	123
	1909	21	254	97	94	407	760		1909	12	43	13	28	100	173
	1904	14	184	.....	83	241	560		1904	9	40	.....	30	72	141
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	30	113	17	92	186	402	Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	4	29	74	16	22	53
	1909	14	92	41	78	111	233		1909	3	19	55	14	23	50
	1904	10	45	.....	45	57	144		1904	5	49	.....	28	48	110
Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	* 80	952	3,422	738	1,754	3,432	Ice, manufactured.....	1914	3	28	621	21	27	80
	1909	67	1,268	3,040	875	2,300	4,598		1909	4	32	395	25	22	70
	1904	* 50	1,097	.....	802	1,551	3,275		1904	3	29	.....	20	17	89
Liquors, malt.....	1914	4	232	1,786	201	685	1,570	Printing and publishing..	1914	16	100	191	85	134	393
	1909	4	210	1,283	176	432	1,675		1909	21	125	211	98	100	387
	1904	3	156	.....	121	238	1,226		1904	16	117	.....	101	86	356
Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1914	* 16	241	972	179	276	531	Saddlery and harness....	1914	6	72	25	60	186	303
	1909	22	515	1,509	354	577	1,177		1909	3	67	34	47	178	329
	1904	* 9	307	.....	229	255	603		1904	3	46	.....	34	85	150
								All other industries.....	1914	40	655	2,838	526	1,194	2,372
									1909	49	779	1,163	565	935	2,000
									1904	44	660	.....	448	633	1,351
CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.															
COLORADO SPRINGS.....	1914	74	538	1,065	\$401	\$397	\$1,907	TRINIDAD.....	1914	34	236	870	\$180	\$373	\$346
	1909	59	516	907	413	823	1,733		1909	30	220	851	170	310	814
	1904	49	410	.....	284	412	1,101								

¹ Figures do not agree with those published in 1909, because it was necessary to revise the totals in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

² Includes "automobile repairing;" "engines, steam, gas, and water;" "steam fittings and heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

³ Excludes statistics for five establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁴ Includes "boxes, wooden packing;" "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills;" and "window and door screens and weather strips."

⁵ Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁶ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making;" "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing;" and "lithographing."

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

TABLE 31.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Pro- pri- etors and firm mem- bers.	Sala- ried off- icers, su- perin- tendents, and man- agers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Aver- age num- ber.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.		Fe- male.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

	2,126	33,715	1,716	1,395	2,622	704	27,278	Oc	31,004	Fe	24,519	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$181,776,339
1 All industries.....	19	52	17	5	2	2	28	Ap	46	De	17	43	43	1	1	1	77,489
2 Artificial stone products.....	9	104	8	7	20	60	Je	4	66	Se	55	60	59	1	1	1	112,822
3 Automobile bodies and parts.....	12	82	11	6	1	1	63	Au	70	Ja	58	60	60	1	1	1	63,661
4 Automobile repairing.....	11	115	4	13	8	6	84	Je	103	De	68	71	18	53	1	1	330,002
5 Awnings, tents, and sails.....	3	25	4	1	1	1	21	(e)	21	(e)	21	21	8	13	1	1	16,700
6 Boxes, cigar.....	7	48	8	3	1	1	36	Jy	40	Ap	33	38	37	1	1	1	74,220
7 Brass products.....	285	1,604	316	38	142	86	1,082	Se	399	My	332	1,116	761	346	9	1	2,565,187
8 Bread, bakery products.....	4	475	1	11	84	13	366	Au	751	Ja	693	384	150	234	1	1	1,210,723
9 Biscuits and crackers.....	281	1,189	315	27	58	73	716	Au	751	Ja	693	732	611	112	9	1	1,354,464
10 All other.....	41	667	29	42	26	9	561					767	765	1	2	1	2,409,849
11 Brick and tile, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.....	31	223	29	21	8	1	165	Je	281	Ja	76	288	286	1	2	1	1,008,124
12 Building brick.....	10	444	21	18	9	1	396	Je	454	Ja	331	479	479	1	1	1	1,401,725
13 Sewer pipe, fire brick, and architectural terra cotta.....	6	38	9	1	1	1	27	(e)	27	(e)	27	27	26	1	1	1	63,650
14 Brooms, from broom corn.....	3	13	4	1	2	2	7	Jy	4	De	6	6	5	1	1	1	9,150
15 Brushes, other than toilet and paint.....	56	383	33	36	47	28	239	Jy	261	Mh	215	231	188	43	1	1	2,202,728
16 Butter.....	15	616	1	15	17	5	578					1,809	916	878	5	10	1,522,099
17 Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.....	11	542	1	9	8	2	522	Au	1,430	Ja	91	1,672	880	778	5	9	1,437,403
18 Canned vegetables.....	4	74	6	9	3	1	56	Se	173	Ap	1	137	36	100	1	1	84,696
19 Canned and dried fruits.....	5	29	7	1	2	1	18	Oc	20	Ja	12	19	18	1	1	1	16,704
20 Carpets, rag.....	16	175	11	8	2	5	149	Jy	161	De	137	152	152	1	1	1	225,438
21 Carriages, wagons, and repairs.....	7	286	10	10	1	1	265	Ap	280	Se	256	257	257	1	1	1	844,819
22 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	25	4,689	131	196	13	1	4,349	Au	4,702	Ap	4,008	4,332	4,329	2	1	1	5,855,507
23 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	5	11	3	1	2	1	5	De	6	Fe	3	6	6	1	1	1	11,484
24 Cleansing and polishing preparations.....	3	62	1	3	3	1	55	Oc	60	Au	50	55	9	46	1	1	29,564
25 Clothing, women's.....	9	150	5	12	42	12	79	Ja	82	No	78	79	55	24	1	1	444,979
26 Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	63	702	54	34	79	33	502					503	243	815	3	2	1,019,662
27 Confectionery and ice cream.....	41	621	33	27	71	31	459	De	534	Ap	409	519	207	308	2	2	809,393
28 Confectionery.....	22	81	21	7	8	2	43	Jy	65	Fe	28	44	36	7	1	1	210,299
29 Ice cream.....	42	206	42	4	11	6	143	My	171	Fe	121	143	140	1	3	1	219,282
30 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	5	23	6	1	1	1	17	(e)	17	(e)	17	17	15	1	1	1	22,050
31 Dental goods.....	4	18	2	3	1	2	10	Mh	13	De	7	12	7	5	1	1	27,421
32 Druggists' preparations.....	8	102	2	15	2	4	79	Ja	95	De	70	69	47	22	1	1	356,313
33 Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	3	68	1	2	1	4	60	De	67	Oc	56	57	32	25	1	1	34,142
34 Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.....	3	31	3	2	2	1	26	Au	31	Fe	22	24	4	20	1	1	6,949
35 Flags and banners.....	3	10	3	2	3	1	1	Jy	2	Ja	0	2	2	2	1	1	6,505
36 Flavoring extracts.....	83	560	34	51	77	5	393	Se	429	Je	361	424	422	1	1	1	4,969,231
37 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	24	297	15	32	27	5	218					268	256	12	1	1	576,422
38 Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	12	110	13	10	8	2	77	Se	79	Mh	75	77	65	12	1	1	145,519
39 For human consumption.....	12	187	2	22	19	3	141	Ja	220	Je	42	191	191	1	1	1	430,903
40 For animals and fowls.....	108	1,460	76	97	100	21	1,166					1,143	1,139	3	1	1	6,646,266
41 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	93	1,146	65	84	80	19	898	Je	959	De	829	877	873	3	1	1	5,558,432
42 Machine shops.....	15	314	11	13	20	2	268	Ja	285	Mh	243	266	266	1	1	1	1,087,834
43 Foundries.....	6	27	5	2	2	4	14	De	19	Mh	10	19	7	11	1	1	34,625
44 Fur goods.....	9	126	11	8	9	1	97					105	101	2	2	1	143,941
45 Furniture.....	4	31	5	1	2	1	23	Oc	25	De	22	22	20	2	1	1	19,593
46 Wood, other than rattan and willow.....	5	95	6	7	7	1	74	No	85	Ja	58	83	81	1	2	1	124,348
47 Store and office fixtures.....	3	8	3	2	8	4	5	(e)	5	(e)	5	5	5	1	1	1	13,746
48 Furs, dressed.....	4	76	3	2	8	4	59	No	65	Fe	53	61	59	1	1	1	178,737
49 Gas and electric fixtures.....	8	565	21	132	25	1	387	Je	441	De	327	330	329	1	1	1	12,433,799
50 Gas, illuminating and heating.....	5	36	5	1	1	1	28	Jy	34	De	23	26	1	25	1	1	42,212
51 Hair work.....	5	25	4	5	1	1	15	(e)	15	(e)	15	15	13	1	1	1	16,375
52 Hand stamps.....	32	311	12	35	25	8	231	Au	338	Ja	159	205	203	1	1	1	2,497,915
53 Ice, manufactured.....	19	124	19	6	18	6	75	De	78	Jy	73	78	77	1	1	1	190,616
54 Jewelry.....	5	63	3	1	1	1	58	Oc	76	Mh	41	55	55	1	1	1	68,789
55 Lime.....	11	541	2	35	53	1	451	Je	466	De	422	441	441	1	1	1	6,302,841
56 Liquors, malt.....	3	23	3	3	1	2	14	De	23	Se	12	22	8	14	1	1	14,375
57 Looking-glass and picture frames.....	183	1,252	195	34	21	6	996	Jy	1,279	Ap	775	1,485	1,479	6	1	1	1,774,108
58 Lumber and timber products.....	32	372	15	18	14	2	323	Jy	344	Ja	293	327	326	1	1	1	697,143
59 Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	29	549	24	19	14	5	487	Je	583	Ja	367	499	497	1	1	1	2,835,545
60 Marble and stone work.....	6	149	3	10	9	4	123	Se	144	Ja	103	120	82	38	1	1	251,588
61 Mattresses and spring beds.....																	

1 Owned power only.

2 Includes rented power, other than electric.

3 No figures given for reasons stated under "Explanation of terms."

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

23

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$3,033,046	\$3,334,817	\$20,199,754	\$556,432	\$766,980	\$1,428,414	\$81,700,061	\$8,056,241	\$136,839,321	\$47,083,019	162,828	126,608	2,202	6,669	27,349	29,929	1
4,542	360	18,842	625	557	536	19,632	1,153	70,815	50,030	232	205			27		2
14,624	16,884	41,569	50	6,529	559	145,026	1,681	344,891	198,184	35				35		3
8,636	2,125	59,350		10,464	950	16,978	2,272	134,806	115,556	60				53		4
24,776	15,624	49,891		11,124	1,969	370,496	1,571	533,987	161,920	62				62		5
		10,716		720	169	14,343	312	35,400	20,745	12				12		6
3,890	975	26,309	50	3,155	728	49,877	3,901	100,991	47,213	75				75		7
72,651	181,850	712,136	1,672	87,054	19,545	2,556,340	85,666	4,785,318	2,143,312	935	124	35	2	774		8
30,150	93,862	219,543		6,000	6,554	826,805	13,119	1,576,992	737,068	341	84			257		9
42,501	88,488	492,593	1,672	81,054	12,991	1,729,535	72,547	3,208,326	1,406,244	594	40	35	2	517		10
85,313	31,485	376,488	6,498	1,515	13,489	221,943	173,669	1,127,225	731,613	3,559	2,565	1		993	223	11
23,358	6,737	108,378	6,498	885	5,827	29,451	54,631	255,856	171,774	1,359	930	1		428		12
61,955	24,748	268,110		630	7,662	192,492	119,038	871,369	559,839	2,200	1,635			565	223	13
1,000	720	21,696		325	294	43,738	436	94,359	50,185	11		2		9		14
	884	4,683		1,236	56	5,034	249	17,600	12,317	9				9		15
53,687	57,547	195,381	1,280	22,648	8,181	2,497,989	19,917	3,017,062	499,156	1,148	817	27		304	153	16
28,091	15,577	227,891	275	10,123	7,205	841,239	15,389	1,412,126	555,498	1,320	1,047	134		139	2	17
23,300	12,860	204,872		9,075	6,531	783,410	14,118	1,306,903	509,375	1,238	985	134		119	2	18
4,791	2,717	23,019	275	1,048	674	57,829	1,271	105,223	46,123	82	62			20		19
2,400	3,868	9,885		1,032	127	3,315	1,669	30,889	25,905	96		1		95		20
8,668	2,400	109,054	3,250	4,590	1,709	53,056	3,352	236,881	180,473	168		62		106		21
11,868	5,654	152,005			4,381	111,524	5,601	271,993	154,868	179				179	199	22
206,432	207,492	3,711,197		100	85,754	2,409,061	173,434	6,821,673	4,239,178	7,171	4,185	38	175	2,773	1,500	23
1,800	2,040	3,715		890	62	8,040	336	23,575	15,199	8				8		24
6,180	4,695	21,414		1,680	74	37,441	470	70,250	32,339	11				11		25
32,050	57,312	52,296		21,506	1,564	915,352	14,347	1,168,373	238,674	278				278		26
60,829	123,423	214,883	470	45,779	9,071	897,211	18,832	1,652,251	736,158	481	118	42		321	45	27
49,994	114,420	183,765		38,430	7,793	698,131	13,108	1,329,531	618,292	301	68	39		194	45	28
10,335	9,003	30,618	470	7,349	1,278	199,080	5,774	322,720	177,866	180	50	3		127		29
6,488	14,140	110,505	4,131	15,512	1,443	234,404	1,569	504,647	268,674	46				46		30
3,000	1,393	14,112		1,938	63	44,400	259	76,721	32,062	8				8		31
22,345	4,527	4,772	1,032	1,325	93	28,913	251	43,304	14,140	5				5		32
3,380	2,314	41,650		2,660	1,267	49,884	3,327	138,451	85,240	84				84		33
	600	26,844		1,030	113	18,097	279	57,031	38,655	11				11		34
3,000	2,820	12,576	500	1,740	47	28,740	334	53,412	24,338	8				8		35
99,966	99,140	370		696	57	10,973	54	14,202	3,175	2				2		36
39,725	22,370	315,960	234	6,792	44,950	6,353,940	81,838	7,535,633	1,099,855	6,746	4,495	431	755	1,065	5	37
10,500	6,200	105,093		2,025	3,516	862,704	28,684	1,180,202	288,814	1,614	960	160		494	190	38
29,225	16,170	34,091		1,885	845	114,663	5,088	222,149	102,398	102	15			87		39
218,963	138,864	71,002		140	2,671	748,041	23,596	958,053	186,416	1,512	945	160		407	190	40
180,321	113,650	926,833	6,536	31,640	38,874	1,678,944	151,638	4,011,400	2,180,818	4,313	1,025	93		3,195	253	41
38,642	25,214	714,044	5,584	27,940	33,016	980,413	76,970	2,696,211	1,638,828	3,497	1,000	73		2,424	253	42
2,400	2,330	212,789	952	3,700	5,858	698,531	74,668	1,315,189	541,990	816	25	20		771		43
10,933	10,547	9,599	550	2,880	262	9,930	247	45,350	35,173	1				1		44
1,378	2,080	79,303	500	11,790	785	137,828	1,985	282,123	142,310	172	86			86		45
9,555	8,467	21,500	500	4,500	154	19,900	403	61,300	40,997	16				16		46
		57,803		7,290	631	117,928	1,582	220,823	101,313	156	86			70		47
3,550	10,820	3,516		71	1,425	276		11,447	9,746	13		6		7		48
40,845	123,419	37,833	900	4,584	1,079	102,229	2,626	241,264	136,409	74				74		49
216	600	302,925	463	4,800	113,328	135,791	426,461	1,587,964	1,025,712	1,379	985	57		337		50
6,757	300	11,207		3,740	131	7,730	578	32,142	23,834	11				11		51
51,363	26,144	11,390	765	3,740	138	6,450	426	39,650	32,774	10				10		52
568	11,237	180,694		13,600	21,595	56,129	125,799	654,429	472,501	4,793	4,626	12		155	156	53
3,000	1,200	72,759	1,501	10,868	1,308	74,706	1,855	209,129	132,568	62				62		54
136,569	85,395	41,827		180	546	2,480	9,547	101,135	89,108							55
756	2,468	404,153	631	413,203	1,124,485	72,683	3,022,521	1,825,353	1,213,000	3,567	3,136	50	153	228	897	56
46,180	26,959	10,956		2,820	113	8,500	101	29,731	21,130	5				5		57
24,672	14,753	709,452	41,272	6,118	15,569	530,075	11,244	1,710,298	1,168,979	6,401	6,124	45	70	162	3	58
		257,281		4,364	10,337	380,216	13,895	724,810	370,699	1,718	888	18		812	21	59
33,215	16,890	357,976	25,813	1,624	12,531	185,226	12,789	1,192,891	994,876	2,381	725	29	1,200	427	1,700	60
12,552	12,039	68,846	1,000	10,700	3,156	246,533	6,974	379,855	126,348	295	140			155	7	61

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² Same number reported throughout the year.

³ None reported for one or more other months.

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

TABLE 31.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.				Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Fe-male.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—		Male.		Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.							

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

1	Mineral and soda waters.....	55	232	56	23	16	3	134	Jy	170	Fe	110	140	139	.....	1	.....	\$581,925
2	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	5	17	5	1	.....	.....	11	Ja	13	Oc ^s	9	12	12	.....	.....	.....	10,810
3	Optical goods.....	4	45	4	2	8	4	27	(*)	27	(*)	27	27	26	1	.....	.....	67,827
4	Paints.....	7	105	1	12	29	9	54	My ^s	60	De ^s	48	57	48	9	.....	.....	278,181
5	Patent medicines and compounds.....	18	38	6	5	2	2	23	(*)	23	(*)	23	26	15	10	1	.....	52,020
6	Perfumery and cosmetics.....	4	25	4	1	5	.....	15	Ap	19	Au ^s	12	15	1	13	1	.....	47,182
7	Photo-engraving.....	4	34	3	4	4	1	22	De ^s	24	Au ^s	20	24	24	.....	.....	.....	38,453
8	Pickles and sauces.....	11	148	10	11	14	7	106	Se	142	Fe ^s	79	125	74	51	.....	.....	372,694
9	Pottery.....	5	64	3	5	1	2	53	Au	72	Ja	42	47	36	8	3	.....	164,967
10	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	123	1,186	106	77	84	49	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	894	747	130	17	.....	1,758,756
11	Job printing.....	113	1,141	104	68	69	40	860	Mh	901	Au	826	866	719	130	17	.....	1,678,911
12	Book publishing and printing.....	3	10	1	2	.....	4	3	Oc	3	Au ^s	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	28,429
13	Book publishing without printing.....	7	35	1	7	15	5	7	Mh	39	Je ^s	0	25	25	.....	.....	.....	51,416
14	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	343	2,044	297	138	372	122	1,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,153	1,010	95	45	3	2,691,009
15	Printing and publishing.....	12	782	3	38	232	55	454	Mh	457	Au ^s	451	456	448	8	.....	.....	1,028,215
16	Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	278	1,119	270	71	94	45	639	Oc	663	Mh	621	661	530	85	43	3	1,535,643
17	Publishing without printing.....	53	143	24	29	46	22	22	De ^s	36	Jy ^s	16	36	32	2	2	.....	127,151
18	Saddlery and harness.....	25	222	20	15	17	8	162	Oc ^s	170	Ja	147	170	168	1	1	.....	555,644
19	Signs and advertising novelties.....	5	53	2	6	9	5	31	My	41	Fe	17	31	30	1	.....	.....	101,965
20	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	16	979	16	33	136	17	777	Je	830	Se	685	721	693	24	4	.....	3,672,778
21	Steam packing.....	3	14	1	2	1	.....	10	De ^s	11	Oc ^s	9	11	11	.....	.....	.....	45,730
22	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	10	182	3	20	15	4	140	Oc	151	Fe	130	137	136	.....	1	.....	352,945
23	Sugar, beet.....	13	2,609	1	57	252	31	2,268	Oc	5,334	Fe	705	4,876	4,860	15	1	.....	38,377,997
24	Surgical appliances.....	3	12	2	.....	.....	2	8	(*)	8	(*)	8	8	5	3	.....	.....	17,950
25	Tobacco, cigars.....	76	449	81	11	23	4	330	No	338	Jy	320	350	288	61	1	.....	460,201
26	Trunks and valises.....	12	82	9	6	10	1	56	Mh	67	My	49	53	52	.....	1	.....	127,606
27	Vinegar and cider.....	4	34	3	6	6	.....	19	No	32	Jy	12	26	20	6	.....	.....	126,252
28	Window and door screens and weather strips.....	4	16	4	.....	1	.....	11	Jy	20	Fe ^s	4	11	11	.....	.....	.....	23,350
29	All other industries*.....	133	8,192	63	186	500	91	7,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,593,437

*All other industries embrace—

Agricultural implements.....	3	Butter, reworking.....	2	Coke, not including gas-house coke....	3	Fertilizers.....	1
Ammunition.....	1	Buttons.....	1	Condensed milk and milk products, other than butter and cheese.....	2	Fireworks.....	1
Artificial limbs.....	1	Cars, electric-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1	Cooperage.....	2	Fuel, manufactured.....	1
Automobiles.....	1	Cement.....	2	Cordials and flavoring sirups.....	1	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	1
Babbitt metal and solder.....	2	Cheese.....	3	Dairymen's and poultrymen's supplies.....	1	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	2
Baking powders.....	1	Chemicals.....	3	Electroplating.....	1	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	1
Belting, leather.....	1	China decorating, not including that done in potteries.....	1	Engines, steam, gas, and water.....	1	Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.....	2
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	3	Clothing, men's.....	3	Engraving and diesinking.....	1	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	2
Boots and shoes.....	2	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	3	Explosives.....	2		
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	2			Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	2		
Boxes, wooden packing.....	3						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

1	DENVER—All industries.....	885	14,412	663	713	1,520	449	11,062	Je	11,373	Fe	10,664	11,133	9,333	1,720	73	2	\$44,678,521
2	Artificial stone products.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	My ^s	6	De ^s	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6,678
3	Automobile bodies and parts.....	6	99	4	9	7	20	59	Je ^s	65	Se ^s	54	59	53	1	.....	.....	104,114
4	Automobile repairing.....	5	24	4	.....	.....	.....	20	Se	23	Jy	18	19	19	.....	.....	.....	30,842
5	Awnings, tents, and sails.....	6	80	2	10	6	3	59	Je ^s	74	De	43	46	15	31	.....	.....	230,261
6	Boxes, cigars.....	3	25	4	.....	.....	.....	21	(*)	21	(*)	21	21	8	13	.....	.....	16,700
7	Brass products.....	7	48	8	3	1	.....	36	Jy	40	Ap	33	38	37	.....	.....	.....	74,220
8	Bread and bakery products.....	114	1,095	115	26	124	59	771	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	504	295	1	.....	2,030,300
9	Biscuits and crackers.....	4	475	1	11	84	13	366	Se	399	My	332	384	150	234	.....	.....	1,210,723
10	All other.....	110	620	114	15	40	46	405	Au	414	My	399	416	354	61	1	.....	819,577
11	Brick, tile, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products.....	17	391	8	19	19	6	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	453	.....	.....	.....	1,090,283
12	Building brick.....	12	93	8	11	5	.....	69	Jy	142	Ja	11	130	130	.....	.....	.....	376,978
13	Sewer pipe, fire brick, and architectural terra cotta.....	5	298	.....	8	14	6	270	Je	309	Ja	222	323	323	.....	.....	.....	713,305
14	Brushes, other than toilet and paint.....	3	13	4	.....	.....	2	7	Jy ^s	10	De ^s	6	6	5	.....	.....	.....	9,150
15	Butter.....	18	253	19	18	36	17	163	Je	179	Mh	146	155	120	35	1	.....	1,796,719
16	Carriages, wagons, and repairs.....	13	159	9	7	2	5	136	Jy	149	De	124	138	138	.....	.....	.....	208,807
17	Cars and general shop construction, and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	5	2,057	.....	49	104	8	1,896	Oc ^s	2,046	Fe	1,744	1,946	1,943	2	1	.....	3,332,477

1 Owned power only.

2 Includes rented power, other than electric.

3 Same number reported for one or more other months.

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

25

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horse-power generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$22,655 800	\$20,381	\$99,491 9,390	\$583 500	\$9,413 1,080	\$6,475 193	\$229,849 4,945	\$6,927 424	\$516,039 25,314	\$279,263 19,945	247 28	124	16	13	94 28	2	1
5,350	7,797	17,654	-----	4,440	356	61,322	861	138,266	76,083	29	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	3
19,726	32,491	33,180	-----	2,292	1,688	311,290	6,072	452,961	135,589	403	-----	-----	-----	403	-----	4
4,940	1,950	13,374	1,741	3,194	287	41,876	475	103,893	61,542	22	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	5
1,800	5,040	4,643	-----	1,220	457	23,555	324	45,786	21,907	22	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	6
6,678	5,242	19,334	360	4,010	162	13,083	2,038	69,493	54,372	46	-----	-----	-----	46	-----	7
19,700	19,826	59,234	-----	3,878	2,922	230,267	2,769	386,003	182,967	133	112	-----	5	16	-----	8
6,150	2,970	28,537	147	240	898	6,774	9,378	67,252	51,100	125	70	2	-----	53	-----	9
147,590	109,905	676,929	71,304	87,116	11,471	741,740	21,163	2,259,949	1,497,046	741	60	2	-----	679	200	10
131,325	91,448	671,589	43,652	84,194	11,237	739,349	20,997	2,174,807	1,414,461	727	60	2	-----	665	200	11
3,000	1,740	2,640	1,546	1,275	90	1,710	166	16,082	14,156	14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	12
13,265	16,717	2,700	26,106	1,647	144	681	-----	69,110	68,429	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	13
318,765	458,519	933,068	175,877	79,584	29,072	942,890	48,444	4,278,359	3,287,025	1,485	10	211	17	1,247	-----	14
186,949	306,979	445,583	360	11,650	12,224	611,961	17,007	2,198,225	1,569,257	635	-----	2	-----	633	-----	15
101,632	110,638	476,196	38,998	60,100	16,384	312,723	31,380	1,750,092	1,405,969	850	10	209	17	614	-----	16
30,184	40,902	11,289	136,519	7,834	464	18,206	57	330,042	311,779	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
25,206	17,142	129,537	-----	12,876	4,281	401,267	3,186	685,161	280,708	69	-----	-----	-----	69	-----	18
14,320	14,157	30,669	675	3,381	447	17,315	208	118,431	100,908	4	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	19
78,530	161,027	480,252	12,581	11,060	26,362	10,604,341	82,585	12,723,127	2,039,201	2,467	2,076	-----	-----	391	1,025	20
2,460	500	6,694	900	310	310	15,548	539	39,578	23,491	40	14	-----	-----	32	-----	21
26,986	14,445	86,043	7,000	9,021	1,916	267,190	4,712	429,109	157,207	412	-----	-----	-----	412	-----	22
267,261	308,172	1,993,299	157,407	-----	162,403	12,684,355	672,674	17,635,556	4,278,527	20,586	20,284	42	35	225	3,465	23
16,554	1,124	5,574	500	1,200	90	3,847	146	18,212	14,219	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	24
-----	23,044	225,446	164	14,012	34,954	385,048	1,028	805,188	418,512	7	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	25
9,545	8,415	-----	-----	5,940	878	54,902	931	156,867	101,034	52	-----	-----	-----	52	-----	26
11,418	4,428	11,091	-----	600	405	64,611	991	123,846	58,344	71	20	-----	-----	51	-----	27
-----	720	10,588	-----	120	135	11,901	518	28,019	15,600	37	-----	-----	-----	37	-----	28
628,732	755,338	5,155,989	27,595	136,950	301,254	31,083,878	5,709,222	49,899,715	13,106,615	86,222	71,792	474	4,244	9,712	10,903	29

Hats, straw.....	1	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	Roofing materials, other than metal.....	2	Steam fittings and steam and hot-	1
Ink, writing.....	1	Mucilage and paste.....	2	Sales.....	1	water heating apparatus.....	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	3	Musical instruments, violins and other stringed instruments.....	1	Scales and balances.....	2	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.....	1
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.....	1	Paving materials.....	1	Shirts.....	3	Suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods.....	1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	1	Petroleum, refining.....	4	Show cases.....	1	Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Lapidary work.....	1	Photographic apparatus.....	1	Smelting, copper.....	1	Tobacco, smoking.....	2
Leather goods, not elsewhere specified.....	3	Photographic materials.....	1	Smelting, lead.....	5	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Lithography.....	3	Printing materials.....	2	Smelting and refining, zinc.....	2	Toys and games.....	2
Malt.....	1	Refrigerators.....	1	Soap.....	1	Wall plaster.....	1
Minerals and earths, ground.....	1	Regalia and society badges and emblems.....	1	Soda-water apparatus.....	2	Wirework, including woven-wire fencing.....	2
				Sporting and athletic goods.....	2		
				Statuary and art goods.....	2		

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$1,521,781	\$1,862,449	\$7,941,655	\$242,515	\$548,213	\$573,783	\$26,966,386	\$1,069,674	\$46,982,273	\$18,946,213	26,555	14,021	467	287	11,780	3,525	1
-----	-----	1,750	-----	228	37	1,447	30	5,343	3,866	1	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	2
14,624	16,884	41,209	-----	6,334	434	141,955	1,562	335,526	192,009	33	-----	-----	-----	33	-----	3
-----	-----	19,088	50	2,364	486	8,840	1,344	36,867	26,683	28	-----	2	-----	26	-----	4
19,856	10,852	35,641	-----	7,584	1,526	233,405	876	356,811	122,530	47	-----	-----	-----	47	-----	5
-----	-----	10,716	-----	720	169	14,343	312	35,400	20,745	12	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	6
3,890	975	26,309	50	3,155	728	49,877	3,901	100,991	47,213	75	-----	-----	-----	75	-----	7
57,351	154,380	499,658	-----	41,493	12,792	1,753,383	49,923	3,287,986	1,484,680	702	124	-----	-----	578	-----	8
30,150	93,362	219,543	-----	6,000	6,554	826,805	13,119	1,576,992	737,068	341	84	-----	-----	257	-----	9
27,201	61,018	280,115	-----	35,493	6,238	926,578	36,804	1,710,994	747,612	361	40	-----	-----	321	-----	10
48,325	21,259	203,552	-----	620	7,014	150,697	90,218	638,202	397,287	1,283	1,045	-----	-----	238	223	11
9,210	4,719	46,368	-----	140	3,206	16,741	18,319	97,754	62,694	548	485	-----	-----	63	-----	12
39,115	16,540	157,184	-----	480	3,808	133,956	71,899	540,448	334,593	735	560	-----	-----	175	223	13
-----	884	4,688	-----	1,236	56	5,034	249	17,600	12,317	9	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	14
36,867	42,353	134,967	480	12,575	6,492	1,706,824	10,698	2,028,699	311,177	796	655	-----	-----	141	133	15
7,420	2,400	97,764	3,250	2,910	1,520	43,996	2,869	204,427	157,562	136	-----	62	-----	74	-----	16
79,157	118,679	1,681,949	-----	100	47,353	953,822	71,683	2,953,181	1,927,676	3,482	1,860	-----	60	1,562	958	17

¹ Same number reported throughout the year.

² None reported for one or more other months.

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

TABLE 31.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

DENVER—Continued.														
1	Cleansing and polishing preparations.	5	11	3	1	2	5	De ^s	6	Fe ^s	3	6	6	\$11,484
2	Clothing, women's.	3	62	1	3	3	55	Oc	62	Au ^s	50	55	9	29,564
3	Confectionery and ice cream.	33	513	24	25	65	369	De	395	Ap	310	407	178	688,002
4	Confectionery.	24	468	19	19	59	343	Au	38	Ja ^s	17	384	157	530,175
5	Ice cream.	9	45	5	6	6	26	Ja	38	Ja ^s	17	23	21	157,827
6	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.	30	159	30	3	10	113	My	132	De	102	112	110	173,869
7	Dental goods.	5	23	6	3	3	17	(⁴)	17	De ^s	7	17	15	22,050
8	Druggists' preparations.	4	18	2	3	1	10	Mh	13	De ^s	7	12	7	27,421
9	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	8	102	2	15	2	79	Ja	95	De	70	69	47	356,313
10	Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.	3	68	1	2	1	60	De	67	Oc ^s	56	57	32	34,142
11	Flags and banners.	3	31	3	1	2	26	Au ^s	31	Fe ^s	22	24	4	6,949
12	Flour-mill and gristmill products.	8	197	1	11	42	142	Se	166	Jy	124	145	145	1,538,197
13	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	11	105	12	10	8	74	Oc ^s	76	Mh ^s	72	74	62	111,339
14	Foundry and machine-shop products.	64	1,036	40	78	86	813	Ja	643	Oc	519	790	788	4,660,145
15	Machine shops.	54	752	34	65	66	578	Ja	265	Mh	220	548	546	3,629,085
16	Foundries.	10	284	6	13	20	243	Ja	265	Mh	220	242	242	1,031,060
17	Furniture.	9	126	11	8	9	97					105	101	143,941
18	Wood, other than rattan and willow.	4	31	5	1	2	23	Oc ^s	25	De ^s	22	22	20	19,593
19	Store and office fixtures.	5	95	6	7	7	74	No ^s	85	Ja	53	33	31	124,348
20	Hairwork.	5	36	5	1	2	28	Jy	34	De	23	26	1	42,212
21	Jewelry.	16	114	16	4	18	70	De	73	Jy	68	73	72	182,816
22	Liquors, malt.	4	283	17	34	2	232	Je	245	De	215	234	234	3,246,852
23	Looking-glass and picture frames.	3	23	3	1	2	14	De	23	Se ^s	12	22	8	14,375
24	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	12	252	3	9	12	226	Je	242	Ja	200	229	228	441,658
25	Marble and stone work.	15	85	13	8	2	60	Je	77	Ja	42	59	59	264,132
26	Mineral and soda waters.	11	88	9	12	10	56	Je	75	Mh ^s	47	50	50	233,580
27	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	5	17	5	1	1	11	Ja	13	Oc ^s	9	12	12	10,810
28	Optical goods.	4	45	4	2	8	27	(⁴)	27	(⁴)	27	27	26	67,827
29	Patent medicines and compounds.	14	31	3	5	2	19	(⁴)	19	(⁴)	19	21	14	46,484
30	Perfumery and cosmetics.	4	25	4	1	5	15	Ap	19	Au ^s	12	15	1	47,182
31	Pickles and sauces.	8	131	6	10	13	96	Se	116	Fe ^s	73	98	59	343,594
32	Printing and publishing, book and job.	90	974	74	58	70	735	Mh	790	Au	695	755	637	1,408,875
33	Job printing.	87	964	73	56	70	732	Oc	6	Au ^s	2	752	634	1,380,446
34	Book publishing and printing.	3	10	1	2	4	3					3	3	28,429
35	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	72	992	48	63	75	538	De ^s	399	No ^s	395	559	509	1,131,895
36	Printing and publishing.	5	676	24	212	43	397					399	392	856,665
37	Printing, publishing, and job printing.	27	208	28	17	28	122	Oc	133	My ^s	113	126	87	211,034
38	Publishing without printing.	40	108	20	22	19	19	De	34	Au ^s	14	34	30	64,196
39	Saddlery and harness.	9	108	5	12	12	74	Au	77	Ja	69	77	75	264,707
40	Slaughtering and meat packing.	8	852	7	25	123	682	Ja	737	Se	585	626	599	3,125,738
41	Steam packing.	3	14	1	2	1	10	De ^s	11	Oc ^s	9	11	11	45,730
42	Surgical appliances.	3	12	2	2	2	8	(⁴)	8	(⁴)	8	8	5	17,950
43	Tobacco, cigars.	43	347	46	8	19	270	Je	274	Ja	264	281	229	416,321
44	All other industries*.	170	3,283	99	172	392	2,516					2,392	1,701	18,596,816

* Owned power only.

* Includes rented power, other than electric.

* All other industries embrace—	Butter, reworking.	2	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.	3	Fuel, manufactured.	1
Agricultural implements.	Carpets, rag.	4	Cooperage.	2	Fur goods.	4
Ammunition.	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.	2	Cordials and flavoring sirups.	1	Furs, dressed.	1
Artificial limbs.	Cars, electric-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	1	Dairymen's and poultrymen's supplies.	1	Gas and electric fixtures.	4
Automobiles.	Chemicals.	1	Electroplating.	1	Gas, illuminating and heating.	1
Babbitt metal and solder.	China decorating, not including that done in potteries.	1	Engines, steam, gas, and water.	1	Gloves and mittens, leather.	2
Belted leather.	Clothing, men's.	3	Engraving and diesinking.	1	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	1
Bookbinding and blank-book making.	Coffee, roasting and grinding.	7	Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.	1	Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.	1
Boots and shoes.			Fertilizers.	1	Hand stamps.	4
Boxes and cartons, paper.			Fireworks.	1	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	2
Boxes, wooden packing.			Flavoring extracts.	1		
Brooms, from broom corn.						

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

27

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.							Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.						
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.			Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.	
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.			Fuel and rent of power.	Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹		Electric (rented).

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$1,800	\$2,040	\$3,715	-----	\$890	\$62	\$8,040	\$336	\$23,575	\$15,199	8	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	1
6,180	4,695	21,414	-----	1,680	74	37,441	470	70,250	32,339	11	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	2
45,373	98,397	151,178	-----	31,691	6,463	664,141	12,914	1,175,087	498,032	323	118	26	-----	179	45	3
36,538	91,024	131,472	-----	28,146	5,604	514,745	8,908	950,929	427,276	184	68	20	-----	90	45	4
8,835	7,373	19,706	-----	3,545	859	149,396	4,006	224,158	70,756	139	50	-----	-----	89	-----	5
4,688	11,777	92,368	\$808	13,784	896	184,709	926	401,998	216,363	17	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	6
-----	-----	14,112	-----	1,938	63	44,400	259	76,721	32,062	8	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	7
3,000	1,393	4,772	-----	1,325	93	28,913	251	43,304	14,140	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	8
22,345	4,527	41,650	1,032	2,660	1,267	40,884	3,327	138,451	85,240	84	-----	-----	-----	84	-----	9
3,380	2,314	26,844	-----	1,030	113	18,097	279	57,031	38,655	11	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	10
-----	600	12,576	500	1,740	47	28,740	334	53,412	24,338	8	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	11
22,653	52,337	113,915	-----	2,295	10,809	2,349,456	23,909	2,718,938	345,573	1,957	1,600	5	50	302	-----	12
10,500	5,600	31,404	-----	1,885	680	93,097	4,378	194,275	96,800	87	15	-----	-----	72	-----	13
191,399	124,519	650,180	2,681	26,324	26,805	1,392,971	122,448	3,019,068	1,503,649	3,049	475	-----	-----	2,574	250	14
152,757	99,305	449,099	1,729	23,404	21,430	709,531	51,128	1,755,951	995,292	2,330	475	-----	-----	1,855	250	15
38,642	25,214	201,081	952	2,920	5,375	683,440	71,320	1,263,117	508,357	719	-----	-----	-----	719	-----	16
10,933	10,547	79,303	500	11,790	785	137,828	1,985	282,123	142,310	172	86	-----	-----	86	-----	17
1,378	2,080	21,500	500	4,500	154	19,900	403	61,300	40,997	16	-----	-----	-----	16	-----	18
9,555	8,467	57,803	-----	7,290	631	117,928	1,582	220,823	101,313	150	86	-----	-----	70	-----	19
216	600	11,207	-----	4,800	131	7,730	1,578	32,142	23,834	11	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	20
360	11,237	68,891	651	10,120	1,257	69,495	1,681	192,256	121,180	50	-----	-----	-----	50	-----	21
77,855	52,759	201,356	-----	67,500	230,684	658,144	26,885	1,569,877	884,848	1,766	1,360	50	152	224	47	22
756	2,468	10,956	-----	2,820	113	8,500	101	29,731	21,130	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	23
13,904	13,353	165,050	-----	1,624	7,361	219,535	6,098	459,302	233,669	932	731	-----	-----	201	21	24
12,900	4,520	48,006	21,913	830	1,788	71,167	4,074	199,679	124,438	178	25	-----	-----	153	-----	25
10,820	9,297	39,071	-----	1,494	2,175	78,237	2,449	164,786	84,100	67	40	4	-----	23	-----	26
800	-----	9,390	500	1,080	193	4,945	424	25,314	19,945	28	-----	-----	-----	28	-----	27
5,350	7,797	17,654	-----	4,440	356	61,322	861	138,266	76,083	29	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	28
4,940	1,950	12,041	1,741	2,684	233	29,601	430	71,730	41,699	22	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	29
1,800	5,040	4,643	-----	1,220	457	23,555	324	45,786	21,907	22	-----	-----	-----	22	-----	30
18,400	18,676	54,234	-----	3,678	2,747	207,267	2,594	318,528	138,667	121	100	-----	5	16	-----	31
116,292	91,634	584,901	65,407	70,259	8,216	591,548	17,810	1,825,684	1,216,326	632	60	-----	-----	572	200	32
113,292	89,894	582,261	63,861	68,984	8,126	589,838	17,644	1,809,652	1,202,170	618	60	-----	-----	558	200	33
3,000	1,740	2,640	1,546	1,275	90	1,710	106	16,032	14,156	14	-----	-----	-----	14	-----	34
212,163	328,731	483,450	116,443	28,872	10,585	647,140	15,584	2,554,536	1,891,812	587	-----	-----	-----	587	-----	35
161,481	275,959	394,686	-----	10,850	9,636	562,806	12,761	1,976,036	1,400,469	488	-----	-----	-----	488	-----	36
25,758	26,780	79,523	23,468	12,258	652	66,591	2,801	343,046	273,654	99	-----	-----	-----	99	-----	37
24,924	25,992	9,241	92,975	5,764	297	17,743	22	235,454	217,689	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	38
21,006	10,082	57,631	-----	8,398	1,457	186,961	1,370	321,569	133,238	35	-----	-----	-----	35	-----	39
62,306	144,394	410,139	12,165	9,490	22,589	9,460,615	73,669	11,229,598	1,695,314	2,237	1,877	-----	-----	360	1,025	40
2,460	500	6,694	-----	900	310	15,548	539	39,578	23,491	46	14	-----	-----	32	-----	41
-----	1,124	5,574	500	1,200	90	3,847	146	18,212	14,219	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	42
13,980	21,432	190,583	-----	8,467	23,600	327,866	983	661,914	333,065	7	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	43
355,732	449,443	1,559,062	13,844	139,836	132,587	4,192,023	507,693	8,798,519	4,098,803	7,411	3,836	317	20	3,238	623	44

* Same number reported for one or more other months.

* Same number reported throughout the year.

Hats, straw.....	1	Musical instruments, violins, and	1	Safes.....	1	Suspenders, garters, and elastic woven	1
Ice, manufactured.....	1	other stringed instruments.....	1	Scales and balances.....	2	goods.....	2
Ink, writing.....	2	Paints.....	6	Shirts.....	3	Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	3	Photographic apparatus.....	1	Signs and advertising novelties.....	5	Tobacco, smoking.....	2
Lapidary work.....	1	Photographic materials.....	1	Soap.....	1	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Leather goods, not elsewhere specified.....	3	Photo-engraving.....	2	Soda-water apparatus.....	2	Toys and games.....	2
Lithographing.....	3	Pottery, chinaware, earthen and stone ware.....	3	Sporting and athletic goods.....	2	Trunks and valises.....	11
Mattresses and spring beds.....	5	Printing materials.....	2	Statuary and art goods.....	2	Vinegar and cider.....	3
Minerals and earths, ground.....	1	Refrigerators.....	1	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	1	Window and door screens and weather strips.....	3
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.....	2	Regalia, and society badges and emblems.....	1	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works and rolling mills.....	9		
Mucilage and paste.....	2	Roofing materials, other than metal..	2	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids... 1			

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

TABLE 31.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

1	PUEBLO—All industries.....	81	1,172	55	71	90	48	908	Jy	987	Fe	846	927	802	121	4	.....	\$4,121,390
2	Bread and other bakery products...	12	43	13	2	4	.....	24	(¹) Jy	24	(²) Mh	24	25	22	2	1	.....	34,381
3	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work...	3	19	2	1	.....	2	14	Jy	35	Mh	6	11	11	.....	.....	.....	23,543
4	Foundry and machine-shop products	4	35	3	2	.....	1	29	My	36	De	26	32	32	.....	.....	.....	38,592
5	Ice, manufactured.....	3	40	.....	6	4	2	28	Je	38	Mh	20	30	30	.....	.....	.....	184,609
6	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	4	56	3	2	1	.....	50	Mh	52	Oc	48	51	51	.....	.....	.....	92,758
7	Printing and publishing, job work only.	9	68	8	5	7	5	43	Mh	47	Oc	40	46	38	5	3	.....	144,740
8	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	7	110	4	14	22	13	57	Oc	59	Au	56	57	57	.....	.....	.....	178,955
9	Saddlery and harness.....	6	86	5	3	5	1	72	Oc	83	Fe	62	77	77	.....	.....	.....	234,793
10	Tobacco, cigars.....	4	20	5	.....	.....	.....	15	Oc	16	Jy	13	15	12	3	.....	.....	10,087
11	All other industries *.....	29	695	12	36	47	24	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	472	111	.....	.....	3,178,982

* All other industries embrace—

Awnings, tents, and sails.....	1	Carriages and wagons.....	1	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1	Flour-mill and gristmill products....	1
Baking powders.....	1	Cars, and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	1	Confectionery and ice cream.....	3	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Brick, building and fire.....	2					Fur goods.....	1
Butter.....	2						

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 15,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	BOULDER.....	32	160	28	15	19	8	90	Ja	99	Ja	83	95	88	4	1	2	\$566,038
2	COLORADO SPRINGS.....	74	741	53	57	72	21	538	Jy	589	Ja	505	542	498	36	8	.....	2,089,853
3	FORT COLLINS.....	34	144	33	9	9	8	85	Au	93	Ja	77	95	91	4	.....	.....	392,386
4	GREELEY.....	37	232	31	13	11	7	170	Jy	414	Fe	108	404	281	120	2	1	804,263
5	TRINIDAD.....	34	310	21	28	18	7	236	De	244	Je	226	250	231	19	.....	.....	1,393,961

¹ Owned power only.² Includes rented power, other than electric.

MANUFACTURES—COLORADO.

29

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$132,355	\$133,952	\$725,384	\$8,600	\$28,086	\$88,561	\$1,514,982	\$120,180	\$3,323,598	\$1,688,436	3,765	2,613	6	25	1,121	177	1
2,540	4,829	17,064	.....	4,668	757	68,888	2,681	122,525	50,956	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	2
1,800	970	7,225	3,000	120	354	25,495	2,239	51,175	25,441	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3
3,400	610	16,483	.....	948	331	19,394	2,153	53,482	31,935	74	40	3	.....	31	.....	4
9,832	3,782	21,284	.....	.....	2,452	7,311	19,988	80,340	53,041	621	621	.....	.....	.....	43	5
2,640	900	44,129	.....	924	910	27,818	2,478	88,137	57,841	275	90	.....	.....	185	.....	6
9,573	8,267	33,228	.....	5,452	1,193	76,697	1,629	160,225	81,899	49	.....	2	.....	47	.....	7
25,468	32,052	51,733	3,810	750	2,659	50,891	4,295	232,300	177,114	142	.....	.....	.....	142	.....	8
4,200	6,280	60,083	.....	1,080	2,078	184,930	1,207	302,559	116,422	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	9
.....	.....	9,457	.....	444	3,182	15,754	87	35,860	20,019	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
72,902	76,262	464,698	1,700	13,700	74,645	1,037,804	85,423	2,196,995	1,073,768	2,545	1,862	1	25	657	134	11

Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	Hand stamps.....	1	Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	Photo-engraving.....	1
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	1	Jewelry.....	1	Mineral and soda waters.....	3	Pickles and sauces.....	2
		Liquors, malt.....	1	Paints.....	1	Show cases.....	1

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

\$18,039	\$19,703	\$65,783	\$4,798	\$9,280	\$4,347	\$241,958	\$11,548	\$440,316	\$186,810	453	350	.....	.....	103	5	1
83,926	81,921	400,982	41,068	40,138	20,553	836,502	60,799	1,906,832	1,009,531	1,065	190	32	.....	843	31	2
13,320	13,351	70,294	885	6,430	6,398	285,673	14,605	488,784	188,506	469	228	.....	125	116	2	3
24,504	17,491	107,418	5,378	10,768	6,314	558,533	21,998	909,476	328,945	623	506	8	.....	109	2	4
40,601	24,019	180,315	1,749	14,520	41,826	336,617	36,242	846,409	473,550	870	696	.....	.....	174	245	5

¹ Same number reported throughout the year.

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1914

CONNECTICUT

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1914, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city or state in which it was located. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

As a rule, the same designation is used for the industry wherever it appears, although all of the products indicated by this designation were not manufactured in the state or city for which these statistics are presented. In some instances the wording is changed so as to more correctly describe the products represented. For a number of industries subclasses are shown which indicate more definitely the kind of products.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. At the census of 1909 the figures for kindred industries were combined. This practice, as a rule, has been followed in compiling the statistics of 1914 when placed in comparison with those for 1909 and prior years. The comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, therefore, does not show separately all the industries given for 1914 in the detailed statement for the state.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1909 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. In comparative tables covering the census of 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures according to the classification that was employed at the earlier censuses.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day an earlier date was chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The average thus obtained approximates the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined for any state, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation. This total, however, is shown for the different cities, because the limited area and greater regularity of employment largely overcame the objection incident to its publication for the separate states or the United States.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added to give the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and represent the approximate number who would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year, whereas the actual number to whom the total wages were paid would be larger.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The taxes include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and state, county, and local taxes. In some instances the amount of the corporation tax for 1914 had not been ascertained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of interest or depreciation, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use, since in most cases an engine or motor is not required to deliver continuously its full rated horsepower.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.

CONNECTICUT.

By WILLIAM A. COUNTRYMAN.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General character of the state.—Connecticut is one of the original thirteen states. With a gross area of 4,965 square miles, of which 4,820 represent land surface, it ranks forty-sixth in size among the states. Its inhabitants in 1900 numbered 908,420, and in 1910, 1,114,756; and its estimated population in 1914 was 1,202,688.

In total population Connecticut ranked thirty-first among the states in 1910; but in density of population it ranked fifth, with 231.3 inhabitants per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 188.5.

The urban population in 1910—that is, the population residing in incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more—was 999,839, or 89.7 per cent of the total, as against 87.2 per cent in 1900. There were in the state in 1914, 17 cities and boroughs each having an estimated population of 10,000 or more. These cities and boroughs, whose aggregate population in that year formed 61.1 per cent of the estimated total population of Connecticut, reported 71.6 per cent of the value of the state's manufactured products.

The steam-railway mileage in 1914 was 999, and the electric-railway mileage in 1912 was 963. The Connecticut River is navigable as far as Hartford, the Thames as far as Norwich, and the Housatonic for a short distance. Numerous good harbors on Long Island Sound afford facilities for coastwise commerce. The total value of farm crops grown in the state in 1909 was \$22,487,999. Of this sum, \$4,415,948 was contributed by tobacco, in the production of which crop Connecticut ranked eighth among the states in that year.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Connecticut's manufactured products in 1914 were valued at \$545,471,517, and the average number of wage earners employed in manufacturing industries was 226,264. In that year Connecticut ranked twelfth among the states in the former respect and eighth in the latter. The output of manufactured products in the state in 1914 represented 2.2 per cent of the total for the United States, as measured by value; the corresponding proportions for 1909 and 1904 being 2.4 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively. The per capita value of products for the state in 1914 amounted to \$454, as against \$440 in 1909. The corresponding per capita figures for continental United States were \$245 and \$225, respectively.

Table 1 summarizes the more important data relative to all classes of manufactures combined in the state, for the censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899, and gives percentages of increase from census to census.

For 1914 there were reported from the state of Connecticut 4,104 manufacturing establishments operating under the factory system, which gave employment to 254,499 persons during the year and paid out \$160,731,359 in salaries and wages. Of the persons employed, 226,264 were wage earners. These establishments turned out products to the value of \$545,471,517, to produce which materials costing \$288,510,886 were consumed. The value added by the manufacturing processes was thus \$256,960,631, which figure, as stated in the "Explanation of terms," best represents the net wealth created by manufacturing operations during the year.

Table 1

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1899	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	4,104	4,251	3,477	3,382	-3.5	22.3	2.8
Persons engaged.....	254,499	233,871	198,046	(²)	8.8	18.1	-----
Proprietors and firm members.....	3,123	3,468	2,918	(²)	-9.9	18.8	-----
Salaried employees.....	25,112	19,611	13,523	9,258	28.1	45.0	46.1
Wage earners (average number).....	226,264	210,792	181,605	159,733	7.3	16.1	13.7
Primary horsepower.....	453,812	400,275	304,204	256,331	13.4	31.6	18.7
Capital.....	\$320,194,294	\$517,546,554	\$373,283,580	\$299,206,925	19.8	38.6	24.8
Salaries and wages.....	160,731,359	135,758,351	104,982,879	85,149,341	18.4	29.3	23.3
Salaries.....	35,511,499	25,637,306	17,040,351	11,755,279	38.5	50.5	45.0
Wages.....	125,219,860	110,119,045	87,942,628	73,394,062	13.7	25.2	19.8
Paid for contract work.....	2,059,176	1,279,258	1,392,515	(²)	61.0	-8.1	-----
Rent and taxes (including internal revenue).....	7,161,619	4,618,988	3,660,218	(²)	55.0	-----	-----
Cost of materials.....	288,510,886	257,259,393	191,301,881	169,671,648	12.1	34.5	12.7
Value of products.....	545,471,517	490,271,695	369,082,091	315,106,150	11.3	32.8	17.1
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)....	256,960,631	233,012,302	177,780,210	145,434,502	10.3	31.1	22.2

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

³ Exclusive of internal revenue.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

In general, Table 1 brings out the fact that the manufacturing industries of Connecticut as a whole developed much less rapidly during the period 1909-1914 than during the preceding five-year period. During the later period a decrease of 3.5 per cent in number of establishments was accompanied by increases of 7.3 per cent in average number of wage earners, 11.3 per cent in value of products, and 10.3 per cent in value added by manufacture. During the earlier semidecade the number of establishments

increased 22.3 per cent, the average number of wage earners 16.1 per cent, the value of products 32.8 per cent, and the value added by manufacture 31.1 per cent. The increases in these items for the entire ten-year period 1904-1914 were 18, 24.6, 47.8, and 44.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in 1914, and gives percentages of increase for the three five-year periods from 1899 to 1914.

Table 2

Table 2		CENSUS OF 1914.						PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹								
INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.		Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	4,104	226,264	100.0	\$545,471,517	100.0	\$256,960,631	100.0	7.3	16.1	13.7	11.3	32.8	17.1	10.3	31.1	22.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products..	67	16,781	7.4	69,353,103	12.7	15,467,331	6.0	-0.2	9.3	20.7	3.6	24.1	9.9	-18.9	19.2	28.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	388	39,369	17.4	67,009,127	12.3	41,858,169	16.3	4.3	26.5	10.3	2.2	46.2	12.0	2.8	33.2	21.1
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	50	15,466	6.8	30,808,918	5.6	13,474,040	5.2	7.7	9.5	-0.6	27.1	31.5	19.0	9.8	49.3	3.4
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	44	10,668	4.7	30,591,825	5.6	12,185,573	4.7	22.6	11.7	19.6	45.2	34.8	26.2	32.0	41.4	26.0
Firearms and ammunition.....	13	10,863	4.8	25,657,797	4.7	13,960,402	5.4	27.3	10.9	45.8	28.6	12.3	57.2	41.3	4.6	63.2
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	53	7,350	3.2	17,128,975	3.1	6,365,465	2.5	-5.6	4.8	8.2	-11.5	25.1	22.5	-2.5	20.6	14.8
Silverware and plated ware.....	33	6,465	2.9	15,238,821	2.8	7,857,204	3.1	3.9	61.5	-14.2	-3.8	94.9	-14.8	-8.7	91.8	-7.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	43	5,059	2.2	14,330,156	2.6	6,894,026	2.7	44.3	105.3	77.6	45.9	98.9	55.9	49.4	111.0	83.1
Corsets.....	21	7,298	3.2	12,935,805	2.4	5,361,242	2.1	9.9	50.6	-23.3	0.9	129.2	-18.3	-12.7	111.2	-20.7
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	76	7,568	3.3	11,541,307	2.1	7,573,158	3.0	0.3	31.2	26.7	7.7	28.6	39.5	2.2	34.5	41.5
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	18	2,485	1.1	10,187,757	1.9	4,542,915	1.8	17.5	-32.7	4.6	-7.4	24.1	7.5	17.1	10.0	38.4
Hats, fur-felt.....	58	5,461	2.4	9,475,778	1.7	4,942,504	1.9	4.7	1.1	6.0	-8.9	20.0	14.8	-12.8	17.9	22.0
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.	28	2,223	1.0	8,050,692	1.5	4,281,531	1.7	-41.7	258.2	.....	-31.0	341.3	.....	-37.1	360.0	.....
Bread and other bakery products....	467	2,014	0.9	8,005,138	1.5	3,944,158	1.3	7.8	6.7	8.6	9.5	23.9	13.2	17.5	16.1	6.9
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.	15	6,599	2.9	7,927,011	1.5	5,497,634	2.1	12.8	1.5	45.7	7.3	4.7	53.6	3.9	7.0	79.1
Printing and publishing.....	364	2,838	1.3	7,712,615	1.4	5,517,400	2.2	-1.4	13.8	15.2	21.1	25.7	23.1	19.9	21.4	23.2
Typewriters and supplies.....	7	4,662	2.1	7,178,293	1.3	5,717,078	2.2	58.9	94.7	117.5	78.7	145.3	108.8	92.2	132.1	106.1
Lumber and timber products.....	295	2,356	1.0	6,966,352	1.3	3,200,903	1.3	-32.6	65.7	2.2	-11.2	63.7	13.2	-18.5	69.8	12.0
Furnishing goods, men's.....	17	3,142	1.4	6,434,933	1.2	2,345,723	0.9	37.7	.....	.....	63.4	.....	.....	35.5	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp.....	44	1,898	0.8	5,968,797	1.1	1,961,803	0.8	10.3	-1.7	22.8	8.0	9.7	41.3	-11.8	-3.3	45.4
Musical instruments, pianos and organs, and materials.	19	2,267	1.0	5,229,954	1.0	2,659,457	1.0	-1.6	-10.8	38.6	-5.6	5.0	55.3	5.7	-12.4	57.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	25	2,904	1.3	5,221,683	1.0	2,495,112	1.0	-13.1	-7.1	10.8	-10.0	8.0	32.8	-9.3	8.1	38.3
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	26	463	0.2	5,216,272	1.0	661,060	0.3	7.2	16.4	-7.9	14.1	42.1	-16.1	6.1	52.3	-20.0
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes....	12	3,068	1.4	5,108,556	0.9	2,769,103	1.1	15.9	13.8	85.2	20.6	38.3	68.7	9.1	35.1	74.9
Liquors, malt.....	18	539	0.2	5,029,541	0.9	3,337,439	1.3	13.5	20.6	14.5	13.6	51.2	10.3	9.4	44.7	4.8
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	27	1,209	0.5	4,745,720	0.9	3,274,687	1.3	30.6	44.7	80.8	37.7	34.7	80.0	34.2	40.9	63.6
Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.	17	1,573	0.7	4,559,897	0.8	2,677,319	1.0	34.4	1.4	.....	547.7	17.9	.....	588.2	9.9	.....
Gas and electric fixtures, and lamps..	16	2,391	1.1	4,076,227	0.7	2,403,259	0.9	6.3	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	-10.8	.....	.....
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	65	2,465	1.1	3,818,012	0.7	2,137,996	0.8	-0.4	14.1	28.9	5.9	33.1	36.5	4.9	23.1	51.8
House furnishing goods.....	5	1,233	0.5	3,818,969	0.7	1,375,556	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	42	2,196	1.0	3,741,735	0.7	1,922,893	0.7	18.8	-9.0	24.5	28.5	5.2	34.6	26.1	14.1	17.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	12	1,764	0.8	3,503,139	0.6	2,048,153	0.8	2.6	22.3	8.2	-1.7	60.8	-2.4	-1.6	61.6	-5.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	256	1,570	0.7	3,149,301	0.6	1,934,142	0.8	3.8	19.4	22.8	15.0	16.5	32.3	15.5	11.7	35.7
Screws, wood.....	4	2,266	1.0	2,842,798	0.5	1,841,540	0.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	28	1,305	0.6	2,628,149	0.5	1,308,336	0.5	73.8	-21.1	5.0	93.0	-5.6	56.8	105.7	-10.4	45.8
Patent medicines and compounds, and druggists' preparations.	43	327	0.1	2,062,727	0.4	1,298,804	0.5	38.0	62.3	-49.0	53.7	31.2	-27.0	52.1	16.5	-24.2
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.	10	762	0.3	1,993,700	0.4	948,156	0.4	20.6	-14.9	26.1	31.1	-27.1	40.8	48.6	-1.7	17.6
Fertilizers.....	10	329	0.1	1,971,991	0.4	494,779	0.2	11.5	-4.8	133.1	25.4	66.8	141.2	2.7	15.3	156.4
Boots and shoes.....	9	567	0.3	1,957,709	0.4	619,649	0.2	9.0	4.2	30.6	18.1	25.7	-13.1	8.8	14.2	-5.8
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	85	113	0.1	1,881,481	0.3	250,665	0.1	-22.1	-13.2	-1.8	-7.1	2.1	16.6	-14.7	0.3	-3.0
Soap.....	7	258	0.1	1,672,123	0.3	901,260	0.4	-0.8	28.1	31.0	9.4	44.0	12.8	13.2	25.8	4.3
Shipbuilding, including boat building	37	514	0.2	1,665,293	0.3	1,323,092	0.5	20.4	-78.6	118.4	124.4	-83.7	271.6	209.8	-75.6	220.5
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified	12	521	0.2	1,615,381	0.3	723,415	0.3	31.2	36.0	29.2	121.2	53.0	32.1	135.5	26.3	24.6
Clothing, women's.....	19	1,337	0.6	1,596,888	0.3	896,628	0.3	-3.3	59.6	75.3	-6.9	56.3	78.5	-2.3	62.8	44.0
Hat and cap materials.....	15	400	0.2	1,593,895	0.3	310,251	0.1	-16.3	31.0	22.5	5.7	82.6	40.5	-61.5	107.2	75.2
Buttons.....	18	1,063	0.5	1,498,002	0.3	884,694	0.3	0.6	1.2	30.5	-8.4	13.1	33.0	-1.7	6.3	28.9
Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	20	646	0.3	1,329,713	0.2	667,064	0.3	-54.5	12.6	59.4	-60.2	28.7	108.7	-60.7	25.6	97.8
Blackening and cleansing and polishing preparations.	19	173	0.1	1,316,926	0.2	880,830	0.3	.....	.....	.....	953.6	.....	.....	1,298.4	.....	.....
Furniture.....	22	783	0.3	1,156,652	0.2	501,989	0.2	162.8	5.3	36.1	47.2	41.1	13.9	20.1	31.0	35.7
Marble and stone work.....	80	538	0.2	1,056,846	0.2	703,672	0.3	-31.2	-25.6	24.4	-14.6	-17.4	76.7	-18.8	-20.8	83.7
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steel works or rolling mills.	14	606	0.3	1,048,197	0.2	557,495	0.2	-10.4	129.9	-74.7	-11.2	168.2	-66.9	-12.7	155.2	-63.4

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 35; a minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100, or where comparable figures can not be given.

Table 2—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	CENSUS OF 1914.							PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹								
	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.		Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Toys and games.....	14	527	0.2	\$1,039,705	0.2	\$359,424	0.3	54.1	28.6	-----	89.4	113.6	-----	89.1	183.7	-----
Carriages and wagons and materials..	84	452	0.2	995,508	0.2	554,896	0.2	-21.8	-61.6	-8.3	-7.5	-51.0	-30.6	-15.7	-50.5	-27.0
Paint and varnish.....	13	126	0.1	951,241	0.2	537,636	0.2	-46.6	345.3	65.6	-38.4	199.6	28.8	-25.2	237.1	28.3
Confectionery (ice cream).....	46	194	0.1	925,048	0.2	494,132	0.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	7	185	0.1	905,961	0.2	270,242	0.1	23.3	-11.2	-5.6	-13.5	40.0	-16.0	11.6	18.0	-2.4
Screws, machine.....	8	571	0.2	906,177	0.2	549,743	0.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cordage and twine, nets and seines, and linen goods.	13	377	0.2	882,596	0.2	247,627	0.1	31.8	41.6	-17.6	57.4	55.4	26.7	90.8	26.2	-2.8
Hats, straw.....	3	302	0.1	800,408	0.1	363,007	0.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Confectionery.....	27	227	0.1	783,560	0.1	301,785	0.1	-2.6	5.0	55.2	-36.4	93.9	45.9	-12.2	22.4	26.6
Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.	9	166	0.1	798,271	0.1	254,017	0.1	-7.3	101.1	-----	(2)	53.8	-----	-26.4	213.6	-----
Leather goods.....	15	216	0.1	672,775	0.1	276,977	0.1	-20.6	-3.2	6.0	14.5	8.5	-60.3	7.4	4.9	-41.8
Butter and cheese.....	24	63	(2)	624,288	0.1	97,137	(2)	-40.0	10.5	-42.8	-16.2	-8.6	-25.5	-20.5	-15.9	-31.6
All other industries.....	748	26,143	11.6	74,575,302	13.7	35,267,274	13.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 35; a minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100, or where comparable figures can not be given.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Separate statistics are presented for 63 industries, or industry groups, for each of which products valued at more than \$600,000 were reported for 1914. These industries include 2 with products exceeding \$60,000,000 in value; 2 with products between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000; 7 with products between \$10,000,000 and \$30,000,000; 14 with products between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000; 27 with products between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000; and 11 with products valued at less than \$1,000,000.

Among those included under the head of "all other industries" are a number which have products exceeding in value some for which figures are shown in the table, the statistics for which can not be shown separately without the possibility of disclosing the operations of individual establishments. These industries are: Artists' materials; belting, leather; boots and shoes, rubber; brick; carpets and rugs, other than rag; cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies; chocolate and cocoa products; dental goods; dyestuffs and extracts; gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore; instruments, professional and scientific; iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills; iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails; motorcycles, bicycles, and parts; phonographs and graphophones; sewing machines and attachments; upholstering materials, not elsewhere specified; and wire. The reducing and refining of gold, not from the ore, the manufacture of carpets and rugs, and phonographs and graphophones, in each of which Connecticut occupies a leading position, are the most important of these industries.

Although a few industries greatly predominate, it will be seen from Table 2 that there is, on the whole, considerable diversity in the manufactures of the state. The leading industries differ to rather a pronounced extent in their rank by value of products and their rank

according to value added by manufacture. In fact, of the first 10 industries shown separately in the table, the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies is the only one which, for 1914, holds the same position (eighth) when measured by value added by manufacture as when measured by value of products. In 1909 this industry ranked twelfth in value of products but thirteenth in value added by manufacture. The manufacture of brass, bronze, and copper products was first in value of products but second in value added by manufacture in both 1914 and 1909. The foundry and machine-shop industry was second in value of products but first in value added in both years. In 1914 the cotton-goods industry ranked third in value of products but fourth in value added by manufacture; the manufacture of firearms and ammunition, fifth in value of products but third in value added by manufacture; the silk industry, fourth in value of products and fifth in value added by manufacture; the woolen and worsted goods industry, sixth in value of products but ninth in value added by manufacture; the silverware and plated ware industry, seventh in value of products but sixth in value added by manufacture; the manufacture of corsets, ninth in value of products but thirteenth in value added by manufacture; and the manufacture of cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified, tenth in value of products but seventh in value added by manufacture.

The greatest rate of increase for the period 1909-1914 in average number of wage earners—344.4 per cent—is shown for the manufacture of iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills. This industry, however, ranked only twenty-seventh in value of products among the industries of the state in 1914.

The greatest rates of decrease between 1909 and 1914 in average number of wage earners and in value of products—54.5 and 60.2 per cent, respectively—appear for the manufacture of wirework; and the greatest rate

of decrease in value added by manufacture—61.5 per cent—was reported for the manufacture of hat and cap materials.

The most important industries shown in Table 2, in which they are arranged according to value of products, may be considered briefly.

Textiles.—These industries, taken as a group, ranked above any single industry in the state in value of products in 1914 and stood second only to the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products in number of wage earners.

The following statement gives the relative importance of the five industries shown as the textile group. Carpets and rugs are not included in this presentation, because to present the figures would disclose operations of individual establishments.

INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
The textile industries, total.....	185	36,765	100.0	\$84,633,997	100.0	\$34,767,817	100.0
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	50	15,466	42.1	30,808,918	36.4	13,474,040	38.8
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	44	10,668	29.0	30,591,825	36.1	12,185,573	35.0
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	53	7,350	20.0	17,128,975	20.2	6,365,465	18.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	25	2,904	7.9	5,221,683	6.2	2,485,112	7.2
Cordage and twine, nets and seines, and linen goods.....	13	377	1.0	882,596	1.0	247,627	0.7

The textile group gave employment during 1914 to an average of 36,765 wage earners and reported products valued at \$84,633,997, these figures representing 16.2 per cent and 15.5 per cent, respectively, of the totals for all industries in the state. The corresponding percentages for 1909 were 16.3 and 14.4, respectively. Of the total value of products for these five textile industries, 36.4 per cent was contributed by the cotton mills, 36.1 per cent by the silk mills, 20.2 per cent by the woolen and worsted mills, 6.2 per cent by the hosiery and knitting mills, and 1 per cent by establishments manufacturing cordage and twine, nets and seines, and linen goods.

Brass, bronze, and copper products.—This industry, measured by value of products, which in 1914 constituted 12.7 per cent of the total value for all industries in the state, outranked all others in that year. Rolled brass and copper and brass ware, in the manufacture of which Connecticut has been prominent for years, form the greater portion of the products. At the census of 1914, as in 1909, Connecticut ranked first among the states in value of brass, bronze, and copper products, with 42.8 per cent of the total for the United States, a proportion slightly less than in 1909, when it was 44.6 per cent.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—This industry was by far the most important in the state in 1914, as measured by value added by manufacture and by

number of wage earners employed, and in value of products was a close second to the brass, bronze, and copper industry. In the foundry and machine-shop industry Connecticut ranked ninth among the states in 1914 and sixth in 1909. Its rank in some of the industries which make up this composite classification is still higher, the state leading all others for many years in the manufacture of hardware, one of the industries included. The hardware products made in Connecticut in 1914 were valued at \$28,808,363, or 39.3 per cent of the total for the United States as a whole.

Some of the largest establishments were engaged in the manufacture of textile and metal-working machinery, of which many fine grades were made.

Firearms and ammunition.—Connecticut ranked first among the states in the manufacture of these products in both 1914 and 1909. The value of output of this industry in the state increased 28.6 per cent during the five-year period. Of ammunition alone Connecticut reported a value of \$21,716,557 for 1914, or 70.4 per cent of the total for the United States, which was \$30,840,427, and of firearms alone the output of Connecticut in that year was valued at \$3,941,240, or 37.4 per cent of the total for the United States, which was \$10,543,753. The principal cities manufacturing ammunition are New Haven and Bridgeport; those manufacturing firearms, New Haven and Hartford. Large values for safety fuses were returned from Simsbury and Avon, and considerable values for firearms from Norwich and Meriden. It should be borne in mind that the census year terminated before the foreign demand for firearms and ammunition had assumed large proportions.

Silverware and plated ware.—In 1914 the products of this industry in Connecticut represented nearly 40 per cent of the total value for the country. In plated ware alone the state led all others with 64.6 per cent of the total value of products for the United States. Meriden is the great center of the industry, next in importance are Wallingford, Bridgeport, and Bristol, in the order named.

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.—The growth of this industry in Connecticut has been notable—an increase of 45.9 per cent in value of products during the last semidecade covered by the figures. It rose from twelfth place among the industries of the state in 1909, with 2 per cent of the total value of products, to eighth place in 1914, with 2.6 per cent of the total value of products.

Corsets.—Connecticut ranked first among the states in this industry in both 1914 and 1909. The lead, however, was not so pronounced in the later year as in the earlier, the proportion of the total value of products being 31.9 per cent in 1914, as against 38.5 per cent in 1909.

Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.—This industry comprises the manufacture of cutlery and edge

tools and of tools not elsewhere specified. Connecticut ranked second among the states in the industry as a whole in both 1914 and 1909, with 19.4 per cent of the total value of products for the United States in the later year, as against 20.1 per cent in the earlier year. The percentage of increase during the period 1909-1914 was only a little more than one-fourth as great as that for the preceding five-year period. In the manufacture of cutlery and edge tools alone the state ranked first in both 1914 and 1909, with 28.8 per cent of the total value of products for the United States in the later year and 29.4 per cent in the earlier year; and in the production of tools, not elsewhere specified, it ranked fourth in each year, with 12.3 per cent of the total for the country in 1914.

Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.—In this industry the state ranked sixth in value of products in 1914, with 4.6 per cent of the total for the United States, and fourth in 1909, with 8.6 per cent of the total for the country. Pennsylvania took fourth place and New York fifth in 1914, the latter state, by a very slight margin, taking precedence over Connecticut.

Establishments included under this title represent a number of industries producing a miscellaneous production of rubber goods, among the most important in Connecticut being tires and inner tubes, rubber cloth, plumbers' rubber specialties, and druggists' sundries.

Establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes and rubber belting and hose are not included under this classification and can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.

Hats, fur-felt.—Connecticut ranked second among the states in value of products of this industry in both 1914 and 1909, with 25.4 per cent of the total for the United States in the later year, as compared with 21.7 per cent in the earlier.

Automobiles, including bodies and parts.—In this industry the state has suffered a decided decrease in value of products from the amount reported for 1909, some of the large factories having gone out of business. In 1914 the output of the automobile industry represented 1.5 per cent of the total value of manufactured products for the state, as compared with 2.4 per cent in 1909. The rank of Connecticut among the states in this industry dropped from fifth in 1909 to tenth in 1914.

Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.—Considering this industry as a whole, Connecticut ranked first among the states in both 1914 and 1909, with 23.2 per cent of the total value of products for the United States in the later year and 21 per cent in the earlier. In the manufacture of clocks alone the state ranked first in both years, with nearly one-half the total value of products for the country in 1914; in the production of watches alone it ranked high also in 1914, but the rank can not be given, as only one estab-

lishment was classified under "watches." A considerable value of watches was reported by a number of clock factories in 1914 and a considerable value of clocks by the one watch factory.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table 3 shows, for 1914 and 1909, the number of persons engaged in manufactures, distributed by sex, the average number of wage earners being distributed also by age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms."

In 1914 the number of persons engaged in manufactures was 254,499, of whom 226,264, or nearly nine-tenths, were wage earners; 9,149 were proprietors and officials; and 19,086 were clerks and other subordinate salaried employees. Of the wage earners 16 years of age and over, 167,366, or three-fourths, were males, and 54,505, or one-fourth, were females. Figures for the sex and age distribution of wage earners for individual industries will be found in Table 36.

Table 3

Table 3	CLASS.	Cen- sus year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				
			Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per cent of total.	
						Male.	Fe- male.
All classes	1914	254,499	191,716	62,783	75.3	24.7	
	1909	233,871	176,478	57,393	75.5	24.5	
Proprietors and officials.....	1914	9,149	8,847	302	96.7	3.3	
	1909	9,030	8,666	364	96.0	4.0	
Proprietors and firm members...	1914	3,123	2,984	139	95.5	4.5	
	1909	3,468	3,311	157	95.5	4.5	
Salaried officers of corporations...	1914	2,375	2,300	75	96.8	3.2	
	1909	2,124	2,088	36	98.3	1.7	
Superintendents and managers...	1914	3,651	3,563	88	97.6	2.4	
	1909	3,438	3,267	171	95.0	5.0	
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.	1914	19,086	13,287	5,799	69.6	30.4	
	1909	14,049	10,153	3,896	72.3	27.7	
Wage earners (average number).....	1914	226,264	169,582	56,682	74.9	25.1	
	1909	210,792	157,659	53,133	74.8	25.2	
16 years of age and over	1914	221,871	167,366	54,505	75.4	24.6	
	1909	205,371	154,724	50,647	75.3	24.7	
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	4,393	2,216	2,177	50.4	49.6	
	1909	5,421	2,935	2,486	54.1	45.9	

Table 4 gives, for the several classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the percentages of increase from 1909 to 1914 and the per cent distribution at the two censuses.

The totals for all classes show increases for the period 1909-1914, with the exception of proprietors and firm members and of wage earners under 16 years of age. In the latter class the decrease was considerably greater for males than for females. The largest percentage of increase, 35.9 per cent, is shown for clerks and other subordinate salaried employees, this percentage in the case of female clerks being much greater than the corresponding percentage for males. On the other hand, the increase among wage earners was relatively somewhat less for females than for males.

Table 4

Table 4	CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.								
		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.			Per cent distribution.					
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
					1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
All classes.....	8.8	8.6	9.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Proprietors and officials.....	1.3	2.1	-17.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.9	0.5	0.6	
Proprietors and firm members.....	-9.9	-9.9	-11.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	
Salaried officers of corporations.....	11.8	10.2	.....	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
Superintendents and managers.....	6.2	9.1	-48.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.3	
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	35.9	30.9	48.8	7.5	6.0	6.9	5.8	9.2	6.8	
Wage earners (average number).....	7.3	7.6	6.7	88.9	90.1	88.5	89.3	90.3	92.6	
16 years of age and over.....	8.0	8.2	7.6	87.2	87.8	87.3	87.7	86.8	88.2	
Under 16 years of age.....	-19.0	-24.5	-12.4	1.7	2.3	1.2	1.7	3.5	4.3	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1914 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See "Explanation of terms.") Table 5 makes this comparison according to occupational status.

Table 5

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.							
	Number.			Per cent distribution.			Per cent of increase. ¹	
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1909-1914	1904-1909
Total.....	254,499	233,871	198,046	100.0	100.0	100.0	8.8	18.1
Proprietors and firm members.....	3,123	3,468	2,918	1.2	1.5	1.5	-9.9	18.8
Salaried employees.....	25,112	19,611	13,523	9.9	8.4	6.8	28.1	45.0
Wage earners (average).....	226,264	210,792	181,605	88.9	90.1	91.7	7.3	16.1

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

This table shows a constant increase in the proportion that salaried employees represent of the total number of persons engaged. The percentages of increase for the five-year period 1909-1914 are much less than for the preceding semidecade, and for proprietors and firm members a decrease of 9.9 per cent is shown.

The average number of wage earners employed and their per cent distribution as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and children under 16 years of age are given in Table 6 for 1914, 1909, and 1904. The table also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners for 1914 and 1909.

For all industries combined, the proportion which the number of children under 16 years of age formed of the total number of wage earners decreased from 2.6 per cent in 1909 to 1.9 per cent in 1914. The proportion of females 16 years of age and over remained about the same at each census, while the proportion of males shows a slight increase.

In seven industries—those manufacturing fancy and paper boxes, buttons, corsets, hosiery and knit goods, men's clothing, men's furnishing goods, and women's

clothing—more than half the number of wage earners employed in 1914 and 1909 were females 16 years of age and over. Of these industries, the manufacture of corsets shows the highest percentage of women wage earners in 1914, 81.1 per cent; the greatest proportion for 1909, 88.5 per cent, appears for the manufacture of women's clothing. Considerable proportions of females over 16 years of age are also shown for the silk; needle, pin, and hook and eye; cotton goods; copper, tin, and sheet-iron; clock and watch; and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supply industries.

Table 6

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		
			16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
All industries.....	1914	226,264	74.0	24.1	1.9
	1909	210,792	73.4	24.0	2.6
	1904	181,605	73.1	24.5	2.4
Automobiles, including bodies and parts..	1914	2,223	98.5	0.5	0.9
	1909	3,815	98.8	0.7	0.6
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1914	2,196	40.4	53.5	6.1
	1909	1,849	39.5	51.5	9.0
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	1914	16,781	89.2	10.3	0.6
	1909	16,817	88.3	10.4	1.3
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	2,014	88.6	9.7	1.7
	1909	1,869	87.2	12.0	0.9
Buttons.....	1914	1,063	43.4	52.2	4.4
	1909	1,057	40.3	56.5	3.2
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.	1914	6,599	64.5	32.7	2.7
	1909	5,851	65.4	30.9	3.7
Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	1914	1,305	27.9	70.1	2.0
	1909	751	23.0	76.2	0.8
Clothing, women's.....	1914	1,337	23.9	73.3	2.8
	1909	1,382	8.0	88.5	3.5
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1914	2,465	65.4	33.2	1.3
	1909	2,475	66.5	29.5	4.0
Corsets.....	1914	7,298	14.2	81.1	4.7
	1909	6,643	14.5	82.1	3.4
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1914	15,466	56.4	39.3	4.3
	1909	14,360	55.8	39.4	4.8
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified..	1914	7,568	90.3	8.8	0.8
	1909	7,547	89.5	9.3	1.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1914	1,764	87.2	10.3	2.6
	1909	1,719	85.2	12.2	2.6

¹ For method of estimating the distribution, by sex and age periods, of the average number for all industries combined, see "Explanation of terms."

Table 6—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number.	Per cent of total.		
			16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1914 1909	5,059 3,505	64.0 64.1	32.7 31.1	3.3 4.8
Firearms and ammunition.....	1914 1909	10,863 8,533	76.8 75.4	22.9 23.6	0.3 1.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914 1909	39,369 37,736	89.3 89.2	9.6 8.9	1.0 2.0
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1914 1909	3,142 2,282	41.2 45.7	56.0 52.9	2.8 1.5
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	1914 1909	2,391 2,249	79.4 76.5	19.5 21.9	1.0 1.7
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914 1909	1,209 926	99.6 99.2	..... 0.3	0.4 0.4
Hats, fur-felt.....	1914 1909	5,461 5,217	70.6 70.2	28.4 29.1	1.0 0.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914 1909	2,904 3,340	30.1 30.8	67.3 66.1	2.5 3.1
Iron and steel forgings.....	1914 1909	1,573 354	89.6 99.4	7.9	2.5 0.6
Lumber and timber products.....	1914 1909	2,356 3,495	97.4 98.7	1.7 0.9	0.8 0.3
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.	1914 1909	2,267 2,304	82.8 84.2	17.1 13.5	0.2 2.4
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	1914 1909	3,068 2,648	53.8 50.3	40.9 44.1	5.3 5.6
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914 1909	1,898 1,720	90.9 84.2	8.8 15.1	0.3 0.7
Printing and publishing.....	1914 1909	2,838 2,878	79.7 77.4	18.1 19.3	2.1 3.2
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1914 1909	2,485 2,115	84.9 79.3	14.1 19.6	0.9 1.1
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	1914 1909	10,668 8,703	52.8 46.1	43.8 49.6	3.4 4.3
Silverware and plated ware.....	1914 1909	6,465 6,223	81.4 80.5	16.8 17.1	1.8 2.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	1914 1909	1,570 1,513	79.9 78.6	18.8 20.1	1.3 1.3
Typewriters and supplies.....	1914 1909	4,662 2,934	83.6 83.1	14.8 14.3	1.6 2.6
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	1914 1909	7,350 7,789	70.8 66.4	26.3 28.9	2.9 4.7
All other industries.....	1914 1909	40,587 38,193	78.0 76.8	20.6 20.6	1.4 2.6

For each census year the greatest proportion of wage earners under 16 years of age is shown for the manufacture of fancy and paper boxes; but this proportion decreased during the five-year period from 9 per cent to 6.1 per cent. For 1914 relatively large proportions—more than 4 per cent in each case—of children under 16 years of age also appear for the button, corset, cotton-goods, and needle, pin, and hook and eye industries. The smallest proportion of this class of wage earners in 1914 is shown for the manufacture of pianos and organs.

Table 7 shows the average number and the per cent distribution of wage earners employed in each of the 17 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 in-

habitants, classified according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over, according to sex, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 8 gives percentages of increase from census to census, based on the figures in Table 7, for cities and boroughs where per cent of increase can be computed.

The four largest cities in the state are New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, and Waterbury, in the order in which named; but in respect to the average number of wage earners employed in 1914, these cities ranked in the following order: Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury, and Hartford.

In Bridgeport the proportion of female wage earners 16 years of age and over was higher, and in New Haven and Hartford it was lower, in each of the three census years than the corresponding proportion for the state as a whole; and in Waterbury the proportion of this class of wage earners was lower than that for the state in 1914 and 1909 but higher in 1904. Among the larger cities, by far the smallest proportion of female wage earners in each year is shown for Hartford.

The greatest proportion of female wage earners 16 years of age and over, which is shown for any city in 1914, appears for Willimantic; the next greatest, for Naugatuck; and the third greatest, for Norwalk. The smallest proportion of this class of wage earners in 1914 and 1909 is shown for Ansonia. The greatest proportion of wage earners under 16 years of age in 1914 appears for Norwalk, and the next greatest, for Torrington and Willimantic, the percentage for these two places being the same. The smallest percentage of child wage earners in 1914 appears for New Britain.

For each of the cities given in these tables, with the exceptions of Naugatuck and New London, an increase in the total average number of wage earners is shown for the ten-year period 1904-1914, the greatest percentage of increase, 71.3, appearing for Stamford, and the smallest, 9.9 per cent, for Norwich. For Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Britain the percentages of increase were also large. All the cities, except Middletown, New London, and Norwich, show increases for the five-year period 1909-1914. The greatest percentage of increase, 43.6, for this period is shown for Stamford.

The number of female wage earners in each of the cities, for which comparative figures are given, increased during the ten-year period 1904-1914; and during the five-year period 1909-1914 an increase in this class of wage earners took place in each city, except Middletown and Norwich. As shown in Table 7, the number of wage earners under 16 years of age has decreased in 5 cities between 1904 and 1914, and in 10 cities for the latter half of the decade. The number of wage earners in this class, however, is very small in some of the cities.

Table 7

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

CITY.	Total.			16 years of age and over.						Under 16 years of age.			Per cent of total.								
				Male.			Female.						16 years of age and over.						Under 16 years of age.		
										Male.			Female.								
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904			
Ansonia.....	4,312	4,127	3,394	3,788	3,743	2,937	469	347	433	55	37	24	87.8	90.7	86.5	10.9	8.4	12.8	1.3	0.9	0.7
Bridgeport.....	30,042	25,775	19,492	21,098	18,262	13,977	8,308	6,852	5,066	636	661	449	70.2	70.8	71.7	27.7	26.6	26.0	2.1	2.6	2.3
Bristol.....	4,180	.....	.....	3,311	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	79.2	.....	.....	19.1	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....
Danbury.....	5,304	4,810	4,515	3,718	3,391	3,101	1,526	1,371	1,363	60	48	51	70.1	70.5	68.7	28.8	28.5	30.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Hartford.....	17,137	14,627	11,221	14,360	12,224	9,386	2,592	2,217	1,754	185	186	81	83.8	83.6	83.6	15.1	15.2	15.6	1.1	1.3	0.7
Meriden.....	8,166	7,845	7,281	6,446	6,080	5,538	1,588	1,585	1,537	132	180	206	78.9	77.5	76.1	19.4	20.2	21.1	1.6	2.3	2.8
Middletown.....	2,389	2,434	.....	1,092	1,543	.....	663	840	.....	34	51	.....	70.8	63.4	.....	27.8	34.5	.....	1.4	2.1	.....
Naugatuck.....	3,539	3,404	3,628	2,132	2,113	2,310	1,375	1,261	1,226	32	90	92	60.2	61.0	63.7	38.9	36.4	33.8	0.9	2.6	2.5
New Britain.....	14,320	13,513	10,073	11,465	10,500	7,871	2,804	2,675	1,980	51	338	222	80.1	77.7	78.1	19.6	19.8	19.7	0.4	2.5	2.2
New Haven.....	24,993	23,497	21,437	18,653	17,354	16,224	5,787	5,438	4,714	553	705	499	74.6	73.9	75.7	23.2	23.1	22.0	2.2	3.0	2.3
New London.....	2,154	2,225	2,554	1,400	1,466	1,829	744	692	715	10	67	10	65.0	65.9	71.6	34.5	31.1	28.0	0.5	3.0	0.4
Norwalk.....	4,963	.....	.....	2,921	.....	.....	1,868	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	58.9	.....	.....	37.6	.....	.....	3.5	.....	.....
Norwich.....	4,074	4,101	3,706	3,040	3,008	2,802	925	1,990	831	109	103	73	74.6	73.4	75.6	22.7	24.1	22.4	2.7	2.5	2.0
Stamford.....	5,723	3,984	3,341	4,935	3,554	2,843	697	382	363	91	48	135	86.2	89.2	85.1	12.2	9.6	10.9	1.6	1.2	4.0
Torrington.....	4,974	4,488	.....	4,195	3,828	.....	642	512	.....	137	148	.....	84.3	85.3	.....	12.9	11.4	.....	2.8	3.3	.....
Waterbury.....	20,189	20,170	15,406	15,219	15,088	10,948	4,701	4,648	4,120	269	434	338	75.4	74.8	71.1	23.3	23.0	26.7	1.3	2.2	2.2
Willimantic.....	3,507	3,020	.....	1,843	1,549	.....	1,565	1,383	.....	99	88	.....	52.6	51.3	.....	44.6	45.8	.....	2.8	2.9	.....

¹ Figures do not agree with those published because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

Table 8

PER CENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.¹

CITY.	Period.	Total.	16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
Ansonia.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	27.0 4.5 21.6	29.0 1.2 27.4	8.3 35.2 -19.9	...............
Bridgeport.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	54.1 16.6 32.2	50.9 15.5 30.7	64.0 21.2 35.3	41.6 -3.8 47.2
Danbury.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	17.5 10.3 6.5	19.9 9.6 9.4	12.0 11.3 0.6	...............
Hartford.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	52.7 17.2 30.4	53.0 17.5 30.2	47.8 16.9 26.4	..... -0.5
Meriden.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	12.2 4.1 7.7	16.4 6.0 9.8	3.3 0.2 3.1	-35.9 -26.7 -12.6
Middletown.....	1909-1914	-1.8	9.7	-21.1	.....
Naugatuck.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	-2.5 2.2 -4.5	-7.7 0.9 -8.5	12.2 9.0 2.9	...............
New Britain.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	42.2 6.0 34.2	45.7 9.2 33.4	41.6 4.8 35.1	-77.0 -84.9 52.3
New Haven.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	16.6 6.4 9.6	15.0 7.5 7.0	22.8 6.4 15.4	10.8 -21.6 41.3
New London.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	-15.7 -3.2 -12.9	-23.5 -4.5 -19.8	4.1 7.5 -3.2	...............
Norwich.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	9.9 -0.7 10.7	8.5 1.1 7.4	11.3 -6.6 19.1	..... 5.8
Stamford.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	71.3 43.6 19.2	73.6 38.9 25.0	92.0 82.5 5.2	-32.6 -64.4
Torrington.....	1909-1914	10.8	9.6	25.4	-7.4
Waterbury.....	1904-1914 1909-1914 1904-1909	31.0 0.1 30.9	39.0 0.9 37.8	14.1 1.1 12.8	-20.4 -38.0 28.4
Willimantic.....	1909-1914	16.1	19.0	13.2	12.5

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives, for all industries combined, the total number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for 1914 and 1909, and the average number employed during each month in 1904, together with the percentage which the number reported for each month forms of the greatest number reported for any month.

Table 9

WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

MONTH.	Number. ¹			Per cent of maximum.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
January.....	228,033	201,545	179,378	97.8	89.2	96.3
February.....	230,542	199,325	180,961	98.9	88.2	97.2
March.....	233,083	202,523	182,523	100.0	89.7	98.0
April.....	232,162	203,599	181,048	99.6	90.1	97.2
May.....	231,433	205,198	180,416	99.3	90.9	96.9
June.....	228,252	208,732	179,519	97.9	92.4	96.4
July.....	223,931	206,295	177,637	96.1	91.3	95.4
August.....	219,789	211,295	178,203	94.3	93.6	95.7
September.....	222,889	218,637	182,454	95.6	96.8	98.0
October.....	223,118	222,052	185,269	95.7	98.3	99.5
November.....	220,393	224,439	186,248	94.6	99.4	100.0
December.....	221,543	225,862	185,604	95.0	100.0	99.7

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during the month.

The greatest average number of wage earners were employed in the first six months of 1914, the maximum number, 233,083, being reported for March. During 1904 and 1909 the greatest activity is shown for the last three months of the year, the maximum number appearing for December in 1909 and for November in 1904. The greatest difference between the maximum and minimum months in any one of the three census years was 26,537 in 1909.

Table 10 gives the total average number of wage earners employed during 1914, together with the total number employed on the 15th of each month, or the

nearest representative day, for the combined industries of the state, for a number of selected industries,

and for the total industries of each of the 17 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 10

WAGE EARNERS: 1914.
[Month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by **boldface** figures and that of minimum by *italic* figures.]

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Average number employed during year.	Number employed on 15th day of the month or nearest representative day.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
All industries.....	226,264	228,083	230,542	233,083	232,162	231,433	228,252	223,031	<i>210,780</i>	222,889	223,118	220,393	221,543	94.3
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	2,223	2,022	2,220	2,320	2,531	2,502	2,599	2,471	2,322	2,064	1,910	<i>1,835</i>	1,880	70.6
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	2,196	2,237	2,238	2,244	2,217	2,178	2,159	2,208	<i>2,125</i>	2,190	2,210	2,180	2,166	94.7
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	16,781	16,654	16,960	17,455	17,209	16,770	16,700	16,775	16,574	16,630	16,232	<i>16,213</i>	16,897	92.9
Bread and other bakery products.....	2,014	1,971	<i>1,959</i>	1,973	2,000	2,023	2,048	2,065	2,064	2,035	2,015	2,007	2,008	94.9
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.....	6,599	6,850	6,826	6,735	6,676	6,705	6,589	<i>6,316</i>	6,426	6,514	6,636	6,581	6,334	92.2
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	2,465	2,591	2,548	2,598	2,548	2,508	2,450	2,478	2,380	2,374	2,400	2,371	<i>2,334</i>	89.8
Corsets.....	7,298	7,651	7,601	7,654	7,655	7,608	7,594	7,466	7,376	7,053	6,731	<i>6,661</i>	6,626	85.7
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	15,466	15,568	15,411	15,410	15,481	15,624	15,848	15,422	15,497	15,658	15,498	<i>15,279</i>	15,396	97.6
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	7,568	7,634	7,548	7,876	7,849	7,717	7,848	7,480	7,551	7,290	<i>7,214</i>	7,232	7,277	91.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1,764	1,780	1,786	1,790	1,743	1,752	1,781	1,781	1,742	<i>1,725</i>	1,819	1,740	1,729	94.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	5,059	5,015	5,294	5,407	5,220	5,094	5,070	4,983	4,914	<i>4,873</i>	4,979	4,978	4,881	90.1
Firearms and ammunition.....	10,863	10,436	10,387	10,463	10,383	10,361	10,279	10,126	9,307	10,812	11,894	12,526	13,382	69.5
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	39,369	41,032	41,052	41,074	40,698	40,546	39,622	38,535	38,276	37,747	37,787	<i>37,718</i>	38,341	91.8
Furnishing goods, men's.....	3,142	3,312	3,369	3,372	3,311	3,190	3,045	3,041	3,067	3,108	3,124	2,928	<i>2,837</i>	84.1
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	2,391	2,633	2,587	2,567	2,497	2,420	2,334	<i>2,195</i>	2,335	2,300	2,321	2,251	2,252	83.4
Hats, fur-felt.....	5,461	5,565	5,868	5,802	5,199	4,887	5,068	5,571	5,766	5,778	5,673	5,275	5,080	83.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	2,904	2,972	2,983	2,996	2,981	2,939	2,942	2,781	<i>2,686</i>	2,874	2,896	2,912	2,886	89.7
Iron and steel forgings.....	1,573	1,525	<i>1,510</i>	1,583	1,619	1,620	1,610	1,601	1,578	1,540	1,568	1,548	1,674	93.2
Lumber and timber products.....	2,356	2,570	2,681	2,609	2,456	2,355	2,143	<i>2,050</i>	2,101	2,163	2,298	2,403	2,448	76.5
Musical instruments, pianos and organs, and materials.....	2,267	2,596	2,588	2,589	2,482	2,349	2,225	<i>1,922</i>	1,965	2,052	2,123	2,134	2,179	74.0
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	3,068	3,128	3,087	3,120	3,087	3,021	<i>2,974</i>	2,978	2,988	3,060	3,091	3,131	3,151	94.4
Paper and wood pulp.....	1,898	1,944	1,926	1,930	1,946	1,939	1,909	1,891	<i>1,821</i>	1,842	1,867	1,869	1,892	93.6
Printing and publishing.....	2,438	2,831	2,815	2,840	2,842	2,874	2,869	<i>2,795</i>	2,803	2,819	2,840	2,840	2,879	97.1
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2,885	2,430	2,595	2,880	3,190	3,193	3,009	2,778	2,170	1,917	1,882	1,785	1,691	55.9
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	10,668	9,877	10,527	10,828	10,934	11,137	11,159	11,224	11,032	11,031	10,654	<i>9,804</i>	9,809	87.3
Silverware and plated ware.....	6,465	6,506	6,723	6,726	6,574	6,543	6,466	<i>5,390</i>	6,404	6,423	6,499	6,436	6,290	89.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1,570	1,590	1,557	1,561	1,550	1,548	<i>1,548</i>	1,558	1,577	1,587	1,609	1,591	1,566	96.1
Typewriters and supplies.....	4,662	4,985	5,113	5,145	5,100	5,024	4,896	4,712	4,425	4,137	<i>4,117</i>	4,136	4,154	80.0
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	7,350	<i>6,808</i>	6,981	7,474	7,507	7,781	7,725	7,580	7,175	7,304	7,464	7,039	7,307	87.4
All other industries.....	46,501	46,325	46,502	46,062	46,617	47,017	46,155	45,158	<i>43,342</i>	45,989	45,758	45,085	44,002	92.2
Total for cities.....	150,966	162,625	164,145	165,853	164,794	163,458	160,813	157,511	<i>153,968</i>	156,503	156,683	155,954	157,240	92.8
ANSONIA.....	4,312	4,419	4,384	4,551	4,403	4,411	4,324	4,339	4,320	4,377	4,145	4,038	<i>4,035</i>	88.7
BRIDGEPORT.....	30,042	30,028	30,127	30,907	31,022	30,897	30,730	30,387	<i>28,926</i>	29,825	29,535	28,930	29,183	93.2
BRISTOL.....	4,180	4,251	4,295	4,377	4,345	4,313	4,237	4,088	<i>3,959</i>	4,075	4,094	4,069	4,063	90.5
DANBURY.....	5,304	5,404	5,654	5,687	5,513	<i>4,903</i>	5,045	5,376	5,446	5,488	5,422	5,095	4,983	86.2
HARTFORD.....	17,137	17,437	17,654	17,924	18,001	17,926	17,561	16,945	16,634	<i>15,380</i>	16,201	16,475	16,993	88.1
MERIDEN.....	8,166	8,273	8,522	8,588	8,389	8,297	8,198	<i>7,484</i>	7,900	8,000	8,052	8,142	8,126	87.0
MIDDLETOWN.....	2,389	2,449	2,416	2,416	2,523	2,397	2,337	2,344	2,364	2,377	2,365	2,381	<i>2,299</i>	91.1
NAUGATUCK.....	3,639	3,819	3,790	3,857	3,795	3,803	3,601	3,537	<i>1,569</i>	3,585	3,632	3,638	3,746	40.2
NEW BRITAIN.....	14,320	14,943	14,947	14,907	14,776	14,716	14,572	14,167	14,288	13,744	13,622	13,617	<i>13,641</i>	90.6
NEW HAVEN.....	24,993	24,970	25,110	24,994	25,173	25,069	24,455	24,303	<i>24,225</i>	24,954	25,513	25,644	25,532	94.5
NEW LONDON.....	2,154	2,248	2,307	2,327	2,306	2,279	2,215	2,116	2,086	1,952	<i>1,835</i>	1,870	1,870	78.9
NORWALK.....	4,963	4,931	5,011	5,088	5,051	5,045	4,954	<i>4,782</i>	4,793	4,953	5,026	4,971	4,957	94.0
NORWICH.....	4,074	<i>3,841</i>	4,069	4,146	4,116	4,137	4,139	4,050	4,101	4,098	4,101	4,010	4,047	92.6
STAMFORD.....	5,723	6,238	6,292	6,326	6,195	6,124	5,884	5,532	5,452	5,166	5,224	5,151	<i>5,106</i>	80.7
TORRINGTON.....	4,974	5,126	5,248	5,213	5,058	4,961	4,887	4,832	4,835	<i>4,751</i>	4,765	4,886	5,119	90.5
WATERBURY.....	20,189	20,471	20,576	20,823	20,855	20,438	20,095	19,682	<i>19,012</i>	19,757	19,846	19,892	20,230	94.0
WILLIMANTIC.....	3,507	3,777	3,743	3,712	3,673	3,614	3,515	3,448	3,428	3,407	3,188	<i>3,180</i>	3,401	84.2

Among the industries shown, those having the most nearly uniform employment in 1914 are the manufacture of cotton goods and printing and publishing, while the greatest degree of fluctuation appears for rubber goods, not elsewhere specified. In 1914, March, the maximum month for all industries combined, was also the month of greatest employment in 10 of the separate industries; and August, the minimum month for all industries combined, was the month of least employment in 4 of the separate industries.

For 8 of the 17 cities—Ansonia, Bristol, Danbury, Meriden, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, and Stam-

ford—the greatest employment is shown for March, the maximum month for the state as a whole and for all cities combined; and for 5 cities—Bridgeport, Bristol, Naugatuck, New Haven, and Waterbury—the least employment appears for August, the minimum month for the state as a whole and for all cities combined. The leading cities—Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Waterbury—show stability of employment, the least fluctuation appearing for New Haven, where the number employed in August, the minimum month, formed 94.5 per cent of the number employed in November, the maximum month.

The greatest fluctuation appears in Naugatuck, where the proportion that the minimum number formed of the maximum was 40.2 per cent.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 11 the average number of wage earners reported for 1914 and 1909, for all industries combined and for selected industries, have been classified according to number of hours of

labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they were employed. A similar classification is given, for 1914 only, for all industries combined in each city having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, even though a few employees worked a greater or smaller number of hours.

Table 11

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—							
			48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	1914	228,264	18,850	27,929	38,856	121,717	16,077	2,260	377	198
	1909	210,792	6,634	11,088	33,849	117,295	38,978	1,908	499	541
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	1914	2,223	122	233	248	1,535	25			
	1909	3,815		72	1,398	884	1,461			
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1914	2,196	85	970	185	933	23			
	1909	1,849	11	110	79	991	658			
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	1914	16,781	64	4,143	358	9,328	2,888			
	1909	16,817	24	198	323	13,441	2,831			
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	2,014	260	83	571	250	797	46	7	
	1909	1,869	188	80	206	80	1,238	46	27	4
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.....	1914	6,599		513	4,004	2,082				
	1909	5,851			3,362	1,306	1,183			
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	1914	2,465	353	212	99	1,374	427			
	1909	2,475	189	145	51	1,293	411	386		
Corsets.....	1914	7,298	69	2,688	81	4,460				
	1909	6,643		1,476		5,165	2			
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	1914	15,466		71	6	15,273	116			
	1909	14,300		33		13,448	879			
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1914	7,568	1,570	261	326	3,859	1,552			
	1909	7,547	248	342	1,022	4,716	1,219			
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1914	1,764	12		2	1,648	102			
	1909	1,719			2	351	1,366			
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1914	5,059	4	695	735	3,625				
	1909	3,505	7		592	2,633	273			
Firearms and ammunition.....	1914	10,863			1,413	9,440	10			
	1909	8,533			708	7,825				
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	39,369	5,563	4,074	7,445	20,177	2,109	1		
	1909	37,736	187	1,235	13,500	18,682	4,126	6		
Furnishing goods, men's.....	1914	164		78	86					
	1909	2,281	3	112	23	1,228	915			
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	1914	718		33		685				
	1909	2,249	1	5	1	1,633	609			
Hats, fur-felt.....	1914	5,461	1,467	2,889	354	515	236			
	1909	5,217	588	3,016	22	1,468	123			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914	2,904	323	396	541	1,644				
	1909	3,340	2		441	2,622	275			
Iron and steel forgings.....	1914	1,573	98	514	57	903	1			
	1909	354	11	114	71	153	5			
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	2,356	441	411	1,144	86	274			
	1909	3,495	365	317	1,248	113	1,452			
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	1914	2,267	4	49	1,836	370	8			
	1909	2,304			750	356	1,198			
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	1914	3,068		127		2,189	752			
	1909	2,648				334	2,314			
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914	1,898	100	179	79	288	417	504	331	
	1909	1,720			229	112	542	567	270	
Printing and publishing.....	1914	2,838	1,647	675	348	72	96			
	1909	2,878	1,372	659	474	346	27			
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1914	2,485		366	184	1,568	367			
	1909	2,115		131		1,767	217			
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	1914	10,668	16		753	9,669	230			
	1909	8,703				8,064	639			
Silverware and plated ware.....	1914	6,465	225	1,223	1,070	3,710	237			
	1909	6,223		230	525	3,561	1,907			

Table 11—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.							
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—						
			48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	72. Over 72.
Tobacco manufactures.....	1914	1,570	1,320	115	134	.....	1	.....	.....
	1909	1,513	1,442	31	10	24	6	.....	.....
Typewriters and supplies.....	1914	4,662	.....	406	4,233	23	.....	.....	.....
	1909	2,934	.....	171	2,631	132	.....	.....	.....
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	1914	7,350	.....	108	307	6,123	812	.....	.....
	1909	7,789	.....	.....	87	4,741	2,961	.....	.....
All other industries.....	1914	50,152	5,107	6,357	12,257	19,888	4,597	1,709	39
	1909	42,310	1,996	2,611	6,094	19,826	10,141	963	202 537
Total for cities.....	1914	159,966	16,688	24,044	33,661	75,113	8,688	1,253	321 198
ANSONIA.....	1914	4,312	58	13	33	4,186	22	.....	.....
BRIDGEPORT.....	1914	30,042	4,481	5,636	1,737	17,295	874	19	.....
BRISTOL.....	1914	4,180	26	542	484	2,896	232	.....	.....
DANBURY.....	1914	5,304	1,503	1,704	455	1,246	336	.....	.....
HARTFORD.....	1914	17,137	1,577	2,119	10,650	2,350	258	183	.....
MERIDEN.....	1914	8,166	498	1,219	928	5,291	157	73	.....
MIDDLETOWN.....	1914	2,389	62	23	233	1,977	85	9	.....
NAUGATUCK.....	1914	3,539	394	50	2,478	256	361	.....	.....
NEW BRITAIN.....	1914	14,320	4,826	1,135	3,775	4,348	153	14	69
NEW HAVEN.....	1914	24,993	1,920	3,483	6,890	10,819	1,022	734	90 35
NEW LONDON.....	1914	2,154	166	35	775	1,057	79	42	.....
NORWALK.....	1914	4,963	204	2,824	390	1,480	27	3	2 33
NORWICH.....	1914	4,074	281	11	415	2,536	594	12	225
STAMFORD.....	1914	5,723	166	324	770	3,754	709	.....	.....
TORRINGTON.....	1914	4,974	25	114	199	4,553	83	.....	.....
WATERBURY.....	1914	20,189	484	4,744	3,440	7,671	3,691	95	3 61
WILLIMANTIC.....	1914	3,507	17	8	9	3,398	5	69	1

The figures in this table, for the state as a whole and for most of the selected industries, emphasize the tendency toward a shortening of the working day of wage earners. In 1914, 37.8 per cent of the total number of wage earners in all industries were employed in establishments working 54 hours or less per week, the corresponding proportion for 1909 being 24.5 per cent. The number of wage earners in establishments whose working hours were 60 or more per week formed only 8.4 per cent of the total for all industries in 1914, this proportion having decreased from 20 per cent in 1909. The increase in the number in establishments working 54 hours or less per week with the decrease in those working 60 or more per week is due to a shortening of hours since 1909 in factories producing brass, bronze, and copper products; corsets; cutlery and tools; foundry and machine-shop products; fur-felt hats; and silverware and plated ware.

More than one-half, 121,717, of the wage earners in the state in 1914 were employed in establishments whose prevailing hours were between 54 and 60 per week. If to this number be added those in the establishments having 54 and 60 hours per week, respectively, as their prevailing hours of work, there will be obtained a total of 176,650 wage earners, or 78.1 per cent of the aggregate for the state, in establishments working from 54 to 60 hours per week, inclusive. In 1909 the number employed in establishments whose prevailing hours were between 54 and 60 formed about the same

proportion of the total as did the corresponding number in 1914, but the number in establishments working 54 hours per week in 1909 was somewhat smaller, while the number in establishments whose prevailing hours were 60 per week in that year was very much larger than the corresponding numbers reported in 1914.

Of the 159,966 wage earners employed in the cities for which separate statistics are shown in 1914, 149,506, or more than nine-tenths, were in establishments where the prevailing hours were less than 60 per week, while only 10,460 were in establishments in which the hours were 60 or more per week. Six cities show no wage earners in establishments working more than 60 hours a week. For all 17 cities, establishments were reported with prevailing hours below 54 a week, the number of wage earners employed in these establishments forming 25.5 per cent of the total for the combined cities.

The corresponding percentages for Danbury and Norwalk are noticeably large, 61.6 and 61, respectively. The great hardware and cutlery center, New Britain, also reported a large proportion, 41.6 per cent, of its wage earners as in establishments with prevailing hours under 54 per week.

Location of establishments.—Table 12 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1899, the extent to which the manufactures in Connecticut were centralized in the cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 12

Table 12	Census year.	Aggregate.	CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.								DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.	
			Total.		10,000 to 25,000.		25,000 to 100,000.		100,000 and over.			
			Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.
Number of places.....	1914		17	-----	9	-----	5	-----	3	-----		-----
	1910		15	-----	8	-----	5	-----	2	-----		-----
	1900		12	-----	7	-----	4	-----	1	-----		-----
Population ¹	1914	1,202,688	735,439	61.1	151,885	12.6	216,722	18.0	366,832	30.5	467,249	38.9
	1910	1,114,756	630,732	56.6	126,698	11.4	268,375	24.1	235,659	21.1	484,021	43.4
	1900	908,420	445,581	49.0	114,851	12.6	222,703	24.5	108,027	11.9	462,839	50.9
Number of establishments.....	1914	4,104	2,598	63.3	648	15.8	627	15.3	1,323	32.2	1,506	36.7
	1909	4,251	2,363	55.7	526	12.4	882	20.7	955	22.5	1,888	44.4
	1899	3,382	1,710	50.6	459	13.6	814	24.1	437	12.9	1,672	49.4
Average number of wage earners.....	1914	226,264	159,966	70.7	34,433	15.2	53,361	23.6	72,172	31.9	66,298	29.3
	1909	210,792	138,080	65.5	28,669	13.6	60,139	28.5	49,272	23.4	72,712	34.5
	1899	159,733	91,209	57.1	24,656	15.4	48,959	30.6	17,594	11.0	68,524	42.9
Value of products.....	1914	\$545,471,517	\$390,821,254	71.6	\$92,506,631	17.0	\$112,605,351	20.6	\$185,709,272	34.0	\$154,650,263	28.4
	1909	490,271,695	333,124,942	67.9	78,539,022	16.0	138,107,117	28.2	116,478,803	23.8	157,146,753	32.0
	1899	315,106,150	193,446,554	61.4	59,755,550	19.0	98,791,567	31.4	34,899,437	11.1	121,659,596	38.6
Value added by manufacture.....	1914	256,960,631	187,171,256	72.8	36,279,654	14.1	54,874,751	21.4	96,016,851	37.4	69,789,375	27.2
	1909	233,012,302	158,234,723	67.9	31,312,108	13.4	72,542,476	31.1	54,380,139	23.1	74,777,579	32.1
	1899	145,434,502	89,456,068	61.5	23,354,908	16.1	47,337,239	32.5	18,763,921	12.9	55,978,434	38.5

¹ Census estimate of population for 1914.

For 1914, 71.6 per cent of the total value of products manufactured in the state and 70.7 per cent of the average number of wage earners employed were reported for cities and boroughs having over 10,000 inhabitants. Comparisons of the 1914 figures for the municipalities and for the outside districts with those for earlier years are affected by the fact that the number of municipalities has not been the same for any single group of municipalities, since no group was made up of the same municipalities at different censuses. It is true that the group of cities having 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants comprised the same number of cities in 1914 as in 1910, but it did not contain the same cities, since Norwalk entered this group and Hartford passed out of it between the two censuses. There were in the state in 1900 only 12 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 inhabitants; in 1910 there were 15, Middletown, Torrington, and Willimantic having been added to the list for that year; and in 1914, with the addition of Bristol and Norwalk, the number was increased to 17. The population figures for 1914 are census estimates.

The cities and boroughs having between 10,000 and 25,000 inhabitants in 1914 were Ansonia, Bristol, Danbury, Middletown, Naugatuck, New London, Norwich, Torrington, and Willimantic; those having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants were Meriden, New Britain, Norwalk, Stamford, and Waterbury; and those having more than 100,000 inhabitants were Bridgeport, Hartford, and New Haven.

Of the total value of products manufactured in the state in 1914, 17 per cent was reported for the nine cities and boroughs having from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, 20.6 per cent for the five cities with 25,000

to 100,000 inhabitants, and 34 per cent for the three cities having 100,000 inhabitants and over. The percentages which the population of these groups formed of the total for the state in that year were 12.6, 18, and 30.5, respectively. The outside districts, with 38.9 per cent of the population in 1914, reported only 28.4 per cent of the value of products.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the 17 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 inhabitants, as measured by average number of wage earners and by value of products in 1914, 1909, and 1904, is shown in Table 13. The cities are listed in the order of their importance as shown by value of products. Those for which comparative figures are not shown for 1909 and 1904 had less than 10,000 inhabitants in those years.

Table 13 CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Bridgeport.....	30,042	25,775	19,492	\$85,126,193	\$65,608,806	\$44,580,519
New Haven.....	24,993	23,497	21,437	57,751,729	50,869,997	39,666,118
Waterbury.....	20,189	20,170	15,406	50,659,162	50,349,816	32,367,350
Hartford.....	17,137	14,627	11,221	42,831,350	40,679,508	25,973,651
New Britain.....	14,320	13,513	10,073	23,227,004	22,021,241	14,959,543
Ansonia.....	4,312	4,127	3,394	21,493,441	20,088,269	19,132,455
Meriden.....	8,166	7,845	7,281	16,745,924	16,316,918	13,763,548
Torrington.....	4,974	4,488	.....	14,314,822	12,549,872	.....
Stamford.....	5,723	3,984	3,341	12,963,860	8,739,544	5,890,416
Danbury.....	5,304	4,810	4,515	10,601,841	10,317,875	8,065,652
Naugatuck.....	3,539	3,464	3,628	9,574,602	11,032,836	11,009,573
Willimantic.....	3,507	3,020	.....	9,564,200	6,733,185	.....
Norwalk.....	4,963	.....	.....	9,009,401	.....	.....
Norwich.....	4,074	4,101	3,706	8,470,767	8,378,947	6,022,391
Bristol.....	4,180	.....	.....	7,898,287	.....	.....
Middletown.....	2,389	2,434	.....	5,642,667	4,954,799	.....
New London.....	2,154	2,225	2,554	4,940,004	4,483,239	4,709,628

¹ Figures do not agree with those published, because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

For every city and borough for which comparative figures are given for the three years, with the excep-

tion of Naugatuck, an increase in value of products is shown for both the ten-year period 1904-1914 and the five-year period 1909-1914. The greatest absolute increase from 1909 to 1914—\$19,517,387—was made by Bridgeport, and was due in part to the increased production of phonographs and graphophones, silk goods, and brass castings. The greatest relative gain—48.3 per cent—is shown for Stamford, and is accounted for in part by increased activity in the manufacture of upholstering materials, chocolate and cocoa products, and hardware. The decrease in Naugatuck—\$1,458,234, or 13.2 per cent—is due in part to a lessened production of rubber boots and shoes.

Bridgeport, the foremost city in the state in manufactures, shows an increase for the five-year period 1909-1914 of 29.7 per cent in value of products and 16.6 per cent in average number of wage earners. In value of products Bridgeport ranked twenty-ninth among the cities of the United States in 1914—a marked gain as compared with its rank of thirty-third in 1909 and of thirty-fifth in 1904. In average number of wage earners it ranked twenty-third in 1914, and in value added by manufacture, twenty-fifth. In 1914 the foundries and machine shops of this city turned out products valued at \$10,288,080, or 15.4 per cent of the corresponding total for the state; the output of its corset factories was \$7,639,753, or 59.1 per cent of the total for the state; and its establishments engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies made products valued at \$4,284,412, or 29.9 per cent of the total for the state. Other industries of importance in Bridgeport, but for which no figures can be given without disclosing the operations of individual establishments, are the manufacture of automobiles, of brass goods, of phonographs and graphophones, of silk goods, of sewing machines, and the reducing and refining of gold and silver. One of the most prominent industries, for which also no figures can be given without disclosing the operations of individual establishments, is the manufacture of ammunition, the output of which increased rapidly toward the close of the census year.

New Haven is second in importance among the cities of the state, as measured by value of manufactured products. For this city the increases from 1909 to 1914 in value of products and in average number of wage earners were 13.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively. New Haven is especially prominent in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition and of clocks, but figures can not be given for these industries without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. In the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, paper boxes and cartons, of corsets, of hardware, and of wire, and in slaughtering and meat packing, it also occupies an important position, but no figures can be shown separately for these industries. Of the total value of foundry and machine-shop products

for the state, this city reported 10.5 per cent. Other leading industries for which figures can be given are the manufacture of automobile bodies and parts and of tobacco. Of the state totals for these two industries, New Haven reported 17.1 per cent and 45.5 per cent, respectively.

Waterbury ranks third in value of products among the Connecticut cities. The growth of manufacturing in this city during the five-year period 1909-1914 was very slight, the increases in value of products and average number of wage earners amounting to only six-tenths of 1 per cent and one-tenth of 1 per cent, respectively. The great industry of the city is the manufacture of brass, bronze, and copper products. In 1914 the value of products for this industry in Waterbury amounted to \$32,624,187, or 64.4 per cent of the total for all industries in the city, and 20.1 per cent of the total for the industry in the entire United States. Other important industries are the manufacture of watches, of foundry and machine-shop products, of buttons, of needles, pins, and hooks and eyes, of lamps, and enameling.

Hartford, fourth in rank, shows, for the period 1909-1914, increases of 5.3 per cent in value of products and 17.2 per cent in average number of wage earners. The value of products for certain prominent industries, in which Hartford ranks high among the cities of the state—particularly the manufacture of typewriters, rubber goods, dental goods, firearms, leather belting, machine screws, and nails and spikes (principally horseshoe nails)—can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. Among the industries for which statistics can be given separately are the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products and electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. Of the total value of products for these two industries in the state in 1914, Hartford reported 16.7 per cent and 19.2 per cent, respectively. The closing of a large automobile factory between 1909 and 1914 reduced the value of products of the automobile industry by a very large amount.

In New Britain the increases between 1909 and 1914 in value of products and in wage earners amounted to 5.5 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. The chief industries of this city are the manufacture of hardware and of cutlery and tools. The value of the hardware made in New Britain in 1914 represented 38.5 per cent of the total value of products for all industries in the city, 31 per cent of the value of the hardware manufactured in the state as a whole, and 12.2 per cent of the value of that made in the entire United States. New Britain also reported a large output of wood screws; but figures for the manufacture of these products, as well as of cutlery, can not be given without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Ansonia, although ranking sixth among the cities of Connecticut in 1914, on the basis of value of products, ranked only eleventh on the basis of average number of wage earners. This discrepancy is due to the fact that in the manufacture of brass and bronze products, which contributed four-fifths of the total value of products made in Ansonia in 1914, the cost of raw materials represents an unusually large proportion of the value of the finished products, for which reason the value of products per wage earner is much higher than in most industries. The increases in the value of products and the average number of wage earners for all industries combined in this city, between 1909 and 1914, amounted to 7 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively. The value of brass and bronze products made in Ansonia in 1914 constituted 80.8 per cent of the value of products of all industries in the city, 25.1 per cent of the total value of the brass, bronze, and copper products of Connecticut, and 10.7 per cent of the total value of these products manufactured in the United States.

The industrial importance of Meriden, which ranks seventh in value of products among the cities of Connecticut, lies principally in its manufactures of silverware and plated ware, of gas and electric fixtures, of lamps, and of hardware. The value of silverware and plated ware made in this city in 1914 formed 39.2 per cent of the value of that manufactured in the state and 15.6 per cent of the value of that reported for the entire United States. Of gas and electric fixtures and of lamps, Meriden reported large percentages of the total products of the state, but the figures can not be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

In Torrington, which ranked eighth among the cities and boroughs of the state in value of products in 1914, the chief industry is the rolling of brass and copper. Other important industries are the manufacture of hardware, of motorcycles, bicycles, and parts, of foundry and machine-shop products, of lumber and timber products, and of sewing and knitting machine needles.

In Stamford, ranking ninth in 1914, the manufacture of hardware, chiefly locks, was the leading industry, followed by the manufacture of chocolate and cocoa products and of upholstering materials.

Danbury ranked tenth in 1914. The fur-felt hat industry, in which it has long been prominent, reported products valued at \$7,065,765, or 18.9 per cent of the total for the United States. The manufacture of hat and cap materials is also an important industry.

Naugatuck, ranking eleventh in 1914, produced principally rubber boots and shoes and other rubber goods.

Willimantic, the twelfth city in value of products in 1914, is noted for its thread, cotton-cloth, and silk mills. The products of these mills represented 91.4 per cent of the entire value of manufactured products reported for the city.

In Norwalk the leading industries were the manufacture of fur-felt hats, corsets, and hardware; in Norwich, the manufacture of cotton goods, the dyeing and finishing of textiles, and the manufacture of silk goods and of paper; in Bristol, the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, of brass plates, sheets, rods, tubing, and wire, of clocks, and of watch and clock materials; in Middletown, the manufacture of suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods, of foundry and machine-shop products, of rubber boots and shoes, of cotton goods, and of silk goods; and in New London the principal products were silk goods, foundry and machine-shop products, and house-furnishing goods (mainly bed comforts).

Character of ownership.—Table 14 presents statistics concerning the character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined, comparative figures are given for 1914, 1909, and 1904; for selected industries, statistics for 1914 and 1909 are shown; and for individual cities and boroughs the figures are for all industries combined and relate only to 1914. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table.

Table 14

Table 14	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									VALUE OF PRODUCTS.								
						In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Of establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.								
			Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Total.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Total.	Individ- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.				
All industries.	1914	1,965	1,584	555	226,264	10,967	207,417	7,880	4.8	91.7	3.5	\$545,471,517	\$26,772,163	\$498,799,077	\$19,900,277	4.9	91.4	3.6					
	1909	2,119	1,501	631	210,792	12,944	188,932	8,916	6.1	89.6	4.2	490,271,695	28,436,151	441,267,987	20,567,557	5.8	90.0	4.2					
	1904	1,737	1,187	553	181,605	14,591	155,875	11,139	8.0	85.8	6.1	369,082,091	28,550,567	314,484,099	26,047,425	7.7	85.2	7.1					
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.	1914	8	18	2	2,223	117	2,206	.....	0.8	99.2	.....	8,050,692	160,538	7,990,154	.....	0.8	99.2	.....				
	1909	3	23	2	3,815	155	3,760	.....	1.4	98.6	.....	11,668,228	1107,691	11,560,537	.....	0.9	99.1	.....				
Boxes, fancy and paper....	1914	14	26	2	2,196	1400	1,796	.....	18.2	81.8	.....	3,741,735	1506,398	3,235,337	.....	13.5	86.5	.....				
	1909	14	21	3	1,849	1406	1,443	.....	22.0	78.0	.....	2,910,697	1452,028	2,458,669	.....	15.5	84.5	.....				
Brass, bronze, and copper products.	1914	18	42	7	16,781	341	16,385	55	2.0	97.6	0.4	69,353,103	952,446	68,258,140	142,517	1.4	98.4	0.2					
	1909	29	43	8	16,817	279	16,481	57	1.7	98.0	0.3	66,932,969	849,884	65,948,097	134,988	1.3	98.5	0.2					
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	379	31	57	2,014	1,247	505	262	61.9	25.1	13.0	8,005,138	4,721,505	2,098,724	1,184,909	59.0	26.2	14.8					
	1909	360	25	46	1,869	1,194	457	218	63.9	24.5	11.7	7,309,817	4,735,935	1,749,616	824,266	64.8	23.9	11.3					

¹ Includes the group "all others."

Table 14—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									VALUE OF PRODUCTS.								
		Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Total.	In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Total.	Of establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	
						Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.		Individ- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.				
Clothing, men's, including shirts.	1914 1909	11 14	5 6	12 8	1,305 751	74 104	915 573	316 74	5.7 13.8	70.1 76.3	24.2 9.9	\$2,628,149 1,362,312	\$92,378 214,012	\$2,150,264 945,395	\$385,507 202,905	3.5 15.7	81.8 69.4	14.7 14.9				
Clothing, women's.....	1914 1909	7 9	5 6	7 2	1,337 1,382	1,634 1,718	703 664	.....	47.4 52.0	52.6 48.0	.....	1,596,888 1,715,700	1,475,845 1,407,062	1,121,043 1,308,638	.....	29.8 23.7	70.2 76.3	.....			
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914 1909	26 17	30 26	9 5	2,465 2,475	141 221	2,283 2,226	41 28	5.7 8.9	92.6 89.9	1.7 1.1	3,818,012 3,603,706	298,685 279,453	3,431,335 3,283,294	87,992 60,959	7.8 7.8	89.9 90.6	2.3 1.7				
Corsets.....	1914 1909	4 2	15 10	2 5	7,298 6,643	11,516 11,690	5,782 4,953	.....	20.8 25.4	79.2 74.6	.....	12,935,805 12,814,736	1,360,114 1,381,043	9,905,691 9,433,693	.....	23.4 26.4	76.6 73.0	.....			
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1914 1909	8 7	36 38	6 7	15,466 14,360	493 457	14,112 13,536	861 367	3.2 3.2	91.2 94.3	5.6 2.6	30,808,918 24,231,881	1,087,109 1,215,338	27,591,075 22,529,312	2,130,134 487,231	3.5 5.0	89.6 93.0	6.9 2.0				
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	1914 1909	17 23	55 52	4 7	7,568 7,547	74 157	7,490 7,342	48	1.0 2.1	98.9 97.3	0.1 0.6	11,541,307 12,814,918	128,585 255,121	11,402,107 10,389,137	10,615 72,660	1.1 2.4	98.8 96.9	0.1 0.7				
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1914 1909	5 5	38 35	..... 1	5,059 3,505	23 122	5,036 3,483	.....	0.5 0.6	99.5 99.4	.....	14,330,156 9,824,373	125,908 149,504	14,204,248 9,774,869	.....	0.9 0.5	99.1 99.5	.....			
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914 1909	51 50	18 19	16 29	113 145	54 61	38 46	21 38	47.8 42.1	33.6 31.7	18.6 26.2	1,881,481 2,023,909	696,768 650,072	937,003 916,101	247,710 457,736	37.0 32.1	49.8 45.3	13.2 22.6				
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914 1909	93 108	256 253	39 42	39,369 37,736	735 875	38,276 36,398	358 463	1.9 2.3	97.2 96.5	0.9 1.2	67,009,127 65,535,155	1,441,093 1,912,871	64,681,021 62,504,443	887,013 1,117,841	2.2 2.9	96.5 95.4	1.3 1.7				
Hats, fur-felt.....	1914 1909	19 20	33 44	6 16	5,461 5,217	538 248	4,437 3,935	486 1,034	9.9 4.8	81.2 75.4	8.9 19.8	9,475,778 10,399,860	1,063,554 531,682	7,639,623 7,747,795	872,601 2,120,383	11.2 5.1	79.6 74.5	9.2 20.4				
Liquors, malt.....	1914 1909	5 5	11 12	2 2	539 475	1,130 1,107	409 368	.....	24.1 22.5	75.9 77.5	.....	5,029,541 4,426,061	1,905,830 1,734,864	4,123,711 3,691,197	.....	18.0 16.6	82.0 83.4	.....			
Lumber and timber products.	1914 1909	181 257	51 52	63 84	2,356 3,495	794 1,635	1,180 1,249	382 611	33.7 46.8	50.1 35.7	16.2 17.5	6,966,352 7,845,521	1,668,181 2,779,579	4,127,770 3,751,969	1,170,401 1,313,973	23.9 35.4	59.3 47.8	16.8 16.7				
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914 1909	4 9	37 36	3 6	1,898 1,720	65 188	1,782 1,371	51 161	3.4 10.9	93.9 79.7	2.7 9.4	5,968,797 5,527,334	148,809 405,647	5,702,441 4,630,321	117,547 491,366	2.5 7.3	95.5 83.8	2.0 8.9				
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1914 1909	16 24	21 33	6 7	327 237	17 42	306 186	9	5.2 17.7	93.6 78.5	1.2 3.8	2,062,727 1,341,567	77,072 188,067	1,956,317 1,093,133	29,338 60,367	3.8 14.0	94.8 81.5	1.4 4.5				
Printing and publishing....	1914 1909	197 211	115 94	52 58	2,838 2,878	573 768	2,065 1,823	200 287	20.2 26.7	72.8 63.3	7.0 10.0	7,712,615 6,370,450	1,526,305 1,655,722	5,684,774 4,208,438	501,536 506,290	19.8 26.0	73.7 66.1	6.5 7.9				
Shipbuilding, including boat building.	1914 1909	24 28	10 11	3 4	514 427	154 109	460 318	.....	10.5 31.2	89.5 68.8	.....	1,665,293 742,254	1,111,375 1,255,411	1,553,918 486,843	.....	6.7 52.0	93.3 48.0	.....			
Silk goods, including throwsters.	1914 1909	8 8	30 29	6 10	10,668 8,703	605 633	9,855 7,447	208 623	5.7 7.3	92.4 85.6	1.9 7.2	30,591,825 21,062,687	1,633,023 1,030,757	28,637,731 18,922,194	321,071 1,109,736	5.3 4.9	93.6 89.8	1.1 5.3				
Silverware and plated ware.	1914 1909	2 3	30 27	1 1	6,465 6,223	121 131	6,444 6,192	.....	0.3 0.5	99.7 99.5	.....	15,238,821 15,336,608	1,24,485 149,601	15,214,336 15,787,007	.....	0.2 0.3	99.8 99.7	.....			
Tobacco manufactures.....	1914 1909	222 229	8 8	26 28	1,570 1,513	950 1,000	115 110	505 403	60.5 66.1	7.3 7.3	32.2 26.6	3,149,301 2,738,330	1,959,926 1,795,742	180,384 201,832	1,008,991 740,754	62.3 65.6	5.7 7.4	32.0 27.0				
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.	1914 1909	4 9	44 40	5 7	7,350 7,789	475 665	6,548 6,729	327 395	6.5 8.5	89.1 86.4	4.4 5.1	17,128,975 19,303,228	1,131,396 1,484,710	15,367,142 16,905,533	630,437 972,985	6.6 7.7	89.7 87.3	3.7 5.0				
Total for cities.....	1914	1,211	1,025	362	159,966	9,634	144,971	5,361	6.0	90.6	3.4	390,821,254	16,930,833	360,068,335	13,822,086	4.3	92.1	3.5				
ANSONIA.....	1914	25	13	4	4,312	313	3,987	12	7.3	92.5	0.3	21,499,441	778,637	20,681,504	39,300	3.6	96.2	0.2				
BRIDGEPORT.....	1914	166	187	52	30,042	918	28,848	276	3.1	96.0	0.9	85,126,193	2,631,305	81,471,162	1,023,726	3.1	95.7	1.2				
BRISTOL.....	1914	55	28	7	4,180	156	3,988	36	3.7	95.4	0.9	7,898,287	401,160	7,426,426	70,701	5.1	94.0	0.9				
DANBURY.....	1914	55	48	23	5,304	697	3,938	669	13.1	74.3	12.6	10,601,841	1,432,547	7,815,139	1,354,155	13.5	73.7	12.8				
HARTFORD.....	1914	177	143	60	17,137	1,123	15,265	749	6.6	89.0	4.4	42,831,350	2,555,638	37,758,482	2,517,230	6.0	88.1	5.9				
MERIDEN.....	1914	59	56	12	8,166	301	7,771	94	3.7	95.2	1.1	16,745,924	839,168	15,732,472	174,284	5.0	93.9	1.1				
MIDDLETOWN.....	1914	37	25	10	2,389	107	2,187	95	4.5	91.5	4.0	5,642,667	258,805	5,124,998	258,864	4.6	90.8	4.6				
NAUGATUCK.....	1914	11	15	2	3,539	135	3,504	.....	1.0	99.0	.....	9,674,602	1,126,414	9,448,188	.....	1.3	98.7	.....			
NEW BRITAIN.....	1914	64	45	11	14,320	388	13,905	27	2.7	97.1	0.2	23,227,004	866,781	22,273,246	86,977	3.7	95.9	0.4				
NEW HAVEN.....	1914	253	199	86	24,993	1,499	21,319	2,175	6.0	85.3	8.7	57,751,729	3,764,005	49,090,081	4,897,643	6.5	85.0	8.5				
NEW LONDON.....	1914	38	29	13	2,154	101	1,881	172	4.7	87.3	8.0	4,940,004	233,086	4,548,418	158,500	4.7	92.1	3.2				
NORWALK.....	1914	54	36	17	4,963	413	4,047	503	8.3	81.5	10.1	9,009,401	869,163	7,047,016	1,093,222	9.6	78.2	12.1				
NORWICH.....	1914	56	37	12	4,074	330	3,646	98	8.1	89.5	2.4	8,470,767	626,307	7,567,578	276,882	7.4	89.3	3.3				
STAMFORD.....	1914	33	40	10	5,723	309	5,221	193	5.4	91.2	3.4	12,963,860	462,655	11,678,261	822,944	3.6	90.1	6.3				
TORRINGTON.....	1914	26	16	12	4,974	55	4,815	104	1.1	96.8	2.1	14,314,822	206,690	13,907,488	200,644	1.4	97.2	1.4				
WATERBURY.....	1914	77	93	20	20,189	208	19,893	88	1.0	98.5	0.4	50,659,102	733,059	49,674,223	251,883	1.4	98.1	0.5				
WILLIMANTIC.....	1914	25	15	11	3,507	2,681	756	70	76.4	21.6	2.0	9,564,200	145,416	8,823,653	595,131	1.5	92.3	6.2				

1 Includes the group "all others."

For all industries combined, 38.6 per cent of the total number of establishments were under corporate ownership in 1914, as against 35.3 per cent in 1909 and 34.1 per cent in 1904. The corporations, however,

reported much larger proportions of the total values of products—91.4 per cent for 1914, 90 per cent for 1909, and 85.2 per cent for 1904.

The only industries in which establishments under individual ownership reported a greater value of output for 1914 than was reported by the corporations were the manufacture of tobacco and of bread and other bakery products. In the former, 62.3 per cent of the value of products was reported for 1914 by establishments under individual ownership, as compared with 65.6 per cent for 1909; and in the latter, 59 per cent was thus reported for the later year, as compared with 64.8 per cent for the earlier year. In the fur-felt hat industry the output of individual organizations doubled between 1909 and 1914, the proportion which the output of these establishments formed of the total for the industry rising from 5.1 to 11.2 per cent.

For the 17 cities and boroughs of the state, taken

as a group, more than nine-tenths of the value of products made by manufacturing establishments in 1914 was reported by corporations. In Naugatuck 98.7 per cent of the total value was thus reported; in Waterbury, 98.1 per cent; in Torrington, 97.2 per cent; in Ansonia, 96.2 per cent; in New Britain, 95.9 per cent; and in Bridgeport, 95.7 per cent. The smallest proportion for this form of ownership—73.7 per cent—appears for Danbury. The only other cities in which the corporations reported less than 90 per cent of the total value of products were Norwalk, New Haven, Hartford, and Norwich.

Size of establishments.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is indicated by the statistics given in Table 15.

Table 15 VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
All classes.....	4,104	4,251	3,477	226,264	210,792	181,605	\$545,471,517	\$490,271,695	\$369,082,091	\$256,960,631	\$233,012,302	\$177,780,210
Less than \$5,000.....	1,248	1,312	932	1,213	1,629	1,338	2,979,306	3,047,313	2,297,644	1,898,141	1,986,061	1,459,806
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	1,232	1,296	1,099	5,808	6,514	5,981	12,786,086	13,621,102	11,676,232	7,108,153	7,709,840	6,871,487
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	861	909	827	18,579	19,981	19,838	39,487,980	40,437,942	37,466,372	20,696,093	21,893,012	20,753,487
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	657	641	554	94,257	87,295	88,202	210,088,442	191,603,190	159,950,425	104,810,249	97,294,219	82,214,624
\$1,000,000 and over.....	106	93	65	106,407	95,373	66,246	280,149,703	241,562,058	157,691,418	122,447,995	104,129,170	66,480,806
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.												
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	30.4	30.9	26.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	30.0	30.5	31.6	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.9
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	21.0	21.4	23.8	8.2	9.5	10.9	7.2	8.2	10.2	8.1	9.4	11.7
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	15.0	15.1	15.9	41.7	41.4	48.6	38.5	39.1	43.3	40.8	41.8	46.2
\$1,000,000 and over.....	2.6	2.2	1.9	47.0	45.2	36.5	51.4	49.3	42.7	47.6	44.7	37.4

For 1914, 763 establishments, or 18.6 per cent of the total number in the state, each reported products exceeding \$100,000 in value, as compared with 734, or 17.3 per cent of the total, in 1909, and 619, or 17.8 per cent, in 1904. In 1914 these establishments reported 88.7 per cent of the total average number of wage earners for the state, 89.9 per cent of the total value of products, and 88.4 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. The small establishments—those having products valued at less than \$5,000 in

1914—represented 30.4 per cent of the total number of establishments, but reported only five-tenths of 1 per cent of the total average number of wage earners and the value of products, and seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

Table 16 gives, for 1904 and 1909, for 11 of the more important industries, a classification of establishments, wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture similar to that presented in Table 15 for all industries combined.

Table 16 INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.			
			Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.	
	1914	1909			1914	1909			1914	1909			1914	1909		
BRASS, BRONZE, AND COPPER PRODUCTS.....	67	80	100.0	100.0	16,781	16,817	100.0	100.0	\$69,353,103	\$66,932,969	100.0	100.0	\$15,467,331	\$19,069,029	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	9	12	13.4	15.0	8	7	(1)	(1)	19,853	29,179	(1)	(1)	9,638	15,115	0.1	0.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	12	23	17.9	28.8	46	82	0.3	0.5	117,621	219,529	0.2	0.3	55,061	95,094	0.3	0.5
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	15	15	22.4	18.8	287	206	1.7	1.2	808,203	576,023	1.2	0.9	357,218	288,375	2.3	1.5
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	19	17	28.4	21.2	2,176	1,821	13.0	10.8	6,300,615	5,030,577	9.1	7.5	2,055,786	1,997,609	13.3	10.5
\$1,000,000 and over.....	12	13	17.9	16.2	14,264	14,701	85.0	87.4	62,106,811	61,077,661	89.5	91.3	12,989,628	16,674,836	84.0	87.4
BREAD AND OTHER BAKERY PRODUCTS.....	467	431	100.0	100.0	2,014	1,869	100.0	100.0	8,005,138	7,309,817	100.0	100.0	3,344,158	2,846,908	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	116	107	24.8	24.8	66	62	3.3	3.3	344,053	290,263	4.3	4.0	147,550	132,789	4.4	4.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	252	219	54.0	50.8	688	597	34.2	31.9	2,632,651	2,378,743	32.9	32.5	1,087,626	958,914	32.5	33.7
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	88	96	18.8	22.3	893	842	44.3	45.0	3,444,259	3,214,366	43.0	44.0	1,369,596	1,222,262	41.0	42.9
\$100,000 and over.....	211	9	2.4	2.1	367	368	18.2	19.7	1,584,175	1,426,445	19.8	19.5	739,386	532,943	22.1	18.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

Table 16—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.				VALUE OF PRODUCTS.				VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.			
			Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.				Per cent distribution.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
COTTON GOODS, INCLUDING COTTON SMALL WARES.....	50	52	100.0	100.0	15,466	14,360	100.0	100.0	\$30,808,918	\$24,231,881	100.0	100.0	\$13,474,040	\$12,272,159	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20,000 ¹	5	3	10.0	5.8	22	17	0.1	0.1	24,546	21,228	0.1	0.1	14,059	8,879	0.1	0.1
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	6	11	12.0	21.2	177	364	1.1	2.5	362,279	585,736	1.2	2.4	146,103	242,105	1.1	2.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	33	34	66.0	65.4	8,615	8,969	55.7	62.5	14,852,456	14,132,352	48.2	58.3	5,969,194	6,787,837	44.3	55.3
\$1,000,000 and over.....	6	4	12.0	7.7	6,652	5,010	43.0	34.9	15,569,637	9,492,565	50.5	39.2	7,344,684	5,233,338	54.5	42.6
CUTLERY AND TOOLS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED.....	76	82	100.0	100.0	7,568	7,547	100.0	100.0	11,541,307	10,716,918	100.0	100.0	7,573,158	7,406,943	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	18	16	23.7	19.5	34	27	0.4	0.4	49,340	36,522	0.4	0.3	37,733	27,538	0.5	0.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	17	19	22.4	23.2	110	143	1.5	1.9	172,610	177,516	1.5	1.7	126,795	114,387	1.7	1.5
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	19	24	25.0	29.3	814	885	10.8	11.7	1,059,293	1,204,084	9.2	11.2	731,288	811,859	9.7	11.0
\$100,000 and over ²	22	23	28.9	28.0	6,610	6,492	87.3	86.0	10,260,064	9,298,796	88.9	86.8	6,677,342	6,453,159	88.2	87.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, AND SUPPLIES.....	43	41	100.0	100.0	5,059	3,505	100.0	100.0	14,330,156	9,824,373	100.0	100.0	6,894,026	4,613,069	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	4	5	9.3	12.2	6	9	0.1	0.3	9,858	14,886	0.1	0.2	4,333	6,645	0.1	0.2
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	9	10	20.9	24.4	42	50	0.8	1.4	109,696	132,232	0.8	1.3	64,740	74,523	0.9	1.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	6	6	14.0	14.6	138	195	2.7	5.6	340,774	370,003	2.4	3.8	161,153	236,000	2.3	5.1
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	21	20	48.8	48.8	3,509	3,251	69.4	92.8	9,785,952	9,307,252	68.3	94.7	4,834,604	4,304,901	70.1	93.3
\$1,000,000 and over.....	3	.....	7.0	.....	1,364	.....	27.0	.....	4,083,876	.....	28.5	.....	1,829,196	.....	26.5	.....
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS.....	388	403	100.0	100.0	39,369	37,736	100.0	100.0	67,009,127	65,515,155	100.0	100.0	41,858,169	40,715,099	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	64	64	16.5	15.9	76	82	0.2	0.2	164,473	163,445	0.2	0.2	116,589	119,125	0.3	0.3
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	95	100	24.5	24.8	572	585	1.5	1.6	1,057,731	1,044,209	1.6	1.6	682,931	697,573	1.6	1.7
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	114	123	29.4	30.5	2,846	3,311	7.2	8.8	5,547,737	6,163,133	8.3	9.4	3,270,217	3,847,650	7.8	9.5
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	101	102	26.0	25.3	16,469	15,500	41.8	41.1	30,505,705	29,772,161	45.5	45.4	18,162,405	18,008,882	43.4	44.2
\$1,000,000 and over.....	14	14	3.6	3.5	19,406	18,258	49.3	48.4	29,733,481	28,372,207	44.4	43.3	19,616,027	18,041,869	46.9	44.3
HATS, FUR-FELT.....	58	80	100.0	100.0	5,461	5,217	100.0	100.0	9,475,778	10,399,860	100.0	100.0	4,842,504	5,550,877	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	9	11	15.5	13.8	10	20	0.2	0.4	13,960	36,917	0.2	0.4	6,799	18,958	0.1	0.3
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	7	9	12.1	11.2	46	46	0.8	0.9	68,587	99,846	0.7	1.0	33,723	46,759	0.7	0.8
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	16	24	27.6	30.0	628	592	11.5	11.3	855,246	1,128,473	9.0	10.9	347,743	582,476	7.2	10.5
\$100,000 and over.....	26	36	44.8	45.0	4,777	4,559	87.5	87.4	8,537,985	9,134,624	90.1	87.8	4,454,239	4,902,684	92.0	88.3
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.....	295	393	100.0	100.0	2,356	3,495	100.0	100.0	6,966,352	7,845,521	100.0	100.0	3,200,903	3,927,063	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	117	177	39.7	45.0	134	356	5.7	10.2	251,362	394,592	3.6	5.0	175,017	284,174	5.5	7.2
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	116	131	39.3	33.3	587	960	24.9	27.5	1,204,788	1,460,527	17.3	18.6	755,416	967,651	23.6	24.6
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	49	75	16.6	19.1	875	1,477	37.1	42.3	2,092,336	2,960,043	30.0	37.7	1,095,679	1,637,868	34.2	41.7
\$100,000 and over.....	13	10	4.4	2.5	760	702	32.3	20.1	3,417,866	3,030,359	49.1	38.6	1,174,791	1,037,370	36.7	26.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.....	364	363	100.0	100.0	2,838	2,878	100.0	100.0	7,712,615	6,370,450	100.0	100.0	5,517,400	4,601,233	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	169	189	46.4	52.1	173	230	6.1	8.0	408,648	433,545	5.3	6.8	325,901	330,907	5.9	7.2
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	107	98	29.4	27.0	466	519	16.4	18.0	981,051	935,288	12.7	14.7	708,988	709,957	12.9	15.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	70	65	19.2	17.9	1,211	1,344	42.7	46.7	3,093,429	3,034,083	40.1	47.6	2,247,690	2,197,071	40.7	47.7
\$100,000 and over.....	18	11	4.9	3.0	988	785	34.8	27.3	3,229,487	1,967,536	41.9	30.9	2,234,821	1,363,298	40.5	29.6
SILK GOODS, INCLUDING THROWSTERS.....	44	47	100.0	100.0	10,668	8,703	100.0	100.0	30,591,825	21,062,687	100.0	100.0	12,185,573	9,228,342	100.0	100.0
Less than \$20,000 ¹	9	8	20.4	17.0	110	151	1.0	1.7	77,879	68,399	0.2	0.3	56,795	62,169	0.5	0.7
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	9	16	20.5	34.0	353	576	3.3	6.6	451,729	788,698	1.5	3.7	241,706	409,374	2.0	4.4
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	17	17	38.6	36.2	2,496	2,514	23.4	28.9	6,994,209	6,276,262	22.9	29.8	2,393,808	2,605,388	19.6	28.2
\$1,000,000 and over.....	9	6	20.5	12.8	7,709	5,462	72.3	62.8	23,068,008	13,929,328	75.4	66.1	9,493,264	6,151,411	77.9	66.7
SILVERWARE AND PLATED WARE.....	33	31	100.0	100.0	6,465	6,223	100.0	100.0	15,238,821	15,836,608	100.0	100.0	7,857,204	8,604,607	100.0	100.0
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	4	5	12.1	16.1	36	33	0.6	0.5	38,442	37,209	0.2	0.2	21,145	17,703	0.3	0.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	7	6	21.2	19.4	179	209	2.8	3.4	314,419	275,313	2.1	1.7	191,758	157,079	2.4	1.8
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	18	15	54.5	48.4	2,955	2,560	45.7	41.1	6,659,593	5,358,479	43.7	33.8	3,482,811	3,330,662	44.3	38.7
\$1,000,000 and over.....	4	5	12.1	16.1	3,295	3,421	51.0	55.0	8,226,367	10,165,607	54.0	64.2	4,161,490	5,099,163	53.0	59.3

¹ Includes the group "less than \$5,000."² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

In 7 of the 11 industries covered by this table, increases appear in the number of establishments for the period 1909-1914, for the most part among the three groups of establishments with products valued at less than \$100,000.

In all but two of the industries having products valued at \$100,000 and over, increases are shown in value of products, the two industries showing decreases in this respect being fur-felt hats and silverware and

plated ware. In this class of establishments, lumber and timber products and printing and publishing show the largest increases since 1909 in the proportion of the average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture.

Table 17 presents, for 1914, for all industries combined in each of the 17 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 inhabitants, statistics similar to those given in Table 15 for the state as a whole.

CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.			Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
ANSONIA.....	42	4,312	100.0	\$21,499,441	100.0	\$4,287,884	100.0	NEW BRITAIN—Conl.	23	566	4.0	\$1,070,031	4.6	\$548,589	3.7
Less than \$5,000.....	16	16	0.4	44,145	0.2	26,330	0.6	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	17	3,367	23.5	5,450,891	23.5	3,324,243	22.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	14	75	1.7	147,303	0.7	81,518	1.9	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	7	10,163	71.0	16,198,316	69.7	10,695,904	72.1
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	5	135	3.1	233,262	1.1	164,256	3.8	NEW HAVEN.....	538	24,993	100.0	57,751,729	100.0	30,434,910	100.0
\$100,000 and over ¹	7	4,086	94.8	21,074,731	98.0	4,015,780	93.7	Less than \$5,000.....	161	144	0.6	390,119	0.6	266,480	0.9
BRIDGEPORT.....	405	30,042	100.0	85,126,193	100.0	40,394,446	100.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	167	710	2.8	1,750,525	3.0	888,644	3.2
Less than \$5,000.....	100	87	0.3	244,355	0.3	148,205	0.4	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	135	2,683	10.7	6,005,418	10.4	3,165,564	10.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	118	525	1.7	1,242,561	1.4	736,535	1.8	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	66	8,208	32.8	18,834,003	32.6	10,835,010	35.6
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	89	1,676	5.6	4,053,308	4.8	2,069,633	5.1	\$100,000 and over.....	9	13,248	53.0	30,771,664	53.3	15,179,212	49.9
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	82	9,426	31.4	23,168,992	27.2	12,347,675	30.6	NEW LONDON.....	80	2,154	100.0	4,940,004	100.0	2,109,093	100.0
\$100,000 and over.....	16	18,328	61.0	56,416,977	66.3	25,092,348	62.1	Less than \$5,000.....	25	31	1.4	57,006	1.2	37,625	1.8
BRISTOL.....	90	4,180	100.0	7,898,287	100.0	3,991,811	100.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	29	127	5.9	278,954	5.6	148,931	7.1
Less than \$5,000.....	35	22	0.5	86,779	1.1	52,064	1.3	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	13	389	18.1	638,245	12.9	397,076	18.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	29	89	2.1	267,964	3.4	123,591	3.1	\$100,000 and over ¹	13	1,607	74.6	3,965,799	80.3	1,525,461	72.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	13	294	7.1	492,591	6.2	299,447	7.5	NORWALK.....	107	4,963	100.0	9,009,401	100.0	4,690,102	100.0
\$100,000 and over ¹	13	3,775	90.3	7,050,953	89.3	3,516,709	88.1	Less than \$5,000.....	26	29	0.6	55,058	0.6	36,517	0.8
DANBURY.....	126	5,304	100.0	10,601,841	100.0	4,788,200	100.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	35	153	3.1	299,092	3.3	158,509	3.4
Less than \$5,000.....	33	48	0.9	83,370	0.8	53,497	1.1	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	27	702	14.1	1,314,003	14.6	683,179	14.5
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	31	136	2.6	288,578	2.7	158,294	3.3	\$100,000 and over ¹	19	4,079	82.2	7,341,221	81.5	3,811,897	81.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	35	875	16.5	1,665,068	15.7	769,008	16.1	NORWICH.....	105	4,074	100.0	8,470,767	100.0	3,965,269	100.0
\$100,000 and over ¹	27	4,245	80.0	8,564,825	80.8	3,807,401	79.5	Less than \$5,000.....	36	44	1.1	103,488	1.2	66,727	1.7
HARTFORD.....	380	17,137	100.0	42,831,350	100.0	25,187,495	100.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	31	166	4.1	282,193	3.3	160,388	4.0
Less than \$5,000.....	98	75	0.4	228,043	0.5	162,173	0.6	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	22	436	10.7	1,080,184	12.8	543,389	13.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	118	573	3.3	1,254,022	2.9	777,885	3.1	\$100,000 and over ¹	16	3,428	84.1	7,004,902	82.7	3,194,765	80.6
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	94	1,931	11.3	4,337,856	10.3	2,389,176	9.5	STAMFORD.....	83	5,723	100.0	12,963,860	100.0	6,590,316	100.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	63	6,963	40.6	19,643,713	45.9	10,807,848	42.9	Less than \$5,000.....	22	21	0.4	54,970	0.4	32,052	0.5
\$100,000 and over.....	7	7,595	44.3	17,317,716	40.4	11,050,413	43.9	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	20	121	2.1	202,213	1.6	119,490	1.8
MERIDEN.....	127	8,166	100.0	16,745,924	100.0	9,710,523	100.0	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	23	640	11.2	1,071,948	8.3	590,410	9.0
Less than \$5,000.....	36	38	0.5	98,928	0.6	57,370	0.6	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	15	1,252	21.9	4,051,096	31.2	1,735,178	26.3
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	40	215	2.6	405,613	2.4	234,187	2.4	\$100,000 and over.....	3	3,689	64.4	7,583,633	58.5	4,113,186	62.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	23	430	5.3	1,051,536	6.3	660,477	6.8	TORRINGTON.....	54	4,974	100.0	14,314,822	100.0	5,150,216	100.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	24	4,233	51.9	7,784,721	46.5	4,845,205	49.9	Less than \$5,000.....	18	15	0.3	40,467	0.3	22,487	0.4
\$100,000 and over.....	4	3,245	39.7	7,405,126	44.2	3,913,284	40.3	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	19	76	1.5	191,954	1.3	88,004	1.7
MIDDLETOWN.....	72	2,389	100.0	5,642,667	100.0	2,384,765	100.0	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	6	53	1.1	207,080	1.5	102,566	2.0
Less than \$5,000.....	25	10	0.4	54,026	1.0	34,533	1.5	\$100,000 and over ¹	11	4,830	97.1	13,875,321	96.9	4,937,159	95.9
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	19	73	3.1	185,960	3.3	119,613	5.0	WATERBURY.....	190	20,189	100.0	50,659,162	100.0	19,041,448	100.0
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	18	299	12.5	795,763	14.1	465,555	19.5	Less than \$5,000.....	52	51	0.3	140,843	0.3	92,243	0.5
\$100,000 and over ¹	10	2,007	84.0	4,606,918	81.6	1,765,064	74.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	49	208	1.0	507,565	1.0	264,002	1.4
NAUGATUCK.....	28	3,539	100.0	9,574,602	100.0	4,623,306	100.0	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	40	641	3.2	1,826,900	3.6	886,934	4.7
Less than \$5,000.....	4	2	0.1	7,391	0.1	5,917	0.1	\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	41	6,864	34.0	13,881,730	27.4	7,257,306	38.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	12	50	1.4	158,634	1.7	82,561	1.8	\$100,000 and over.....	8	12,425	61.5	34,302,124	67.7	10,540,963	55.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	6	152	4.3	280,832	2.7	127,612	2.8	WILLMANTIC.....	51	3,507	100.0	9,564,200	100.0	4,979,110	100.0
\$100,000 and over ¹	6	3,335	94.2	9,147,745	95.5	4,407,216	95.3	Less than \$5,000.....	20	20	0.6	37,407	0.4	24,243	0.5
NEW BRITAIN.....	120	14,320	100.0	23,227,004	100.0	14,842,362	100.0	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	13	41	1.2	141,973	1.5	76,244	1.5
Less than \$5,000.....	37	44	0.3	104,804	0.5	64,549	0.4	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	11	258	7.3	492,831	5.1	266,385	5.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	36	180	1.3	402,962	1.7	209,077	1.4	\$100,000 and over ¹	7	3,188	90.9	8,891,989	93.0	4,612,238	92.6

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

It is impossible to show for every city the group "\$1,000,000 and over" without disclosing the operations of individual establishments; but among the seven cities for which this group is given, the largest proportion of the total value of products reported for the establishments constituting it, 69.7 per cent, appears for New Britain, and the next largest, 67.7 per cent, for Waterbury. The smallest proportion shown is that for Hartford, 40.4 per cent.

Table 18 shows the size of the establishments in 1914 as measured by the number of wage earners employed, for all industries combined, for 29 of the more important industries, and for each of the 17 cities and boroughs having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 19 presents, for 1914, percentages based on the figures in Table 18, and for 1909 similar percentages, for all industries combined, and for individual industries in the state as a whole.

There were 492 establishments, or 12 per cent of the total, in operation in 1914 in which no wage earners were employed. These are small establishments in which the work is done for the most part by the proprietors or firm members. In some cases a few wage earners were employed for short periods, but the number was so small and the period so short that in computing the average number, as described in the "Explanation of terms," no wage earners could be shown for the establishments. The majority of these small establishments were reported in the flour-mill and gristmill, lumber and timber, and job printing industries.

Of the 4,104 establishments reported for all industries for 1914, 2,539, or 61.9 per cent, employed from 1 to 20 wage earners each, the combined number of wage earners reported by them, 12,889, representing 5.7 per cent of the total for all establishments; 624, or

15.2 per cent, employed from 21 to 100 wage earners each, or an aggregate of 28,925, this number forming 12.8 per cent of the total for all establishments. Of the remaining establishments, 368, or 9 per cent of all in the state, employed from 101 to 500, aggregating 79,564, or 35.2 per cent of the total, and 81, or 2 per cent, employed more than 500 wage earners, aggregating 104,886, or 46.4 per cent.

The large establishments—those employing more than 1,000 wage earners—were engaged in the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products; brass, bronze, and copper products; firearms and ammunition; corsets; silk goods; cotton goods; typewriters and

supplies; clocks and watches; cutlery and tools; silverware and plated ware; and automobiles.

The highest percentages of wage earners reported by any city or borough, of the total for the state, in establishments employing more than 1,000 wage earners, are shown for Bridgeport, 22.8 per cent; New Haven, 16.4 per cent; and Waterbury, 14.7 per cent. Of the wage earners in all establishments in any city or borough, Torrington and Ansonia have the highest percentages, 93.9 and 93.5 per cent respectively, in establishments employing more than 100 wage earners.

Table 13

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—							
			No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.		6 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 50 wage earners.		
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners (average number).	Estab-lish-ments.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	
All industries.....	4,104	226,264	492	1,761	4,052	778	8,837	404	13,161	
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	28	2,223	1	8	10	6	69	5	159	
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	42	2,196	5	5	14	9	132	18	602	
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	67	16,781	3	18	40	9	95	13	420	
Bread and other bakery products.....	467	2,014	59	317	762	77	758	12	364	
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.....	15	6,599	2	2	6	1	19	2	51	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	65	2,465	4	27	76	12	102	10	320	
Corsets.....	21	7,298	1	1	2	7	87	2	75	
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	50	15,466	1	1	3	4	33	5	163	
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	76	7,568	5	19	39	15	174	8	273	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	12	1,764	1	1	2	3	40	4	113	
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	43	5,059	1	11	38	6	75	3	101	
Firearms and ammunition.....	13	10,863	1	1	1	4	45	1	77	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	388	39,869	20	97	254	99	1,188	68	2,312	
Furnishing goods, men's.....	17	3,142	1	3	6	1	20	2	77	
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	16	2,391	4	4	9	3	38	3	102	
Hats, fur-felt.....	58	5,461	2	9	15	9	103	8	286	
Hosiery and knit goods.....	25	2,904	4	4	10	4	65	1	26	
Iron and steel forgings.....	17	1,573	4	4	10	2	27	3	116	
Lumber and timber products.....	295	2,356	14	182	380	72	779	20	595	
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	19	2,267	2	2	5	3	31	5	210	
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	12	3,068	1	1	4	3	31	1	33	
Paper and wood pulp.....	44	1,898	15	15	179	15	179	19	611	
Printing and publishing.....	364	2,838	92	161	401	76	871	25	800	
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	18	2,485	2	2	10	6	69	3	99	
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	44	10,668	4	4	9	6	84	7	219	
Silverware and plated ware.....	33	6,465	1	1	3	6	83	4	156	
Tobacco manufactures.....	256	1,570	89	124	270	27	254	10	295	
Typewriters and supplies.....	7	4,662	1	1	1	1	1	2	44	
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	53	7,350	4	4	1	4	58	6	214	
All other industries.....	1,539	45,501	200	753	1,674	289	3,328	135	4,325	
Total for cities.....	2,598	159,966	316	1,079	2,588	535	6,097	248	8,120	
ANSONIA.....	42	4,312	5	22	51	4	31	3	91	
BRIDGEPORT.....	405	30,042	43	162	405	79	938	44	1,572	
BRISTOL.....	90	4,180	17	44	84	11	154	4	109	
DANBURY.....	126	5,304	8	49	120	32	387	10	369	
HARTFORD.....	380	17,137	46	143	355	98	1,084	42	1,390	
MERIDEN.....	127	8,166	18	48	130	26	276	9	219	
MIDDLETOWN.....	72	2,389	15	30	77	14	161	5	140	
NAUGATUCK.....	28	3,539	3	10	24	6	70	4	155	
NEW BRITAIN.....	120	14,320	8	61	137	15	191	12	407	
NEW HAVEN.....	538	24,993	90	212	518	124	1,896	51	1,558	
NEW LONDON.....	80	2,154	3	44	101	14	132	8	255	
NORWALK.....	107	4,963	10	42	102	22	214	12	376	
NORWICH.....	105	4,074	8	53	125	21	257	10	333	
STAMFORD.....	83	5,723	10	27	58	17	219	13	442	
TORRINGTON.....	54	4,974	7	28	51	8	93	18	596	
WATERBURY.....	190	20,189	17	80	206	36	427	3	108	
WILLMANTIC.....	51	3,507	8	24	44	8	67	3	108	

Table 18—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—									
	51 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 250 wage earners.		251 to 500 wage earners.		501 to 1,000 wage earners.		Over 1,000 wage earners.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.
All industries.....	220	15,764	251	39,523	117	40,041	39	28,106	42	76,780
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	4	304	2	253	1	283			1	1,145
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	8	505	1	188			1	695		
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	7	462	3	590	6	2,135	1	951	7	12,088
Bread and other bakery products.....	2	130								
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.....	3	207	1	217	2	764	2	1,331	2	4,004
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.....	6	440	3	397	3	1,130				
Corsets.....	2	155	2	254	3	1,120	1	521	3	5,084
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	4	283	12	2,065	15	4,973	5	2,965	3	4,981
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.....	11	697	14	2,288	1	395			2	2,828
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1	58	1	228			2	1,323		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	2	131	15	2,589	4	1,210	1	915		
Firearms and ammunition.....			3	610	3	1,097			3	9,111
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	26	1,899	44	6,465	17	5,817	7	5,117	10	16,317
Furnishing goods, men's.....	4	334	2	465	2	688	2	1,552		
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	2	160	1	108			3	1,974		
Hats, fur-felt.....	13	870	10	1,616	7	2,571				
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	250	9	1,186	4	1,367				
Iron and steel forgings.....	5	385			3	1,035				
Lumber and timber products.....	6	452	1	150						
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	2	173	4	675	3	1,173				
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	1	94	2	285	1	290	3	2,331		
Paper and wood pulp.....	6	447	4	661						
Printing and publishing.....	9	616	1	150						
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2	137	1	146	2	649	2	1,375		
Silk goods, including throwsters.....	7	497	9	1,520	9	3,281			2	5,058
Silverware and plated ware.....	4	188	12	2,156	3	1,069	1	524	2	2,286
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	234	3	517						
Typewriters and supplies.....	1	70	2	336					2	4,212
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	7	559	26	3,649	10	2,870				
All other industries.....	69	4,967	63	9,759	18	6,124	7	5,658	5	9,666
Total for cities.....	136	9,879	157	25,474	62	22,904	29	19,314	36	65,590
ANSONIA.....	2	109	3	493	1	417	1	719	1	2,401
BRIDGEPORT.....	28	2,063	27	4,379	9	2,906	4	2,826	9	14,953
BRISTOL.....	3	189	6	889	3	1,142	1	513	1	1,100
DANBURY.....	14	1,059	10	2,341	3	1,028				
HARTFORD.....	16	1,110	22	3,272	8	2,625	1	861	4	6,440
MERIDEN.....	8	619	9	1,575	5	1,937	3	2,143	1	1,267
MIDDLETOWN.....	2	136	4	738	1	310	1	827		
NAUGATUCK.....			1	194	2	670	1	720	1	1,706
NEW BRITAIN.....	8	590	4	545	4	1,386	2	1,614	6	9,450
NEW HAVEN.....	24	1,616	22	3,703	7	2,561	4	2,914	4	10,727
NEW LONDON.....	4	290	3	433	4	943				
NORWALK.....	9	597	7	977	4	1,691			1	1,000
NORWICH.....	1	57	8	1,378	3	1,125	1	799		
STAMFORD.....	7	481	8	1,162					1	3,361
TORRINGTON.....	2	158	3	405	3	1,283	2	1,784	1	1,200
WATERBURY.....	5	611	17	2,531	4	2,576	8	3,594	5	9,648
WILLIMANTIC.....	3	194	3	459	1	304			1	2,331

Table 19

Table 19		Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.								INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.							
INDUSTRY AND CITY.	1 to 5		6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000	1 to 5			6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000	
All industries.....	1914 1909	1.8 2.1	3.9 4.7	5.8 6.7	7.0 7.5	17.5 18.1	17.7 15.5	12.4 16.2	33.9 29.2	Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1914 1909	(¹) (¹)	0.2 0.2	1.1 2.0	1.8 2.4	13.4 17.9	32.1 28.1	19.2 18.1	32.2 31.3	
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.	1914 1909	0.4 0.2	3.1 1.0	7.2 4.9	13.7 9.3	11.4 26.4	12.7 25.1	51.5 33.0		Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere specified.	1904 1909	0.5 0.6	2.3 3.0	3.6 5.5	9.2 10.2	30.2 24.6	5.2 9.0	11.5 11.2	37.4 35.9	
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	1914 1909	0.6 1.0	6.0 4.6	27.4 37.2	25.7 18.2	8.6 12.5	31.6 26.5			Dyeing and finishing textiles...	1914 1909	0.1 0.1	2.3 2.9	6.4 7.4	3.3 12.9			75.0 74.7	-----	
Brass bronze, and copper prod- ucts.	1914 1909	0.2 0.5	0.6 0.7	2.5 1.9	2.8 1.9	3.5 3.7	12.7 12.5	5.7 17.6	72.0 61.2	Electrical machinery, appara- tus, and supplies.	1914 1909	0.8 1.1	1.5 1.5	2.0 4.5	2.6 9.7	51.2 56.3	23.9 10.6	18.1 16.3	-----	
Bread and other bakery prod- ucts.	1914 1909	37.8 34.3	37.6 43.1	18.1 15.6	6.5 7.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	Firearms and ammunition.....	1914 1909	----- -----	0.4 -----	----- 0.4	----- 1.0	5.6 4.9	10.1 6.7	----- 14.0	83.9 72.9	
Clocks and watches, including cases and materials.	1914 1909	(¹) 0.1	0.3 1.0	0.8 0.4	3.1 1.0	3.3 1.9	11.6 24.6	20.2 13.6	60.7 57.5	Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914 1909	0.6 0.8	3.0 2.8	5.9 6.0	4.8 7.5	16.4 17.6	14.8 15.5	13.0 15.0	41.4 34.7	
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914 1909	3.1 1.9	4.1 3.4	13.0 14.7	17.8 11.0	16.1 14.9	45.8 32.2	----- 21.9	-----	Furnishing goods, men's.....	1914 1909	0.2 0.2	0.6 0.1	2.5 2.4	10.6 12.0	14.8 28.7	21.9 15.5	49.4 40.1	-----	
Corsets.....	1914 1909	(¹) 0.1	1.2 0.6	1.0 1.0	2.1 -----	3.5 5.3	15.3 12.9	7.1 31.4	69.7 48.6	Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.	1914 1909	0.4 0.4	1.6 1.0	4.3 4.0	6.7 3.3	4.5 -----	-----	82.6 91.2	-----	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 19—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.								INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.							
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000			1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000
Hats, fur-felt.....	1914 1909	0.3 0.9	1.9 3.3	5.2 12.1	15.9 16.9	29.6 38.0	47.1 28.8	.....	.....	Typewriters and supplies.....	1914 1909	..... 0.1	..... .....	0.9 2.9	1.5 2.9	7.2 4.4	..... 28.0	..... .....	90.3 61.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914 1909	0.3 0.2	2.2 0.4	0.9 1.2	8.6 4.2	40.8 52.4	47.1 41.6	.....	.....	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	1914 1909	..... .....	0.8 0.2	2.9 5.2	7.6 11.1	49.6 45.7	39.0 21.2	..... .....	16.6
Iron and steel forgings.....	1914 1909	0.6 3.7	1.7 9.0	7.4 38.7	24.5 17.5	..... 31.1	65.8 .....	.....	.....	All other industries.....	1914 1909	3.7 3.8	7.3 7.8	9.5 8.7	10.9 11.8	21.4 18.4	13.5 10.8	12.4 19.2	21.2 19.4
Lumber and timber products...	1914 1909	16.1 15.1	33.1 44.4	25.3 23.1	19.2 7.2	6.4 10.2	.....	.....	.....	Total for cities.....	1914	1.6	3.8	5.1	6.2	15.9	14.3	12.1	41.0
Musical instruments, pianos and organs, and materials.	1914 1909	0.2	1.4 1.5	9.3 4.8	7.6 8.8	29.8 31.9	51.7 26.5	.....	.....	ANSONIA.....	1914	1.2	0.7	2.1	2.5	11.4	9.7	16.7	55.7
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.	1914 1909	0.1 0.4	1.0 0.3	1.1	3.1	9.3 6.6	9.4 12.1	76.0 80.6	.....	BRIDGEPORT.....	1914	1.3	3.1	5.2	6.9	14.6	9.7	9.4	49.8
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914 1909	..... 1.3	9.4 14.8	32.2 40.8	23.6 18.8	34.8 24.3	.....	.....	.....	BRISTOL.....	1914	2.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	21.3	27.3	12.3	26.3
Printing and publishing.....	1914 1909	14.1 14.2	30.7 29.7	28.2 31.0	21.7 13.8	5.3 11.3	.....	.....	.....	DANBURY.....	1914	2.3	7.3	7.0	20.0	44.1	19.4	.....	.....
Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.	1914 1909	0.4 0.3	2.8 0.6	4.0 2.7	5.5 10.5	5.9 12.6	26.1	55.3 25.2	48.0	HARTFORD.....	1914	2.1	6.3	8.1	6.5	19.1	15.3	5.0	37.6
Silk goods, including throwsters.	1914 1909	0.1	0.8 1.6	2.1 4.5	4.6 6.5	14.2 19.7	30.8 16.0	47.4 18.3	33.3	MERIDEN.....	1914	1.6	3.4	2.7	7.6	19.3	23.7	26.2	15.5
Silverware and plated ware.....	1914 1909	(¹) 0.1	1.3 0.6	2.4 2.8	2.9 4.6	33.3 22.6	16.5 35.6	8.1 14.6	35.4 19.1	MIDDLETOWN.....	1914	3.2	6.7	5.9	5.7	30.9	13.0	34.6	.....
Tobacco manufactures.....	1914 1909	17.2 20.1	16.2 22.5	18.8 17.3	14.9 14.5	32.9 25.6	.....	.....	.....	NAUGATUCK.....	1914	0.7	2.0	4.4	.....	5.5	18.9	20.3	48.2
										NEW BRITAIN.....	1914	1.0	1.3	2.8	4.1	3.8	9.7	11.3	66.0
										NEW HAVEN.....	1914	2.1	5.6	6.2	6.5	14.8	10.2	11.7	42.9
										NEW LONDON.....	1914	4.7	6.1	11.8	13.5	20.1	43.8	.....	.....
										NORWALK.....	1914	2.1	4.3	7.6	12.0	39.7	34.1	.....	20.3
										NORWICH.....	1914	3.1	6.3	8.2	1.4	33.8	27.6	19.6	.....
										STAMFORD.....	1914	1.0	3.8	7.7	8.4	20.3	.....	.....	58.7
										TORRINGTON.....	1914	1.0	1.9	.....	3.2	8.1	25.8	35.9	24.1
										WATERBURY.....	1914	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	12.5	12.8	17.8	47.8
										WILLMANTIC.....	1914	1.3	1.9	3.1	5.5	13.1	8.7	.....	66.5

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Engines and power.—Table 20 shows for 1914, 1909, and 1904, for all industries combined, the number and horsepower of engines or motors employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by

purchased current). It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated in the establishments reporting and gives the per cent distribution.

Table 20

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
	1914	1909	1904	Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
				1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Primary power, total.....	11,239	7,357	3,535	453,812	400,275	304,204	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	3,439	3,930	3,535	388,371	362,217	289,924	85.6	90.5	95.3
Steam engines and turbines ¹	2,270	2,574	2,331	303,799	275,439	219,723	66.9	68.8	72.2
Internal-combustion engines.....	437	460	254	17,770	12,844	3,393	3.9	3.2	1.1
Water wheels, turbines, and motors.....	732	896	950	66,802	73,934	66,808	14.7	18.5	22.0
Rented.....	7,800	3,427	(²)	65,441	38,058	14,280	14.4	9.5	4.7
Electric.....	7,800	3,427	(²)	64,294	33,620	8,233	14.2	8.4	2.7
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147	4,438	6,047	0.2	1.1	2.0
Electric.....	17,376	8,536	.....	176,609	97,671	34,579	38.8	100.0	100.0
Rented.....	7,800	3,427	(²)	64,294	33,620	8,233	14.2	34.4	23.8
Generated by establishments reporting.....	9,576	5,109	1,521	111,715	64,051	26,346	24.6	65.6	76.2

¹ Figures for horsepower include for 1909 and 1904 the amounts reported under the head of "other" owned power.² Not reported.

The increase in owned power from 1909 to 1914 is most noticeable for steam engines and turbines, amounting to 28,360 horsepower, or 10.3 per cent. For the 10 years covered by the table the increase is 84,076 horsepower, or 38.3 per cent. The use of electric power, whether rented or generated by the establishments reporting, increased very much more rapidly, the total electric horsepower reported for 1914 being 80.2 per cent greater than that in use in 1909 and more than five times as great as that reported for 1904. The proportion which rented

power, almost wholly electric, in 1914 formed of the total primary power increased from 4.7 per cent in 1904 to 9.5 per cent in 1909 and to 14.4 in 1914.

Fuel.—Closely related to the subject of power employed in manufacturing is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used in the manufacturing processes. Table 21 shows, for 1914, the quantity of each kind of fuel used, for which data were obtained, for all industries combined and for selected industries in the state as a whole, and for all industries combined in each city and borough.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

Table 21

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, includ- ing gaso- line (bar- rels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, includ- ing gaso- line (bar- rels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	Anthra- cite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bitu- minous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).					Anthra- cite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bitu- minous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).			
All industries.....	371,893	1,654,208	63,135	471,996	291,028	Paper and wood pulp.....	10,458	133,406	.....	.....	.....
Automobiles, including bodies and parts..	873	9,561	2	1,515	10,980	Printing and publishing.....	2,719	3,260	38	91	19,875
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	821	5,341	.....	4	2,102	Silk goods, including throwsters.....	3,973	61,604	48	508	1,921
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	79,797	187,671	3,249	125,653	28,761	Silverware and plated ware.....	2,452	28,209	52	6,705	24,823
Bread and other bakery products.....	15,027	2,631	3,554	56	8,179	Typewriters and supplies.....	3,039	8,114	.....	129	19,905
Buttons.....	103	3,585	.....	5,968	2,783	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	238	2,666	.....	254	2,937
Clocks and watches, including cases and material.....	419	20,154	.....	1,776	5,322	Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.....	7,038	75,677	510	452	456
Corsets.....	330	8,900	.....	29	1,369	All other industries.....	110,853	448,646	12,012	260,701	59,214
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.....	9,527	109,137	.....	84	166	Total for cities.....	281,775	1,134,071	52,007	420,171	264,174
Cutlery and tools, not elsewhere speci- fied.....	13,898	43,654	1,827	11,247	10,687	ANSONIA.....	8,610	56,487	5,907	15,665	12,929
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	20	56,849	.....	1,570	1,609	BRIDGEPORT.....	68,693	190,661	10,676	71,782	33,551
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	3,074	24,686	27	398	16,103	BRISTOL.....	5,744	23,030	4,381	19,514	1,036
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified..	239	1,722	50	1	7,964	DANBURY.....	8,685	23,571	81	7,081	11,206
Firearms and ammunition.....	12,150	66,230	1,240	6,595	8,901	HARTFORD.....	20,491	79,056	2,312	57,604	50,943
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	50,897	192,260	36,752	45,831	36,738	MERIDEN.....	4,403	42,042	2,463	9,611	17,261
Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.....	1,273	8,195	989	442	1,318	MIDDLETOWN.....	2,350	16,100	524	4,724	1,531
Hats, fur-felt.....	6,860	26,671	.....	109	9,288	NAUGATUCK.....	7,835	37,134	840	96	2,389
Hosiery and knit goods.....	61	13,087	.....	102	2,610	NEW BRITAIN.....	18,019	93,062	8,007	15,171	16,197
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	27,706	51,081	2,154	266	405	NEW HAVEN.....	21,437	234,156	8,480	85,117	56,114
Liquors, malt.....	3,301	29,083	.....	84	.....	NEW LONDON.....	2,551	8,725	282	5,453	4,648
Lumber and timber products.....	1,779	6,989	25	373	328	NORWALK.....	9,353	24,682	657	704	6,592
Musical instruments, pianos and organs and materials.....	1,430	12,610	560	26	384	NORWICH.....	1,756	73,347	1,516	1,309	9,440
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	1,538	12,529	46	1,027	6,174	STAMFORD.....	16,140	33,653	1,180	17,209	3,187
						TORRINGTON.....	5,814	31,573	1,190	22,119	8,207
						WATERBURY.....	76,210	143,848	3,157	84,943	28,748
						WILLMANTIC.....	3,684	22,944	354	2,169	195

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantity and cost of materials, the quantity and value of products, and other information for which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for eight important industries in Connecticut are here presented and also statistics for power laundries.

Textiles.—The number and kinds of the principal machines used in the four groups of textile industries are given in Table 22.

Table 22

	Cen- sus year.	Total.	Cotton manu- factures.	Silk goods, includ- ing throw- sters.	Wool manu- factures. ¹	Hosiery and knit goods.
Producing spindles.....	1914	1,612,349	1,276,148	141,712	157,337	37,152
	1909	1,593,418	1,241,524	118,302	179,688	53,904
	1904	1,510,793	1,150,915	106,704	166,422	86,752
Looms.....	1914	35,497	26,721	5,536	3,240	.....
	1909	32,785	24,370	5,006	3,409	.....
	1904	28,264	20,803	4,260	3,201	.....
Knitting machines.....	1914	2,139	.....	.....	.....	2,139
	1909	2,501	.....	.....	.....	2,501
	1904	2,557	.....	.....	.....	2,557
Woolen cards (sets).....	1914	461	.....	.....	375	86
	1909	522	.....	.....	408	114
	1904	551	.....	.....	442	109
Wool-combing machines.....	1914	13	.....	.....	13	.....
	1909	33	.....	.....	33	.....
	1904	25	.....	.....	18	7

¹ Not including spindles, looms, and cards reported by carpet mills.

According to the above table, from 1909 to 1914, the number of producing spindles increased 18,931, or 1.2 per cent, and the number of looms, 2,712, or 8.3 per cent. The number of knitting machines decreased

362, or 14.5 per cent, the number of sets of woolen cards, 61, or 11.7 per cent, and the number of wool-combing machines, from 33 to 13.

Of the total number of producing spindles reported for 1914 for these four groups of industries, 1,276,148, or 79.1 per cent, were in cotton mills; 141,712, or 8.8 per cent, in silk mills; 157,337, or 9.8 per cent, in woolen, worsted, and felt mills; and 37,152, or 2.3 per cent, in hosiery and knitting mills.

According to the monthly reports made to the Census Bureau by cotton manufacturers, the total number of cotton spindles in the state of Connecticut during the cotton year ended August 31, 1914, was 1,340,482, of which number 1,317,203 were active at some time during the year.

Of the manufactures represented, the silk industry shows the largest relative increases in spindles and looms for the five-year period 1909-1914—19.8 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively.

The decrease in value of products of wool manufactures and of hosiery and knit goods, between 1909 and 1914, is indicated by the smaller number of producing spindles reported. In wool manufactures they decreased 22,351, or 12.4 per cent, and in hosiery and knit goods, 16,752, or 31.1 per cent. The number of looms in wool manufactures decreased during the same period by 5 per cent.

Cotton manufactures.—The kinds, quantities, and cost of the principal materials used in the manufacture of cotton goods, and the kinds, quantities, and values of the principal products are given in Table 23 for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 23	1914	1909	1904
MATERIALS.			
Total cost.....	\$17,334,875	\$11,959,722	\$10,203,269
Cotton:			
Domestic—			
Pounds.....	52,333,105	51,664,951	49,775,004
Cost.....	\$8,018,943	\$6,425,319	\$6,241,393
Foreign—			
Pounds.....	8,394,202	6,058,409	3,503,478
Cost.....	\$1,800,646	\$1,058,728	\$619,173
Yarns:			
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	10,795,133	3,671,011	3,958,978
Cost.....	\$4,172,975	\$1,430,813	\$1,526,086
Other—			
Pounds.....	225,895	154,757	184,813
Cost.....	\$518,731	\$450,801	\$264,237
Cotton waste:			
Pounds.....	1,526,700	2,224,582	1,049,150
Cost.....	\$91,030	\$149,267	60,067
Starch, cost.....	\$83,773	\$111,368	\$69,456
Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	\$203,730	\$225,354	\$218,977
Fuel and rent of power and heat, cost.....	\$534,510	\$478,710	\$354,361
All other materials, cost.....	\$1,910,534	\$1,629,362	\$843,519
PRODUCTS.			
Total value.....	\$30,808,918	\$24,231,881	\$18,425,384
Unbleached and bleached sheetings, shirtings, and muslins: ¹			
Square yards.....	93,298,425	93,142,124	96,892,403
Value.....	\$6,423,411	\$6,820,710	\$5,470,154
Twills, sateens, etc.:			
Square yards.....	33,445,109	40,827,992	24,594,276
Value.....	\$2,911,329	\$3,152,078	\$1,402,558
Yarns for sale:			
Pounds.....	8,409,090	7,914,873	6,385,473
Value.....	\$3,497,879	\$2,846,742	\$2,459,139
Thread:			
Pounds.....	7,088,464	5,263,776	4,038,361
Value.....	\$7,115,343	\$5,199,313	\$3,745,906
Cotton waste for sale:			
Pounds.....	11,374,187	11,315,800	9,923,878
Value.....	\$720,299	\$469,811	\$466,209
All other products, value.....	\$10,140,657	\$5,743,227	\$4,881,418

¹ These fabrics were designated at prior censuses as "plain cloths for printing and converting" and "brown or bleached sheetings or shirtings."

The raw cotton, both domestic and foreign, consumed in 1914 amounted to 60,727,307 pounds, representing an increase of 3,003,947 pounds, or 4.9 per cent, over the quantity consumed in 1909, and of 7,448,825 pounds, or 14 per cent, over the consumption of 1904. The cost of the cotton in 1914 was \$9,819,589, representing an increase of \$2,335,542, or 31.2 per cent more than in 1909, and of \$2,959,023, or 43.1 per cent more than in 1904.

The increase in consumption of foreign cotton is pronounced; of all cotton consumed in 1904 this constituted 6.6 per cent, in 1909, 10.5 per cent, and in 1914, 13.8 per cent. The purchased cotton yarns consumed increased 7,124,122 pounds, or 194.1 per cent, from 1909 to 1914; and in cost, \$2,742,162, or 191.7 per cent.

The quantity of the chief product, unbleached and bleached sheetings, shirtings, and muslins, increased 156,301 square yards, or two-tenths of 1 per cent, from 1909 to 1914, but the value decreased \$397,299, or 5.8 per cent. During the same period the output of twills, sateens, etc., decreased by 7,382,883 square yards, or 18.1 per cent, in quantity and \$240,749, or 7.6 per cent, in value; the figures for 1914, however, show increases over those for 1904, amounting to 8,850,833 square yards, or 36 per cent, in quantity and to \$1,508,771, or more than double, in value.

The output of thread has increased continually since 1904. The gain during the later semidecade was 1,824,688 pounds, or 34.7 per cent, in quantity and \$1,916,030, or 36.9 per cent, in value. For the entire decade the gain in quantity was 3,050,103 pounds, or 75.5 per cent, and in value, \$3,369,437, or 89.9 per cent. The manufacture of cotton yarns for sale has also increased steadily.

Silk goods, including throwsters.—Of the 44 establishments in this industry in Connecticut in 1914, a number were engaged solely in throwing silk for others. The kinds, quantities, and cost of the materials used in the silk mills and the kinds, quantities, and values of the products are shown in Table 24, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 24	1914	1909	1904
MATERIALS.			
Total cost.....	\$18,406,252	\$11,834,345	\$9,098,196
Silk:			
Raw—			
Pounds.....	1,875,922	1,624,701	1,320,509
Cost.....	\$7,263,562	\$6,099,209	\$5,007,381
Spun—			
Pounds.....	1,244,745	696,379	710,607
Cost.....	\$3,340,302	\$1,425,057	\$1,009,152
Organzine and tram, purchased			
Pounds.....	41,121	54,619	28,844
Cost.....	\$206,051	\$238,785	\$144,358
Yarns:			
Cotton, including mercerized—			
Pounds.....	4,976,715	2,439,405	1,380,581
Cost.....	\$1,820,566	\$870,707	\$446,362
Wool, mohair, and other—			
Pounds.....	1,933,192	832,204	120,215
Cost.....	\$1,814,812	\$826,208	\$124,434
Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	(¹)	\$294,025	\$268,675
Fuel and rent of power, cost.....	\$319,489	\$214,763	\$129,061
All other materials, cost.....	\$3,641,470	\$1,864,991	\$1,308,773
PRODUCTS.			
Total value.....	\$30,591,825	\$21,062,687	\$15,623,693
Machine twist, sewing, embroidery, wash, fringe, and floss silks:			
Pounds.....	708,692	828,678	782,434
Value.....	\$4,472,581	\$5,108,180	\$4,573,582
Broad silks:			
Yards.....	9,177,620	11,404,011	7,562,166
Value.....	\$5,884,845	\$5,890,233	\$4,087,599
Velvets and plushes:			
Yards.....	20,275,602	11,912,758	9,048,494
Value.....	\$13,571,146	\$5,959,175	\$3,935,014
Ribbons, value.....	\$547,155	\$1,125,697	\$1,153,983
Embroideries, braids and bindings, and fringes and gimps, value.....	\$22,048	\$210,427	\$80,393
Amount received for contract work.....	\$135,603	\$293,332	\$230,614
All other products, value.....	\$5,958,447	\$2,475,643	\$1,612,508

¹ Not reported separately.

The consumption of raw silk increased between 1909 and 1914, 251,221 pounds, or 15.5 per cent, in quantity and \$1,164,353, or 19.1 per cent, in cost. With the exception of organzine and tram, all the other materials reported separately for 1914 show pronounced increases. The consumption of spun silk in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 548,366 pounds, or 78.7 per cent, in quantity and by \$1,914,645, or 134.3 per cent, in cost. The corresponding increases for cotton (including mercerized) yarns were 2,537,310 pounds, or 104 per cent, and \$949,859, or 109.1 per cent; and for yarns of wool, mohair, and other material, 1,100,988 pounds, or 132.3 per cent, and \$988,604, or 119.7 per cent.

Among the products, there were notable increases in quantity and value of velvets and plushes for the semidecade 1909 to 1914, as well as for the ten-year period. The output of this product increased during the five-year period 8,362,844 yards, or 70.2 per cent, in quantity and \$7,611,971, or 127.7 per cent, in value. The production of embroideries, braids and bindings, and fringes and gimps decreased in value in a remarkable degree—from \$210,427 in 1909 to \$22,048 in 1914.

There were decreases, however, during the five-year period in the production of broad silks, of machine twist and of the various sewing, embroidery, and other silks, and of ribbons, and in the amount received for contract work. The output of broad silks declined 2,226,391 yards, or 19.5 per cent, in quantity and \$5,388, or one-tenth of 1 per cent, in value; for machine twist and the sewing-silk group the decrease amounted to 119,986 pounds, or 14.5 per cent, in quantity and to \$635,599, or 12.4 per cent, in value; and the output of ribbons decreased in value by \$578,542, or 51.4 per cent.

In 1914, 122,187 pounds of silk were thrown on commission, of which 60,483 pounds were thrown into organzine and 61,704 into tram. The corresponding figures for 1909 are 290,253, 150,332, and 139,921, respectively.

Wool manufactures.—In Table 25 are given the kinds, quantities, and cost of the materials used and the kinds, quantities, and values of the principal products for the wool manufacture for 1914, 1909, and 1904. Four establishments were engaged primarily in the manufacture of felt goods in 1914, as compared with three in 1909 and one in 1904; the statistics for these are included in this table. Three establishments were engaged in the production of carpets and rugs, but statistics for these can not be shown without disclosing individual operations.

The total cost of materials shows a decline of 16.2 per cent for the period 1909–1914. The consumption of domestic wool decreased 1,160,383 pounds, or 12.8 per cent, in quantity and \$981,654, or 28.3 per cent, in cost; and that of worsted yarns decreased 951,257 pounds, or 13.6 per cent, in quantity and \$1,823,319, or 32.4 per cent, in cost. There were slight decreases in the amount of foreign wool and of recovered wool fiber used. The cost of the former, however, increased considerably, while the latter shows a much greater decline in cost than in quantity.

Increases are shown for raw cotton, waste and noils, cotton yarns, yarns other than worsted or cotton, chemicals and dyestuffs, and "all other materials." The consumption of raw cotton increased 405,792 pounds, or 72.6 per cent, in quantity and \$42,593, or 51.4 per cent, in cost; of purchased cotton yarns, 283,524 pounds, or 23.7 per cent, in quantity and

\$48,165, or 16.5 per cent, in cost; of purchased yarns other than worsted or cotton, 73,121 pounds, or 111.5 per cent, in quantity and \$150,183, or 111.6 per cent, in cost; and of waste and noils, 81,588 pounds, or 4.4 per cent, in quantity and \$50,318, or 10.8 per cent, in cost.

Table 25	1914	1909	1904 ¹
MATERIALS.			
Total cost.....	\$10,763,510	\$12,838,142	\$10,073,219
Wool:			
Foreign (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds.....	1,081,756	1,088,035	934,051
Cost.....	\$358,064	\$298,687	\$321,325
Domestic (in condition purchased)—			
Pounds.....	7,924,204	9,084,587	11,831,199
Cost.....	\$2,492,392	\$3,474,052	\$3,523,049
Equivalent in scoured condition, pounds	6,386,974	7,045,156	8,205,794
Cotton:			
Pounds.....	964,377	558,585	1,504,567
Cost.....	\$125,445	\$82,852	\$175,622
Recovered wool fiber:			
Pounds.....	1,569,619	1,598,181	2,457,223
Cost.....	\$245,792	\$295,442	\$323,976
Waste and noils of wool, mohair, etc.:			
Pounds.....	1,953,136	1,871,548	2,203,438
Cost.....	\$510,396	\$466,078	\$517,193
Yarns:			
Worsted—			
Pounds.....	4,161,962	5,113,219	2,558,669
Cost.....	\$3,806,284	\$5,629,003	\$2,498,109
Cotton—			
Pounds.....	1,477,480	1,193,956	1,689,875
Cost.....	\$339,935	\$291,770	\$387,894
All other—			
Pounds.....	138,694	65,573	345,239
Cost.....	\$284,811	\$134,628	\$300,751
Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	\$575,802	\$534,281	\$502,957
Fuel and rent of power, cost.....	\$358,682	\$329,872	\$304,732
All other materials, cost.....	\$1,659,901	\$1,305,877	\$1,217,611
PRODUCTS.			
Total value.....	\$17,128,975	\$19,368,228	\$15,483,499
All-wool woven goods, whether woolen or worsted:			
Wool cloths (for men's wear)—			
Square yards.....		4,371,262	4,318,678
Value.....		\$3,834,073	\$2,845,913
Woolen overcoatings and cloakings—			
Square yards.....	9,538,061	2,827,661	1,905,798
Value.....	\$6,559,163	\$2,618,255	\$1,579,030
Wool dress goods (for women's wear)—			
Square yards.....		1,610,689	4,171,561
Value.....		\$902,806	\$2,086,833
All other—			
Square yards.....	6,483,883	9,177,691	7,981,850
Value.....	\$5,897,795	\$7,748,494	\$4,757,890
Union or cotton-mixed woven goods:			
Unions, tweeds, etc. (for men's wear)—			
Square yards.....		860,666	2,821,517
Value.....		\$366,593	\$1,106,191
All other—	1,775,642		
Square yards.....	\$1,054,369	1,307,818	1,356,983
Value.....		\$739,074	\$707,374
Goods woven on cotton warp:			
Wool-filling fabrics for men's wear—			
Square yards.....		2,108,671	1,760,051
Value.....		\$544,445	\$591,412
All other—	6,596,181		
Square yards.....	\$2,341,717	2,288,745	4,138,150
Value.....		\$710,849	\$982,633
Yarns, for sale:			
Pounds.....	530,679	751,185	413,581
Value.....	\$309,997	\$675,155	\$292,612
Waste and noils, for sale:			
Pounds.....	387,394	487,026	213,619
Value.....	\$26,369	\$78,653	\$48,974
Amount received for contract work.....	\$68,179	\$32,848	\$19,185
All other products, value.....	\$871,386	\$1,111,983	\$465,452

¹ Excludes statistics for one establishment to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

The total value of products decreased 11.5 per cent between 1909 and 1914. This decrease appears for each class of products, except goods woven on cotton warp and amount received for contract work. In the case of wool cloths for men's wear, woolen overcoatings and cloakings, and wool dress goods for women's wear, taken as a group, however, an increase of 728,449

square yards, or 8.3 per cent, in quantity is shown in connection with a decrease of \$795,971, or 10.8 per cent, in value. The production of "all other" all-wool woven goods decreased 2,693,808 square yards, or 29.4 cent, in quantity and \$1,850,699, or 23.9 per cent, in value; and of union or cotton-mixed goods, 392,842 square yards, or 18.1 per cent, in quantity and \$51,298, or 4.6 per cent, in value.

Of goods woven on cotton warp a notable increase

is shown—from 4,397,416 square yards, valued at \$1,255,294, in 1909 to 6,596,131 square yards, valued at \$2,341,717, in 1914—amounting to 50 per cent in quantity and to 86.5 per cent in value.

Hosiery and knit goods.—The quantities and cost of the principal materials used and the quantities and values of the products for the hosiery and knit-goods industry are shown in Table 26, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 26	1914	1909	1904		1914	1909	1904
MATERIALS.				MATERIALS—continued.			
Total cost.....	\$2,726,571	\$3,048,547	\$2,825,014	Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	\$44,865	\$52,249	\$67,964
Cotton:				Fuel and rent of power, cost.....	\$53,344	\$67,643	\$73,845
Pounds.....	1,727,377	1,971,512	2,143,861	All other materials, cost.....	\$923,502	\$635,632	\$691,224
Cost.....	\$250,565	\$286,488	\$297,514	PRODUCTS.			
Domestic—				Total value.....	\$5,221,683	\$5,800,692	\$5,371,452
Pounds.....	1,073,441	1,102,924	1,489,447	Hosiery:			
Cost.....	\$141,168	\$146,609	\$171,439	Dozen pairs.....	544,475	560,100	672,242
Foreign—				Value.....	\$841,912	\$1,109,617	\$1,018,327
Pounds.....	653,936	868,588	654,414	Shirts and drawers:			
Cost.....	\$109,397	\$139,879	\$126,075	Dozens.....	505,219	471,708	440,731
Wool (in condition purchased):				Value.....	\$3,559,982	\$3,650,160	\$3,242,297
Pounds.....	1,090,505	1,019,245	1,985,983	Cotton—			
Cost.....	\$461,600	\$467,854	\$728,959	Dozens.....	131,988	113,603	112,108
Foreign—				Value.....	\$486,518	\$475,545	\$411,793
Pounds.....	188,585	251,055	307,454	Wool—			
Cost.....	\$93,266	\$113,900	\$113,639	Dozens.....	57,427	19,516	42,574
Domestic—				Value.....	\$616,905	\$239,100	\$462,061
Pounds.....	901,920	768,190	1,678,529	Merino—			
Cost.....	\$368,334	\$354,254	\$615,320	Dozens.....	315,804	338,589	288,049
Wool waste and noils:				Value.....	\$2,456,559	\$2,941,515	\$2,368,443
Pounds.....	811,613	2,015,712	930,683	Combination suits:			
Cost.....	\$309,508	\$630,130	\$225,964	Dozens.....	24,858	42,613	3,462
Yarns:				Value.....	\$369,856	\$349,025	\$43,707
Pounds.....	1,273,861	2,010,048	1,626,818	Cotton—			
Cost.....	\$683,187	\$908,551	\$739,544	Dozens.....	9,152	29,527	(1)
Cotton—				Value.....	\$104,813	\$167,345	(1)
Pounds.....	782,518	1,539,828	1,221,624	Wool—			
Cost.....	\$275,202	\$403,922	\$364,634	Dozens.....	6,220	10,088	(1)
Woolen—				Value.....	\$101,873	\$133,427	(1)
Pounds.....	8,820	282	(1)	Merino—			
Cost.....	\$5,238	\$197	(1)	Dozens.....	9,486	2,998	1,832
Worsted—				Value.....	\$160,170	\$48,253	\$27,407
Pounds.....	378,595	416,566	(1)	Cardigan jackets, sweaters, etc.:			
Cost.....	\$319,910	\$393,596	(1)	Dozens.....	11,519	3,912	(3)
Merino—				Value.....	\$257,028	\$113,162	(8)
Pounds.....	90,919	46,178	(1)	All other products, value.....	\$195,905	\$572,728	\$1,067,121
Cost.....	\$34,946	\$20,094	(1)				
All other—							
Pounds.....	13,009	7,194	405,194				
Cost.....	\$47,891	\$24,742	\$374,910				

¹ Not reported separately.

² Includes silk and silk mixed.

³ Figures not available.

In this textile industry, as in the one preceding, decreases in total cost of materials and in total value of output are shown for the later five-year period. The consumption of domestic wool, of woolen, merino, and "all other" yarns and of "all other materials" increased, however. For domestic wool the increase amounted to 133,730 pounds, or 17.4 per cent, in quantity, and to \$14,080, or 4 per cent, in cost; for the three classes of yarns just mentioned, taken together, to 59,094 pounds, or 110.1 per cent, in quantity and to \$37,042, or 72.6 per cent, in cost; and for "all other materials," to 45.3 per cent in cost.

Although the total value of products is less for 1914 than for 1909, increases are shown in the quantities and values of a number of the specified articles. The output of shirts and drawers increased 33,511 dozens, or 7.1 per cent, in quantity, but decreased \$96,178, or 2.6 per cent, in value. For the ten-year period, however, an increase of 64,488 dozens, or 14.6 per cent, in quantity was accompanied by an increase in value of \$317,685, or 9.8 per cent. The increases in both quantity and value from 1909 to 1914 were more marked for wool shirts and drawers than for cotton;

and for merino, which represents more than three-fifths of the total output of shirts and drawers, considerable decreases in quantity and value are shown. The output for merino in 1914, however, exceeded that in 1904 by 29,755 dozens, or 10.4 per cent, in quantity and by \$88,116, or 3.7 per cent, in value.

For combination suits a marked decrease in quantity between 1909 and 1914 is accompanied by an increase in value; but the output of this class of products in 1914 exceeded that in 1904 by more than sixfold in quantity and by more than sevenfold in value.

The production of cardigan jackets, sweaters, etc., increased between 1909 and 1914 by 7,607 dozens, or 194.5 per cent, in quantity and by \$143,866, or 127.1 per cent, in value.

Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.—Table 27 shows the values of the various products of this industry, as reported at the censuses of 1914, 1909, and 1904. These products include not only those made in establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, but also those reported by establishments engaged primarily in other industries.

Table 27	1914	1909	1904
Number of establishments, total.....	46	56	(¹)
Electrical machinery and apparatus industry	43	41	32
By-product establishments.....	3	15	(¹)
Products, total value.....	\$15,190,055	\$10,514,069	\$5,530,925
Electrical machinery and apparatus industry	14,330,156	9,824,373	4,939,831
Subsidiary electrical products of other industries.....	859,899	689,696	591,094
Insulated wire and cables.....	6,206,803	4,205,509	2,156,369
Sockets, receptacles, bases, etc.....	1,945,177	1,061,580	1,287,287
Magneto-ignition apparatus.....	1,537,324	240,029	(²)
Electric switches, signals, and attachments.....	1,384,341	382,447	(²)
Fuses.....	298,949	330,270	(²)
Switchboards, panel boards, and cut-out cabinets for light and power.....	224,481	151,385	(²)
Circuit fittings.....	185,850	171,941	(²)
Electric lighting fixtures.....	158,691	265,323	397,498
All other products.....	3,248,430	3,104,973	1,670,771

¹ Not available.² Included in "all other products."

Increases are shown for the period 1909-1914 in the output of all classes of products listed in the table, with the exceptions of fuses and of electric-lighting fixtures. For insulated wire and cables, the leading class of products, the increase in value of output during the five-year period 1909-1914 amounted to \$2,001,294, or 47.6 per cent. The production of magneto-ignition apparatus increased \$1,296,695, or over fivefold; of electric switches, signals, and attachments, \$1,001,894, or nearly three-fold; and of sockets, receptacles, bases, etc., \$283,591, or 17.1 per cent.

Hats, fur-felt.—Table 28 gives the quantity and cost of materials used and the quantity and value of products in the hatting industry of Connecticut, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 28	1914	1909	1904
MATERIALS.			
Total cost.....	\$4,633,274	\$4,848,983	\$3,953,693
Hatters' fur:			
Pounds.....	1,731,569	1,673,332	1,385,325
Cost.....	\$1,907,618	\$1,909,915	\$1,535,579
Fur-felt hat bodies and hats in the rough:			
Dozens.....	90,745	87,117	30,783
Cost.....	\$540,939	\$491,161	\$194,207
Chemicals and dyestuffs, cost.....	\$176,501	\$315,598	\$501,640
Fuel and rent of power and heat, cost.....	\$170,850	\$175,076	\$162,743
All other materials, cost.....	\$1,777,366	\$1,957,233	\$1,559,519
PRODUCTS.			
Total value.....	\$9,475,778	\$10,399,860	\$8,662,799
Fur-felt hats:			
Dozens.....	515,986	530,558	600,312
Value.....	\$7,535,947	\$7,858,882	\$8,198,376
Fur-felt hat bodies and hats in the rough, for sale:			
Dozens.....	267,178	335,947	63,676
Value.....	\$1,741,885	\$2,407,944	\$396,056
Amount received for contract work.....	\$25,646	\$123,273	\$50,612
All other products, value.....	\$122,300	\$10,661	\$17,755

The leading material used in the hat industry is hatters' fur. The cost of this in 1914 formed 42.5 per cent of the cost of all materials, as compared with 39.4 per cent in 1909 and 38.8 per cent in 1904. A marked decrease in the outlay for chemicals and dyestuffs took place from census to census. The cost of "all other materials" decreased between 1909 and 1914, although the amount spent for these in the later year was

greater than in 1904. The output, with the exception of "all other products," decreased in both quantity and value between 1909 and 1914, but the production of hat bodies and hats in the rough was much greater in 1914 than in 1904.

Printing and publishing.—Table 29 shows the number of publications and aggregate circulation per issue of the leading classes in the state for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 29 PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Total.....	148	100	158	611,685	530,765	566,791
Daily.....	36	38	36	275,773	258,543	229,357
Sunday.....	8	10	5	100,581	86,261	59,095
Semiweekly.....	8	9	11	16,213	23,612	27,560
Weekly.....	73	78	80	149,618	134,849	165,479
Monthly.....	19	18	19	35,500	28,650	46,950
All other classes.....	4	7	7	34,000	7,850	38,350

¹ Includes one triweekly publication.

The decrease in the number of publications during the five-year period 1909-1914 is well distributed throughout the different issues, with the exception that the monthly publications gained one. The circulation, however, increased for all classes except the semiweeklies. The total increase from 1909 to 1914 was 71,920, or 13.3 per cent; and for the 10 years, 44,894, or 7.9 per cent. The circulation of the dailies increased 17,230, or 6.7 per cent, during the semidecade 1909-1914 and 46,416, or 20.2 per cent, during the 10 years, while that of the Sunday newspapers increased during the same periods 14,320, or 16.6 per cent, and 41,486, or 70.2 per cent, respectively.

The circulation of the dailies constituted 45.1 per cent of the total circulation per issue of all publications in 1914, that of the weeklies, 24.5 per cent, and that of the Sunday papers, 16.4 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1909 were 47.9 per cent, 25 per cent, and 16 per cent, respectively. The circulation of evening newspapers increased from 186,601 in 1909 to 202,161 in 1914 and that of the morning papers from 71,942 to 73,612. The publications printed in foreign languages comprised 1 daily in Italian; 11 weeklies, 8 of which were in Italian, 2 in German, and 1 in Polish; and 1 semiweekly and 1 monthly, both in German.

Paper and wood pulp.—Table 30 shows the quantities and values of the principal products of this industry, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

The output of paper boards, which form the principal product of the industry, increased between 1909 and 1914 by 35,812 tons, or 54.6 per cent, in quantity, and by \$1,111,585, or 46.6 per cent, in value. "All other paper products," which include chiefly news paper, tag stock, blotting paper, card and bristol boards, and building paper, also show a decided increase as compared with previous censuses, due

largely to the growth in the output of news paper, tag stock, and blotting paper. The various other products show decreases.

Table 30	1914	1909	1904
Products, total value.....	\$5,968,797	\$5,527,334	\$5,039,147
Book paper:			
Tons.....	2,479	3,180	4,425
Value.....	\$321,942	\$399,856	\$517,562
Writing and other fine paper:			
Tons.....	2,524	2,896	6,439
Value.....	\$495,420	\$559,954	\$864,055
Wrapping paper:			
Tons.....	3,877	6,316	7,056
Value.....	\$204,307	\$538,830	\$502,544
Boards:			
Tons.....	101,379	65,567	64,610
Value.....	\$3,498,530	\$2,386,945	\$2,354,053
Tissue:			
Tons.....	1,791	2,041	2,169
Value.....	\$370,077	\$438,097	\$406,675
All other paper products:			
Tons.....	16,116	12,224	4,950
Value.....	\$946,275	\$750,683	\$357,442
All other products, value.....	\$132,186	\$452,969	\$36,816

The yearly capacity of the paper-making machinery of the state was 187,261 tons in 1914, 127,025 tons in 1909, and 110,121 tons in 1904.

Laundries.—Statistics for power laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Table 31, however, summarizes these statistics for Connecticut for 1914 and 1909.

Table 31	POWER LAUNDRIES.		
	Number or Amount. ¹		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	
Number of establishments.....	127	95	33.3
Persons engaged.....	2,184	1,638	33.3
Proprietors and firm members.....	125	101	23.8
Salaried employees.....	146	96	51.0
Wage earners (average number).....	1,913	1,441	32.8
Primary horsepower.....	3,178	1,852	71.6
Capital.....	\$1,454,961	\$870,567	67.1
Salaries and wages.....	1,055,651	684,373	54.3
Salaries.....	161,660	99,535	62.4
Wages.....	894,291	584,838	52.0
Paid for contract work.....	1,684	36,564	63.3
Rent and taxes.....	56,721	246,066	66.0
Cost of materials.....	408,401	1,416,122	48.9
Amount received for work done.....	2,108,011	1,416,122	48.9

¹ Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

The amount received for work done increased \$691,889, or 48.9 per cent, between 1909 and 1914. The rank of Connecticut among the states in this industry, as measured by amount received for work done, was nineteenth in 1914; it was twentieth in 1909. In 1914, 76 of the establishments were owned by individuals, 28 by corporations, and the remaining 23 were under other forms of organization. The corporation-owned laundries did the largest amount of business in 1914, their receipts for work done amounting to \$948,073, or 45 per cent of the total, as against \$545,113, or 38.5 per cent, in 1909. Establishments owned by individuals did work valued at \$832,704, or 39.5 per cent of the total, in 1914, and \$616,449, or

43.5 per cent, in 1909; and the receipts for establishments under "all other" forms of ownership amounted to \$327,234, or 15.5 per cent of the total, in 1914 and to \$254,560, or 18 per cent, in 1909.

Table 32 shows, for 1914 and 1909, the number of wage earners employed in the laundries on the 15th day of each month, or the nearest representative day, and the percentage which this number represents of the greatest number reported in any month of the same year.

Table 32	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Number.		Per cent of maximum.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909
MONTH.				
January.....	1,875	1,350	95.4	86.3
February.....	1,874	1,342	95.3	85.8
March.....	1,881	1,343	95.7	85.9
April.....	1,859	1,363	94.6	87.1
May.....	1,945	1,399	98.9	89.4
June.....	1,961	1,497	99.7	95.7
July.....	1,962	1,564	99.8	100.0
August.....	1,966	1,547	100.0	98.9
September.....	1,951	1,503	99.2	96.1
October.....	1,916	1,485	97.5	94.9
November.....	1,886	1,451	95.9	92.8
December.....	1,885	1,451	95.9	92.8

Table 33 gives statistics as to kinds and amounts of power used in the laundries of the state in 1914 and 1909, together with the percentages of increase for the five-year period.

Table 33	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		
			Amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	1914	1909	
KIND.					
Primary power, total.....	181	106	3,178	1,852	71.6
Owned—Steam engines and turbines ²	112	85	2,913	1,695	71.9
Rented.....	69	21	265	157	68.8
Electric.....	69	21	220	135	63.0
Other.....	—	—	45	22	—
Electric power, total.....	128	49	393	256	53.5
Rented.....	69	21	220	135	63.0
Generated by establishments reporting.....	59	28	173	121	43.0

¹ Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

² Figures for horsepower include, for 1909, the amounts reported under the head of "other" owned power.

Table 34 shows the kinds and quantities of fuel used in the laundries, as reported at the censuses of 1914 and 1909, with the percentages of increase.

Table 34	KIND.	Unit.	QUANTITY.		Per cent of in-crease, ¹ 1909-1914.
			1914	1909	
	Anthracite coal	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....	6,027	3,492	72.6
	Bituminous coal.....	Tons, 2,000 lbs.....	18,318	10,448	75.3
	Coke.....	do.....	344	11	—
	Oil, including gasoline.....	Barrels.....	41	101	—59.4
	Gas.....	1,000 cubic feet.....	6,479	12,249	—47.1

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 35 gives, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials and value of products, for selected industries in the state and in the cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more; and for the cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, similar data for all industries combined.

Table 36 presents, for 1914, in the state as a whole and in cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more, statistics in detail for each industry that can be shown without the disclosure of individual operations; and for each of the cities in the state having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, similar data is given for all industries combined.

TABLE 35.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of mate- rials.	Value of prod- ucts.
THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
All industries.....	1914	4,104	226,264	453,812	\$125,220	\$288,511	\$545,472	Cutlery and tools, notelse- where specified.	1914	76	7,568	14,316	\$4,400	\$3,968	\$11,541
	1909	4,251	210,792	400,275	110,119	257,259	490,272		1909	82	7,547	14,135	3,980	3,310	10,717
	1904	3,477	181,605	304,204	87,943	191,302	369,082		1904	71	5,753	8,658	3,098	2,830	8,336
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.	1914	28	2,223	3,656	1,696	3,769	8,051	Dyeing and finishing tex- tiles.	1914	12	1,764	7,738	923	1,455	3,503
	1909	28	3,815	3,937	2,878	4,856	11,668		1909	10	1,719	5,851	872	1,480	3,562
	1904	17	1,065	1,283	784	1,163	2,644		1904	10	1,406	4,883	640	927	2,215
Blackening and cleansing and polishing prepara- tions.	1914	19	173	453	75	436	1,317	Electrical machinery, ap- paratus, and supplies.	1914	43	5,059	6,459	2,630	7,436	14,330
	1909	12	25	35	11	62	125		1909	41	3,505	4,457	1,603	5,211	9,824
	1904	4	2	.....	1	12	22		1904	32	1,707	2,505	724	2,754	4,940
Boots and shoes.....	1914	9	567	227	252	1,338	1,958	Fancy articles, not else- where specified.	1914	6	521	689	263	892	1,615
	1909	10	520	235	226	1,088	1,658		1909	8	397	526	172	423	730
	1904	12	499	253	209	820	1,319		1904	11	292	271	123	234	477
Boxes, fancy and paper...	1914	42	2,196	1,665	1,076	1,819	3,742	Fertilizers.....	1914	10	329	1,689	185	1,477	1,972
	1909	38	1,849	1,306	748	1,386	2,911		1909	12	295	1,273	137	1,091	1,573
	1904	37	2,032	1,149	764	1,432	2,768		1904	10	310	607	124	525	943
Brass, bronze, and copper products.	1914	67	16,781	57,033	9,846	53,886	69,353	Firearms and ammuni- tion.	1914	13	10,863	11,080	7,117	11,697	25,658
	1909	80	16,817	50,034	9,667	47,864	66,933		1909	10	8,533	9,391	4,968	10,066	19,048
	1904	64	15,382	38,915	8,196	37,913	53,916		1904	13	7,693	5,125	4,601	8,311	17,762
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	467	2,014	1,316	1,403	4,661	8,005	Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	85	113	2,971	59	1,631	1,881
	1909	431	1,869	658	1,222	4,463	7,310		1909	98	145	3,616	72	1,731	2,024
	1904	327	1,751	557	1,019	3,446	5,898		1904	86	167	3,108	86	1,690	1,982
Butter and cheese.....	1914	24	63	197	43	527	624	Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	6	388	39,369	54,557	22,868	67,009
	1909	30	105	231	52	623	745		1909	403	37,736	49,167	21,332	24,820	65,535
	1904	41	95	209	57	670	815		1904	349	29,828	32,248	15,417	15,362	44,816
Buttons.....	1914	18	1,063	882	492	613	1,498	Furnishing goods, men's..	1914	17	3,142	3,514	1,395	4,089	6,435
	1909	20	1,057	1,873	465	735	1,635		1909	16	2,282	1,674	930	2,208	3,939
	1904	11	1,044	831	410	599	1,446	Furniture.....	1914	22	783	1,313	305	655	1,157
Carriages and wagons and materials.	1914	84	452	945	311	411	996		1909	25	298	803	179	368	786
	1909	92	578	957	372	383	1,077		1904	19	283	537	166	238	557
	1904	109	1,507	1,329	767	793	2,196	Gas and electric fixtures and lamps.	1914	16	2,391	2,214	1,232	1,673	4,076
Clocks and watches, in- cluding cases and mate- rials.	1914	15	6,599	5,265	3,574	2,429	7,927		1909	12	2,249	1,946	1,189	1,330	4,023
	1909	16	5,851	4,273	3,030	2,098	7,390		1904	9	2,217	.....	1,073	1,183	3,215
	1904	13	5,765	3,699	2,939	2,116	7,060	Gas, illuminating and heating.	1914	27	1,209	5,089	827	1,471	4,746
Clothing, men's, including shirts.	1914	28	1,305	494	548	1,320	2,628		1909	28	926	4,100	557	1,005	3,446
	1909	28	751	418	304	726	1,362		1904	26	640	2,237	330	826	2,558
	1904	22	952	168	344	733	1,443	Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.	1914	9	166	639	112	544	798
Clothing, women's.....	1914	19	1,337	383	465	700	1,597		1909	8	179	399	113	453	798
	1909	17	1,382	461	415	708	1,716		1904	8	89	.....	51	409	519
	1904	17	866	301	246	534	1,098	Hat and cap materials....	1914	15	400	1,105	160	1,284	1,594
Confectionery.....	1914	27	227	147	109	482	784		1909	14	478	1,024	183	702	1,508
	1909	22	233	96	82	889	1,233		1904	11	365	599	135	437	826
	1904	20	222	204	82	355	636	Hats, fur-felt.....	1914	58	5,461	6,029	3,057	4,633	9,476
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914	65	2,465	2,650	1,156	1,680	3,818		1909	80	5,217	5,619	3,384	4,849	10,400
	1909	48	2,475	1,526	1,049	1,565	3,604		1904	56	5,158	3,729	2,696	3,954	8,663
	1904	43	2,169	1,504	911	1,049	2,705	Hosiery and knit goods...	1914	25	2,904	3,365	1,296	2,727	5,222
Cordage and twine, nets and seines, and linen goods.	1914	13	377	1,350	127	635	883		1909	21	3,340	3,540	1,363	3,049	5,801
	1909	8	286	1,134	85	431	561		1904	24	3,594	3,642	1,305	2,825	5,371
	1904	15	202	910	56	258	361	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and riv- ets, not made in steel works or rolling mills.	1914	14	606	1,894	318	491	1,048
Corsets.....	1914	21	7,298	2,970	2,797	7,575	12,936		1909	13	676	1,712	327	542	1,180
	1909	17	6,643	1,566	2,520	6,076	12,815		1904	9	294	.....	122	190	440
	1904	13	4,412	1,507	1,418	2,684	5,591	Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.	1914	17	1,573	4,226	1,090	1,883	4,560
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares.	1914	50	15,466	65,629	6,982	17,335	30,809		1909	13	354	1,022	204	315	704
	1909	52	14,360	58,137	5,666	11,960	24,232		1904	11	349	.....	213	243	597
	1904	50	13,111	47,950	4,653	10,203	18,425								

¹ Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes "stamped and enameled ware, not elsewhere specified" and "tinware, not elsewhere specified."

⁴ Includes "cotton lace."

⁵ Includes "combs and hairpins, not made from metal or rubber" and "ivory, shell, and bone work."

⁶ Includes "automobile repairing;" "bells;" "engines, steam, gas, and water;" "gas and water meters;" "hardware;" "hardware saddlery;" "plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified;" "pumps, steam and other power;" "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

TABLE 35.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse-power.	Wages.			Cost of materials.	Value of products.	INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse-power.	Wages.			Cost of materials.	Value of products.
					Expressed in thousands.										Expressed in thousands.				
THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.																			
Leather goods.....	1914	15	216	105	\$136	\$396	\$673			Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.	1914	18	2,485	9,598	\$1,413	\$5,645	\$10,188		
	1909	18	272	277	143	330	588				1909	13	2,115	6,138	1,116	7,126	11,005		
	1904	20	281	75	142	296	542				1904	21	3,143	.....	1,283	5,342	8,808		
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1914	7	185	340	100	636	906			Shipbuilding, including boat building.	1914	37	514	1,303	458	342	1,065		
	1909	8	150	356	95	805	1,047				1909	43	427	1,454	254	315	742		
	1904	9	169	371	82	543	748				1904	46	1,998	.....	987	2,807	4,560		
Liquors, malt.....	1914	18	539	3,510	546	1,692	5,030			Silk goods, including throwing.	1914	44	10,668	11,160	5,606	18,406	30,592		
	1909	19	475	2,530	426	1,375	4,426				1909	47	8,703	8,564	3,749	11,834	21,063		
	1904	22	394	2,171	315	818	2,927				1904	43	7,792	7,821	3,124	9,098	15,624		
Lumber and timber products.	1914	295	2,356	12,487	1,462	3,765	6,966			Silverware and plated ware.	1914	33	6,465	7,265	3,682	7,382	15,239		
	1909	393	3,495	15,153	1,907	3,918	7,846				1909	31	6,223	5,751	3,446	7,232	15,837		
	1904	176	2,109	7,275	1,128	2,479	4,792				1904	22	3,854	3,500	2,099	3,640	8,126		
Marble and stone work...	1914	80	538	2,687	387	353	1,057			Slaughtering and meat packing.	1914	26	463	596	281	4,555	5,216		
	1909	86	782	2,317	514	370	1,237				1909	28	432	590	239	3,949	4,572		
	1904	69	1,051	2,060	655	402	1,497				1904	26	371	461	204	2,809	3,218		
Mineral and soda waters..	1914	102	210	393	122	234	567			Soap.....	1914	7	258	636	131	771	1,672		
	1909	96	220	324	121	192	535				1909	9	260	540	131	732	1,528		
	1904	71	186	.....	104	120	421				1904	14	203	.....	96	428	1,061		
Musical instruments, pianos and organs, and materials.	1914	19	2,267	2,696	1,277	2,570	5,230			Tobacco manufactures....	1914	256	1,570	203	1,068	1,215	3,149		
	1909	17	2,304	2,559	1,251	3,022	5,538				1909	265	1,513	48	908	1,064	2,738		
	1904	17	2,583	2,224	1,337	2,402	5,273				1904	226	1,267	24	766	852	2,350		
Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.	1914	12	3,068	3,235	1,548	2,339	5,109			Toys and games.....	1914	14	527	276	229	380	1,040		
	1909	8	2,648	3,190	1,311	1,697	4,236				1909	13	342	241	148	200	549		
	1904	13	2,326	1,654	1,055	1,182	3,062				1904	12	266	.....	96	134	257		
Paint and varnish.....	1914	13	126	484	82	414	951			Typewriters and supplies.	1914	7	4,662	3,676	2,802	1,461	7,178		
	1909	17	236	1,024	147	825	1,543				1909	8	2,934	2,034	1,898	1,041	4,016		
	1904	10	53	170	28	302	515				1904	6	1,507	1,113	809	355	1,637		
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914	44	1,898	21,111	1,141	4,007	5,969			Wirework, including wire rope and cable.	1914	20	646	644	350	663	1,330		
	1909	51	1,720	19,509	924	3,303	5,527				1909	28	1,420	1,517	684	1,648	3,345		
	1904	50	1,750	18,021	843	2,738	5,039				1904	29	1,261	2,410	575	1,249	2,600		
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.	1914	10	762	705	397	1,046	1,994			Woolen, worsted, and felt goods.	1914	53	7,350	18,194	3,731	10,764	17,129		
	1909	10	632	593	255	883	1,521				1909	56	7,789	17,518	3,485	12,838	19,363		
	1904	10	743	675	288	1,437	2,086				1904	59	7,429	14,949	2,998	10,073	15,483		
Patent medicines and compounds, and druggists' preparations.	1914	43	327	206	125	764	2,063			All other industries.....	1914	712	30,499	74,595	17,025	43,743	83,299		
	1909	64	237	381	88	488	1,342				1909	719	28,093	67,310	14,783	40,747	70,285		
	1904	52	146	174	57	290	1,023				1904	574	26,974	67,518	13,610	32,512	59,747		
Printing and publishing..	1914	364	2,838	3,618	1,932	2,195	7,713												
	1909	363	2,878	3,425	1,736	1,769	6,370												
	1904	328	2,528	2,530	1,502	1,276	5,066												

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

BRIDGEPORT—All industries.										BRIDGEPORT—Con.									
	1914	405	30,042	51,556	\$16,929	\$44,732	\$85,126			Liquors, malt.....	1914	3	68	794	\$61	\$272	\$678		
	1909	367	25,775	43,387	13,349	37,947	65,609				1909	3	72	365	59	160	518		
	1904	306	19,492	.....	9,480	22,335	44,587				1904	4	49	.....	46	104	414		
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	54	289	166	227	662	1,149			Marble and stone work...	1914	4	28	159	27	36	89		
	1909	49	262	117	186	591	964				1909	7	43	148	32	43	102		
	1904	42	237	.....	148	453	801				1904	9	26	.....	21	24	58		
Carriages and wagons and materials.	1914	5	71	141	46	51	149			Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	1914	6	34	32	23	13	81		
	1909	6	73	108	47	50	145				1909	7	38	27	33	10	56		
	1904	5	164	.....	109	128	347				1904	5	18	.....	11	3	24		
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914	13	387	600	207	354	763			Printing and publishing..	1914	41	215	310	174	188	739		
	1909	9	287	253	124	263	492				1909	35	172	303	120	127	512		
	1904	9	156	.....	78	148	299				1904	22	160	.....	118	110	409		
Corsets.....	1914	8	4,435	2,156	1,639	4,616	7,640			Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	19	43	.....	27	30	87		
	1909	5	3,659	984	1,349	3,802	6,899				1909	16	35	.....	20	21	69		
	1904	6	2,289	.....	667	1,251	2,954				1904	20	34	.....	19	22	76		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1914	7	1,681	1,782	808	2,216	4,284			All other industries.....	1914	188	17,440	36,952	10,592	32,045	59,179		
	1909	5	1,400	1,440	575	1,842	3,321				1909	177	14,830	29,087	8,088	26,702	42,779		
	1904	3	549	.....	196	594	1,104				1904	150	13,811	.....	7,060	18,259	34,832		
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	48	5,351	8,464	3,098	4,249	10,288												
	1909	48	4,904	10,555	2,716	4,336	9,752												
	1904	36	1,999	.....	1,007	1,239	3,269												

¹ Includes "saddlery and harness" and "trunks and valises."

² Includes "boxes, wooden packing," "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills," and "window and door screens."

³ Excludes statistics for four establishments to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁴ Includes "envelopes."

⁵ Includes "perfumery and cosmetics."

⁶ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making;" "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing;" and "lithographing."

⁷ Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁸ Includes "sausage."

⁹ Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

¹⁰ Includes "stamped and enameled ware, not elsewhere specified."

¹¹ Includes "automobile repairing," "engines, steam, gas, and water;" "gas machines;" "hardware;" "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

¹² Includes "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing."

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

TABLE 35.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse-power.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horse-power.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.	
					Expressed in thousands.								Expressed in thousands.			
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.																
HARTFORD—All industries.	1914	380	17,137	22,390	\$11,312	\$17,644	\$42,831	NEW BRITAIN—Con.								
	1909	396	14,627	19,410	9,374	17,863	40,680		Printing and publishing..	1914	12	135	87	\$77	\$81	\$220
	1904	340	11,221	.....	6,562	11,487	25,974			1909	10	106	67	45	53	163
										1904	10	60	.....	34	38	129
Brass and bronze products.	1914	6	88	113	59	108	238	Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	10	65	1	38	46	107	
	1909	6	51	43	39	104	183			1909	10	60	1	34	44	102
	1904	4	30	.....	17	43	70			1904	7	39	.....	23	27	73
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	42	300	204	218	726	1,178	All other industries.....	1914	55	6,349	7,953	3,063	3,934	10,255	
	1909	37	241	89	172	668	1,105			1909	51	5,763	5,977	2,776	3,623	9,850
	1904	26	199	.....	124	451	843			1904	43	3,204	.....	1,497	1,988	5,077
Brick and tile, building brick.	1914	6	179	472	97	51	212	NEW HAVEN—All industries.	1914	538	24,993	38,180	14,462	27,317	57,752	
	1909	7	148	415	77	31	167			1909	588	23,497	31,257	12,752	24,162	50,870
	1904	6	96	.....	44	21	98			1904	490	21,437	.....	11,204	18,521	39,066
Carriages and wagons.....	1914	9	100	66	74	127	253	Bread and other bakery products.	1914	67	374	317	233	866	1,526	
	1909	6	118	87	80	53	178			1909	65	370	163	230	876	1,473
	1904	7	109	.....	67	66	219			1904	53	254	.....	155	537	926
Clothing, women's.....	1914	5	353	53	142	218	477	Carriages and wagons.....	1914	5	46	32	34	40	97	
	1909	6	361	32	103	99	269			1909	15	91	73	62	98	223
	1904	6	94	.....	25	63	142			1904	28	853	.....	374	329	947
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914	12	70	20	53	80	168	Clothing, men's, including shirts.	1914	8	63	19	28	63	110	
	1909	6	43	89	29	36	95			1909	10	42	6	19	67	111
	1904	7	42	.....	28	50	108			1904	24	22	.....	11	47	68
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	1914	9	1,310	914	717	989	2,752	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	1914	6	82	112	28	161	320	
	1909	10	780	599	382	622	1,704			1909	3	32	.....	14	35	114
	1904	7	548	.....	244	362	1,132			1904						
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	345	2,506	3,526	1,871	1,779	5,180	Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	551	4,171	4,276	2,285	2,707	7,027	
	1909	52	2,768	4,128	2,014	2,142	6,549			1909	55	5,190	4,393	2,885	3,005	7,806
	1904	39	2,322	.....	1,458	1,328	4,117			1904	58	4,176	.....	2,050	1,818	5,395
Liquors, malt.....	1914	4	182	963	191	614	1,459	Furniture.....	1914	8	192	333	35	93	209	
	1909	4	138	483	125	444	1,256			1909	10	101	254	57	133	252
	1904	4	102	.....	71	254	760			1904	27	62	.....	38	56	135
Lumber and timber products.	1914	116	223	915	166	331	647	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	1914	6	76	15	47	107	248	
	1909	15	195	929	141	224	473			1909	6	66	11	43	116	240
	1904	19	147	.....	99	270	477			1904	4	37	.....	27	56	109
Marble and stone work...	1914	7	39	165	29	49	112	Jewelry.....	1914	6	7	7	6	12	31	
	1909	7	43	154	38	84	175			1909	7	15	5	7	27	55
	1904	4	25	.....	17	36	101			1904	4	13	.....	7	12	32
Mineral and soda waters..	1914	9	26	28	17	34	89	Liquors, malt.....	1914	4	123	640	122	342	1,303	
	1909	9	27	243	15	17	56			1909	4	114	607	100	326	1,290
	1904	6	19	.....	12	12	36			1904	4	98	.....	85	217	905
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.	1914	5	50	51	47	12	85	Lumber and timber products.	1914	1016	187	853	128	403	635	
	1909	6	56	63	47	12	90			1909	819	229	948	142	366	609
	1904	3	44	.....	38	7	57			1904	19	140	.....	82	404	598
Printing and publishing..	1914	64	904	1,028	593	789	2,464	Marble and stone work...	1914	10	25	79	24	20	68	
	1909	68	866	1,111	541	620	2,008			1909	10	47	65	40	25	86
	1904	67	761	.....	491	453	1,667			1904	8	45	.....	30	31	96
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1914	27	280	6	208	286	661	Mattresses and springbeds.	1914	4	25	37	16	66	105	
	1909	28	272	2	184	213	517			1909	5	33	.....	14	62	98
	1904	24	261	.....	167	192	494			1904						
All other industries.....	1914	114	10,527	13,866	6,830	11,451	26,856	Mineral and soda waters..	1914	12	31	28	19	36	73	
	1909	129	8,520	10,943	5,387	12,494	25,855			1909	13	37	.....	23	34	87
	1904	121	6,422	.....	3,660	7,879	15,653			1904	7	26	.....	16	21	72
NEW BRITAIN—All industries.	1914	120	14,320	17,137	7,355	8,385	23,227	Printing and publishing..	1914	74	515	615	360	442	1,720	
	1909	111	13,513	14,363	6,741	8,328	22,021			1909	71	512	508	332	334	1,323
	1904	95	10,073	.....	4,687	5,668	14,960			1904	66	510	.....	331	234	1,101
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	18	114	73	78	217	367	Tobacco manufactures....	1914	45	747	26	524	568	1,433	
	1909	16	88	23	50	144	246			1909	61	647	43	388	455	1,141
	1904	12	48	.....	30	125	205			1904	38	445	.....	274	304	799
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	20	7,653	9,013	4,096	4,102	12,265	Tools, not elsewhere specified.	1914	6	364	497	241	140	549	
	1909	20	7,493	8,293	3,835	4,460	11,648			1909	6	232	191	133	87	400
	1904	19	6,718	.....	3,101	3,486	9,464			1904	3	101	.....	56	53	196
Mineral and soda waters..	1914	5	4	10	3	5	13	All other industries.....	1914	210	17,965	30,294	10,352	21,251	42,298	
	1909	4	3	2	1	4	12			1909	228	15,739	23,990	8,263	18,106	35,562
	1904	4	4	.....	2	4	12			1904	197	14,655	.....	7,668	14,402	28,287

¹ Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

² Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes "engines, steam, gas, and water;" "hardware;" "plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified;" "pumps, steam;" "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

⁴ Includes "boxes, wooden packing;" "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills;" and "window and door screens."

⁵ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making;" "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing;" and "lithographing."

⁶ Includes "hardware;" "hardware saddlery;" "plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified;" and "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus."

⁷ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making."

⁸ Figures do not agree with those published because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

⁹ Includes "automobile repairing;" "hardware;" "hardware, saddlery;" "plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified;" "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

¹⁰ Includes "boxes, wooden packing."

TABLE 35.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904—Continued.

INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of mater- ials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of mater- ials.	Value. of prod- ucts.
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES—Continued.															
WATERBURY—All industries.	1914	190	20,189	46,714	\$11,503	\$31,618	\$50,659	WATERBURY—Con.							
	1909	169	20,170	37,518	11,244	28,726	50,350								
	1904	143	15,406	.....	8,016	17,770	32,367								
Brass, bronze, and copper products.	1914	16	10,010	33,637	5,818	24,238	32,624	Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	423	1,857	4,265	\$1,161	\$1,337	\$3,382
	1909	15	9,603	26,530	5,451	21,599	31,462		1909	23	2,007	2,359	1,282	1,306	3,558
	1904	14	7,445	.....	3,981	13,183	19,987		1904	13	821	.....	517	349	1,335
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	27	121	74	92	325	559	Printing and publishing.	1914	17	173	233	148	115	426
	1909	20	133	40	90	325	505		1909	15	181	186	129	97	399
	1904	18	137	.....	86	302	453		1904	14	126	.....	82	55	269
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products.	1914	26	821	855	358	486	1,184	Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	15	43	.....	28	31	84
	1909	5	858	396	366	430	1,046		1909	18	67	1	36	41	115
	1904	34	851	.....	354	364	1,038		1904	9	26	.....	15	20	49
	1914	86	7,164	7,650	3,898	5,086	12,400	All other industries.....	1914	86	7,164	7,650	3,898	5,086	12,400
	1909	73	7,321	8,006	3,890	4,928	13,265		1909	73	7,321	8,006	3,890	4,928	13,265
	1904	71	6,000	.....	2,981	3,497	9,236		1904	71	6,000	.....	2,981	3,497	9,236

CITIES 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

ANSONIA	1914	42	4,312	14,494	\$2,412	\$17,212	\$21,499	NEW LONDON	1914	80	2,154	3,799	\$1,085	\$2,831	\$4,940
	1909	53	4,127	13,209	2,384	14,611	20,088		1909	70	2,225	2,912	926	2,531	4,483
	1904	49	3,394	.....	1,683	15,308	19,132		1904	57	2,554	.....	1,070	2,527	4,710
DANBURY	1914	126	5,304	6,802	2,967	5,814	10,602	NORWICH	1914	105	4,074	13,537	2,154	4,505	8,471
	1909	131	4,810	5,660	2,858	4,879	10,318		1909	89	4,101	11,462	1,996	4,277	8,379
	1904	103	4,515	.....	2,264	3,695	8,066		1904	87	3,706	.....	1,694	3,043	6,022
MERIDEN	1914	127	8,166	8,045	4,696	7,035	16,746	STAMFORD	1914	83	5,723	7,677	3,202	6,374	12,964
	1909	120	7,845	6,615	4,235	6,943	16,317		1909	86	3,984	6,554	2,350	3,704	8,740
	1904	97	7,281	.....	3,669	5,644	13,764		1904	62	3,341	.....	1,722	2,330	5,890
MIDDLETOWN	1914	72	2,389	4,569	1,222	3,258	5,643	TORRINGTON	1914	54	4,974	8,445	2,649	9,165	14,315
	1909	58	2,434	3,333	1,003	2,943	4,955		1909	54	4,488	7,165	2,384	7,463	12,550
NAUGATUCK	1914	28	3,539	7,510	2,017	4,951	9,575	WILLIMANTIC	1914	51	3,507	9,946	1,538	4,585	9,564
	1909	24	3,464	5,967	1,967	7,329	11,033		1909	47	3,020	10,566	1,235	3,194	6,733
	1904	22	3,628	.....	1,998	7,260	11,010								

¹ Excludes statistics for one establishment to avoid disclosure of individual operations.² Includes "stamped and enameled ware."³ Excludes statistics for two establishments to avoid disclosure of individual operations.⁴ Includes "hardware," "plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified," and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."⁵ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making."⁶ Figures do not agree with those published, because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

35

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horse-power generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal-revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$16,475,434	\$19,036,065	\$125,219,860	\$2,059,176	\$1,980,013	\$5,181,606	\$276,982,086	\$11,528,800	\$545,471,517	\$256,980,631	453,812	303,799	18,917	66,802	64,294	111,715	1
15,820	14,707	91,655	2,075	1,589	1,866	114,881	4,342	288,042	168,819	284	148	59	.....	77	.....	2
261,845	293,441	1,696,006	1,795	31,774	61,615	3,702,435	60,726	8,050,692	4,281,631	3,656	3,024	170	.....	462	1,644	3
.....	962	24,667	.....	2,020	87	6,727	752	69,648	62,169	21	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	4
2,392	1,514	23,469	.....	2,678	177	50,286	745	113,081	62,050	21	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	5
2,080	972	31,648	230	4,468	337	32,738	734	99,591	66,119	31	.....	8	.....	21	.....	6
65,054	38,709	251,532	60,000	4,905	3,004	1,331,988	6,072	1,957,709	619,649	227	112	.....	.....	115	.....	7
165,243	160,002	1,075,513	.....	20,366	20,873	1,785,166	33,676	3,741,735	1,922,893	1,665	1,216	63	25	361	48	8
801,734	1,340,898	9,845,800	125	34,905	354,857	52,015,862	1,869,910	69,353,103	15,467,331	57,033	38,032	4,343	2,935	11,723	22,834	9
68,302	113,139	1,403,352	2,691	128,208	22,152	4,498,912	162,068	8,005,138	3,344,158	1,316	137	23	2	1,154	83	10
.....	.....	7,406	.....	372	133	15,859	329	34,009	17,821	19	.....	16	.....	8	.....	11
13,975	7,301	61,218	100	2,716	983	151,978	2,486	298,764	144,300	153	12	46	36	59	.....	12
10,230	420	42,825	10	764	679	522,350	4,801	624,288	97,137	197	183	.....	.....	14	.....	13
76,908	64,008	492,453	.....	9,338	10,745	589,125	24,183	1,498,002	884,694	882	600	41	214	27	481	14
750	.....	7,420	.....	480	59	8,568	611	27,235	18,056	22	12	2	.....	8	.....	15
11,642	5,827	40,324	741	.....	3,216	75,055	3,026	171,111	93,030	265	245	.....	20	.....	3	16
20,071	5,923	271,078	4,071	10,462	5,843	319,712	12,819	824,307	491,866	680	165	77	140	298	.....	17
5,390	24,122	248,321	.....	.....	932	249,619	2,005	531,048	279,424	503	.....	.....	.....	503	8	18
169,138	197,611	1,990,226	.....	195	41,080	1,635,046	60,390	4,523,975	2,828,639	3,328	2,720	.....	195	413	1,051	19
9,576	9,580	143,560	4,500	8,835	398	246,718	5,038	483,793	232,037	86	.....	10	.....	76	.....	20
5,624	9,060	64,987	500	5,576	285	241,272	2,533	373,806	130,001	29	.....	9	.....	20	.....	21
3,952	520	78,573	4,000	3,259	113	5,446	2,505	109,987	102,036	57	.....	1	.....	56	.....	22
45,442	80,358	464,991	400	12,511	4,168	688,260	12,000	1,596,888	896,628	383	240	.....	.....	143	30	23
12,780	11,062	16,866	.....	2,085	695	349,800	3,762	435,044	81,482	127	65	.....	.....	62	20	24
11,936	54,704	43,517	12,314	3,718	1,197	134,509	2,687	313,383	176,187	113	105	.....	.....	8	10	25
80,600	62,279	246,492	500	57,378	8,064	881,513	31,178	1,708,608	795,917	845	185	26	.....	634	.....	26
39,450	42,096	109,302	.....	35,695	2,491	473,165	8,610	783,560	301,785	147	60	.....	.....	87	.....	27
41,150	20,183	137,100	500	21,683	5,573	408,348	22,568	925,048	494,132	698	125	26	.....	547	.....	28
42,832	13,117	210,820	667	13,771	3,703	345,322	4,427	777,909	428,220	256	100	15	25	116	.....	29
20,679	5,970	102,775	.....	126	3,545	501,764	4,151	666,096	160,181	1,255	125	.....	1,094	36	.....	30
464,818	658,755	2,796,764	.....	36,145	54,818	7,529,107	45,456	12,935,805	5,381,242	2,970	2,660	25	.....	285	1,234	31
583,972	376,628	6,801,030	388,236	42,709	281,543	16,611,661	528,384	30,101,480	13,056,435	64,655	37,954	1,427	24,315	959	6,887	32
277,372	319,305	2,931,308	826	2,474	76,103	2,325,107	212,276	7,356,772	4,819,889	9,250	5,018	392	3,609	231	2,512	33
173,837	228,502	1,552,155	160	984	46,600	1,399,054	97,307	4,444,982	2,948,621	3,784	3,145	200	379	60	1,711	34
66,650	48,089	1,049,507	.....	25,242	771,797	99,686	99,686	2,225,647	1,354,160	4,075	1,453	15	2,604	3	801	35
36,885	42,714	320,646	666	1,490	4,261	154,256	15,283	686,147	516,608	1,391	420	177	626	168	.....	36
81,316	86,047	923,404	5,117	3,150	45,066	1,235,831	219,155	3,503,139	2,048,153	7,788	4,621	330	2,550	237	1,871	37
606,941	633,425	2,629,530	10,807	40,088	80,598	7,257,829	178,301	14,330,156	6,894,026	6,459	4,320	31	181	1,927	2,544	38
58,681	3,484	65,914	500	6,228	835	61,215	9,404	242,999	172,380	256	65	.....	.....	191	.....	39
161,745	110,597	808,736	516	12,619	14,018	990,715	38,405	2,551,767	1,522,647	1,783	490	627	5	661	841	40
.....	450	5,950	.....	1,000	3,588	3,588	216	16,081	12,277	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	41
.....	1,273	13,449	312	1,288	.....	2,941	90	34,805	31,774	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	42
61,177	45,218	372,745	.....	1,500	11,067	943,524	10,776	1,830,181	875,881	558	340	5	195	18	103	43
41,812	41,783	195,633	.....	7,919	3,250	628,338	15,348	1,136,179	542,293	379	25	73	145	136	.....	44
24,434	32,155	92,904	.....	800	3,817	341,771	18,441	551,426	191,214	552	390	.....	160	2	26	45
53,106	60,291	184,789	50	.....	7,916	1,451,377	25,835	1,971,991	494,770	1,689	1,240	125	75	249	.....	46
2,100	754	10,410	.....	272	122	1,996	1,490	19,899	16,413	37	.....	12	.....	25	.....	47
640,291	606,897	7,117,311	750	7,504	206,943	11,360,483	336,912	25,657,797	13,960,402	11,080	6,691	3,100	162	1,127	11,364	48
12,280	8,084	59,239	65	7,004	7,718	1,614,023	16,793	1,881,481	250,665	2,971	1,035	384	972	580	.....	49
11,800	15,383	46,024	.....	5,799	1,333	340,707	10,407	597,402	246,288	264	102	10	.....	152	.....	50
1,200	480	12,952	.....	1,630	314	100,178	4,874	137,693	32,641	101	15	10	.....	76	.....	51
10,600	14,908	33,072	.....	4,169	1,019	240,529	5,583	459,709	213,647	163	87	.....	.....	76	.....	52
1,530,559	943,315	8,724,752	67,812	111,291	279,882	8,475,081	696,314	24,558,098	15,386,703	24,626	14,075	1,784	959	7,808	6,646	53
49,581	39,280	189,288	20,800	5,058	8,519	320,309	22,927	735,160	391,924	803	465	5	.....	333	18	54
269,490	97,115	1,492,651	2,355	4,162	48,193	1,208,645	210,848	3,731,446	2,316,953	4,136	3,266	118	285	467	1,447	55
1,220,538	806,920	7,042,843	44,657	102,071	223,170	6,951,127	462,539	20,091,492	12,677,826	19,687	10,344	1,661	674	7,008	5,181	56
.....	2,330	12,164	.....	5,412	709	38,398	307	91,518	52,813	9	.....	1	.....	8	.....	57
247,488	147,465	1,395,131	65	4,192	38,266	4,009,058	80,152	6,434,933	2,345,723	3,514	2,189	6	595	724	945	58
66,718	42,794	304,853	5,000	21,183	6,581	631,798	22,885	1,156,652	501,969	1,313	340	14	150	809	.....	59
44,930	14,626	171,375	2,520	16,723	2,576	258,392	16,751	596,859	321,716	1,015	200	14	60	741	.....	60
21,788	28,168	133,478	2,480	5,460	4,005	373,406	6,134	559,793	180,253	298	140	.....	90	68	.....	61
160,103	222,892	827,494	17,636	30,884	214,586	186,707	1,284,326	4,745,720	3,274,687	5,089	4,331	30	300	428	1,413	62
28,158	21,381	163,295	.....	2,902	2,957	194,804	5,820	492,635	292,011	278	210	15	15	38	66	63
9,010	20,916	112,030	14,867	.....	3,920	512,111	32,143	798,271	254,017	639	635	4	.....	.....	365	64
2,600	728	8,393	3,252	136	8,777	622	30,075	20,676	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	65
1,169,593	2,011,493	10,229,938	60,251	22,243	263,552	9,494,508	531,235	28,808,363	18,782,620	19,317	16,380	426	996	1,515	6,659	66
139,482	329,754	1,858,712	.....	60,710	1,310,659	168,301	168,301	4,787,395	3,308,435	3,294	3,229	40	25	.....	953	67
623,725	1,233,679	5,217,705	50,000	1,676	139,029	4,424,135	260,167	14,831,361	10,147,059	8,815	8,360	105	50	300	4,705	68
406,356	318,521	1,553,521	10,251													

TABLE 36.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.		Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.					Capital.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.				
						Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
									Maximum month.	Minimum month.								
1	Hat and cap materials.....	15	444	12	17	12	3	400	Mh	451	Au	354	422	301	115	3	3	\$1,176,356
2	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	9	129	15	7	8	5	94	Ja ³	98	Jy ³	90	98	75	23			132,874
3	Hats, fur-felt.....	58	6,006	33	115	323	74	5,461	Fe	5,868	My	4,887	5,587	3,945	1,588	42	12	6,166,607
4	Hats, straw.....	3	349		14	15	18	302	Ja	359	Jy	141	342	160	179	3		890,782
5	Hosiery and knit goods.....	25	3,069	12	54	62	37	2,904	Mh	2,996	Au	2,686	2,923	881	1,968	24	50	5,796,194
6	House-furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.....	5	1,335		24	58	20	1,233	Fe	1,291	De	1,165	1,164	883	266	4	11	4,059,733
7	Ice, manufactured.....	5	113	2	9	10	6	86	Au	106	Ap	72	82	80	2			799,533
8	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	14	657	5	12	20	14	606	Ja	652	Se	564	573	501	70	2		1,942,829
9	Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	17	1,815	4	51	139	48	1,573	My	1,620	Fe	1,510	1,553	1,391	122	25	15	5,071,715
10	Jewelry.....	19	244	13	15	17	11	188	Se	266	Jy	134	178	92	80	2	4	290,338
11	Lamps.....	9	1,838		26	109	30	1,673					1,627	1,297	305	17	8	3,773,097
12	Automobile lamps.....	4	220		11	11	10	188	Fe	228	Se	160	190	170	13	6	1	222,392
13	All other.....	5	1,618		15	98	20	1,485	Ja	1,651	Jy	1,333	1,437	1,127	292	11	7	3,550,705
14	Leather goods, not elsewhere specified.....	6	76	6	6	2		62	Mh	69	Jy	57	58	53	5			90,580
15	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	7	217	3	15	7	7	185	Ja	210	Je	166	179	160	19			818,582
16	Lime.....	10	310		17	6	3	284	Jy	339	De	216	255	255				1,246,370
17	Liquors, distilled.....	9	30	6	4	1	1	18	Oc ³	24	Ja ³	16	23	23				183,453
18	Liquors, malt.....	18	663	4	51	67	2	539	Au	549	De	528	536	535	1			6,617,320
19	Looking-glass and picture frames.....	5	19	6	1		1	11	De	13	Jy ³	10	12	10	2			38,740
20	Lumber and timber products.....	197	1,030	238	14	3	2	773	Fe	1,058	Jy	427	1,058	1,052	5	1		983,003
21	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	82	1,732	62	94	86	49	1,441	My	1,485	De	1,337	1,349	1,341	3	4	1	4,407,282
22	Marble and stone work.....	80	705	100	34	24	9	538	Ap	612	Ja	489	594	592	1	1		1,366,978
23	Mattresses and spring beds.....	18	201	20	8	5	14	154	Ja	170	Ja	139	150	123	27	4		397,627
24	Millinery and lace goods.....	7	144	5	6	8	8	117					105	32	59	4	10	175,920
25	Embroideries, trimmed hats, and hat frames.....	4	68	4	2	2	3	57	Je	84	De	41	50	25	17	3	5	80,706
26	Dress and cloak trimmings, braids, fringes, and women's neckwear.....	3	76	1	4	6	5	60	My	67	De	55	55	7	42	1	5	95,214
27	Mineral and soda waters.....	102	359	121	7	15	6	210	Jy	259	Ja	171	209	205	1	3		584,007
28	Minerals and earths, ground.....	3	112	2	7	1	1	101	Au	122	Jy	67	97	97				134,975
29	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	22	138	20	4	1		113	Mh	126	Oc	97	125	119	5	1		87,610
30	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	5	15	4	1			10	De	12	Au	7	12	6	6			13,194
31	Musical instruments, pianos and organs.....	7	796		26	37	10	723	Fe	759	De	645	646	601	45			2,734,291
32	Musical instruments, piano and organ materials.....	12	1,683	5	42	59	33	1,544					1,498	1,168	326	4		2,991,305
33	Piano materials.....	9	1,662	1	42	59	33	1,527	Ja	1,820	Jy	1,204	1,482	1,159	320	3		2,963,107
34	Organ materials.....	3	21	4				17	Jy	19	No	15	16	9	6	1		28,238
35	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	12	3,286	7	44	96	71	3,068	De	3,151	Je	2,974	3,146	1,694	1,286	54	112	4,984,274
36	Paints.....	9	182	1	16	42	16	107	Fe	111	De	101	101	96	5			791,884
37	Paper and wood pulp.....	44	2,098	14	103	50	33	1,898	Ap	1,946	Au	1,821	1,901	1,728	168	5		6,899,200
38	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	6	61	4	6	2	1	48	Mh	50	Au ³	45	50	39	9	2		131,467
39	Patent medicines and compounds.....	37	366	29	23	66	25	223	Ap	253	Ja	166	227	76	137	1	13	543,329
40	Paving materials.....	11	236	2	8	10	2	214	Se	282	Fe	65	228	228				804,477
41	Photo-engraving.....	8	124	6	11	2	5	100	Ja ³	103	De	94	94	84	6	4		109,050
42	Pickles, preserves, and sauces.....	9	103	5	4	11	8	75	Au	128	Ja	55	73	48	24	1		243,087
43	Plated ware.....	26	6,172	4	121	445	200	5,402					5,205	4,187	919	47	52	14,198,001
44	Hollow ware.....	5	919		17	51	19	832	Fe	875	Jy	706	857	785	64	7	1	1,951,346
45	All other.....	21	5,253	4	104	394	181	4,570	Mh	4,760	De	4,417	4,348	3,402	855	40	51	12,246,655
46	Plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified.....	11	676	7	21	43	20	585	Jy	626	Ja	540	601	554	47			1,365,652
47	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	208	2,123	192	109	121	121	1,580					1,593	1,201	356	30	6	2,996,501
48	Job work only.....	196	1,939	183	95	63	80	1,618	My	1,658	Au	1,470	1,532	1,164	336	29	3	2,719,311
49	Book publishing and printing.....	12	184	9	14	58	41	62	Je	74	Ap	54	61	37	20	1	3	277,190
50	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	131	1,942	71	137	461	146	1,127					1,154	1,006	125	23		3,508,812
51	Printing and publishing.....	21	913	13	46	327	71	456	No	467	Mh	437	464	432	22	10		1,850,477
52	Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	72	954	41	69	117	57	670	De	689	Jy	656	689	573	103	13		1,617,599
53	Publishing without printing.....	38	75	17	22	17	18	1	(⁴)	1	(⁴)	1	1	7				40,736
54	Printing materials.....	3	13	1				11	Ap ³	12	De ³	10	10	1	3			32,028
55	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	18	2,846	2	97	168	94	2,485	My	3,193	No	1,785	2,502	2,125	353	11	13	7,813,178
56	Screws, machine.....	8	626	2	17	27	9	571	Fe ³	616	No	527	574	525	47	2		1,798,547
57	Screws, wood.....	4	2,424	1	14	89	54	2,266	Ja	2,706	De	1,992	2,342	1,772	553	15	2	4,270,049
58	Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	3	331	26	57	22		226	No ³	277	Ja	105	275	262	9	4		1,202,187
59	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	34	342	30	14	6	4	288					277	276		1		1,167,426
60	New vessels.....	8	246	3	11	5	4	223	Mh ³	262	No	178	211	210		1		1,060,574
61	Repair work only.....	5	41	3	3	1		34	My	54	De	19	28	28				46,166
62	Small boats, and masts and spars.....	21	55	24				31	My	49	Ja ³	22	38	38				60,686

¹ Owned power only.² Includes rented power, other than electric.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

37

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal-revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$28,914	\$19,332	\$160,395	\$512	\$4,065	\$5,575	\$1,253,282	\$30,302	\$1,593,895	\$310,251	1,105	710	5	171	219	75	1
8,696	16,519	55,610		5,272	488	119,116	1,559	288,165	167,490	28		9		19		2
256,182	351,055	3,057,272	15,963	29,091	31,338	4,462,424	170,850	9,475,778	4,842,504	6,029	4,871	35		1,123	972	3
43,266	32,390	162,631		9,246	1,105	429,608	7,793	800,408	363,007	236					105	4
160,278	112,129	1,296,113	1,538	15,264	54,999	2,673,227	53,344	5,221,683	2,495,112	3,365	2,590		650	125	402	5
104,113	87,829	573,137	414	4,900	25,858	2,411,878	31,535	3,818,969	1,375,556	2,521	1,375		475	671		6
20,003	11,183	64,225			150	24,977	38,003	191,824	128,754	1,346	1,335			11	140	7
38,132	45,014	317,853		840	9,509	455,182	35,520	1,048,197	557,495	1,894	480	227	585	602	16	8
190,211	189,577	1,000,136	3,260	18,840	35,409	1,743,315	139,263	4,559,897	2,677,319	4,226	1,338	203	230	2,455	385	9
31,811	29,126	104,536		7,996	898	90,032	4,085	329,842	235,725	115	65	15		35	9	10
90,396	184,986	897,485	181	9,515	31,190	1,179,542	44,210	2,896,003	1,672,251	1,651	780		75	796	108	11
26,360	15,538	117,887	98	6,251	2,297	150,556	6,129	353,633	196,948	219	35			184		12
64,036	169,448	779,598	83	3,264	28,893	1,028,986	38,051	2,542,370	1,475,303	1,432	745		75	612	103	13
17,575	506	30,411		1,080	754	78,652	1,189	194,409	114,568	74	50	8		16		14
27,391	11,932	99,723		6,250	5,467	624,005	11,714	905,961	270,242	340	174	120	15	31	3	15
20,256	9,506	158,015		1,500	2,049	148,371	117,095	489,383	223,917	476	283	15	10	168		16
8,310	1,670	11,412	100		198,864	70,659	5,279	323,921	247,983	313	175			138		17
176,017	106,525	546,375	56,324		889,818	1,572,738	119,364	5,029,541	3,337,439	3,510	3,318			192	255	18
1,200	104	7,556		4,534	270	18,871	155	45,323	26,297							19
10,448	2,862	418,072	136,250	454	6,700	461,920	7,518	1,500,840	1,031,402	6,380	4,598	428	1,232	122		20
186,738	106,404	974,078	238	42,548	29,923	3,106,190	45,250	5,174,958	2,023,518	5,739	4,307	180	118	1,134	90	21
68,542	27,392	387,248	12,070	11,513	6,918	326,578	26,596	1,056,846	703,672	2,687	1,945	294		448	50	22
15,014	9,180	87,210	120	6,640	2,290	278,079	6,520	488,650	204,051	180	70			90	7	23
11,980	17,255	42,830	4,445	1,165	1,115	165,029	2,774	285,278	117,475	68				68		24
3,495	2,671	22,272		347	465	40,752	1,646	81,222	38,824	48				48		25
8,485	14,584	20,558	4,445	818	650	124,277	1,128	204,056	78,651	20				20		26
5,560	8,837	121,562		10,682	4,520	224,271	9,507	566,744	332,966	333	99	41	18	175		27
12,565	1,860	54,850	1,030	2,763	1,571	63,210	14,457	160,577	82,910	775	725		50		8	28
9,050	156	97,494	317	6,907	418	31,483	4,176	223,464	187,805	133		4		129		29
1,560		5,308	330	1,236	20	8,723	426	23,441	14,292	9				9		30
109,903	66,936	491,749	673	9,325	15,508	793,015	19,513	2,008,489	1,195,961	839	670			169	150	31
139,030	93,151	784,874	810	17,522	28,036	1,708,958	49,011	3,221,465	1,463,496	1,857	1,304	110	246	197	1,005	32
139,030	93,151	776,752	810	17,378	27,797	1,696,078	48,232	3,184,567	1,440,257	1,819	1,304	110	216	189	1,005	33
181,777	179,471	1,547,548	20,442	111,852	38,089	2,275,171	64,282	5,108,556	2,769,103	3,235	2,615		510	110	1,450	35
37,020	99,508	65,240	2,000	1,800	2,095	307,810	15,785	735,925	412,330	439	325		2	112	35	36
279,755	45,796	1,140,638	20,062	8,700	49,754	3,434,956	572,038	5,968,797	1,961,803	21,111	12,996	545	7,385	185	372	37
8,512	2,485	24,439	2,572	4,676	634	87,825	3,419	163,519	72,275	147	70	10		67		38
128,713	119,159	80,801	11,771	10,195	7,067	491,840	5,399	1,442,194	944,955	70	30	4		36		39
20,900	11,821	114,427		2,825	3,963	56,050	16,921	280,524	207,553	1,890	1,876	14			2	40
35,886	7,428	76,927	3,012	4,266	37,593	37,593	2,856	213,071	172,622	57	25			32		41
8,340	16,271	33,559		9,140	574	135,277	3,116	249,781	111,388	190	184	2		4		42
323,619	736,182	3,010,363	1,825	11,770	82,775	5,541,061	132,238	11,942,797	6,269,498	5,274	3,255	32	320	1,667	1,972	43
47,788	108,855	523,137	1,195		12,547	465,398	20,027	1,446,613	961,188	580	140			160	90	44
275,831	627,327	2,487,226	630	11,770	70,228	5,075,663	112,211	10,496,184	5,308,310	4,694	3,115	32	160	1,887	1,882	45
47,135	56,811	253,321	45	1,740	7,718	671,197	17,896	1,360,198	671,105	606	462	100		44	8	46
107,905	170,262	958,484	153,322	87,389	21,713	1,105,356	41,568	3,505,751	2,358,827	1,443	227	68	15	1,133	40	47
90,053	110,720	928,453	10,205	81,959	20,728	1,038,943	38,876	3,086,574	2,008,755	1,368	177	68	15	1,108	40	48
17,822	59,542	30,031	143,117	5,430	985	66,413	2,692	419,177	350,072	75	50			25		49
233,397	479,347	888,856	61,001	24,281	828,430	58,690		3,846,514	2,969,394	2,067	313	113	17	1,624	140	50
117,999	306,530	404,672	19,396	36,738	11,851	467,032	29,614	2,076,869	1,580,223	1,146	160	50		936	55	51
137,303	153,214	483,976	2,323	20,553	12,287	348,449	28,945	1,544,694	1,167,210	918	153	63	17	685	85	52
28,035	19,603	208	89,719	3,710	143	12,949	131	225,041	211,961	3				3		53
1,000		5,660		552	286	12,275	623	25,306	12,408	28		15		13		54
217,056	254,296	1,413,478		88,556	39,063	5,455,896	188,946	10,187,757	4,542,915	9,598	7,618	80	750	1,150	2,898	55
39,625	29,686	333,768	25	2,214	12,729	327,447	28,987	906,177	549,743	1,832	710	9		1,113		56
48,213	148,432	849,232			40,263	934,390	66,868	2,842,798	1,841,540	2,863	2,508			345	1	57
164,576	105,752	235,953		7,000	1,805	125,557	5,757	1,107,717	976,403	362				362		58
26,781	6,681	222,426	895	4,069	3,933	201,504	9,883	557,576	346,689	941	646	111	30	154		59
22,881	5,641	177,864	595	1,356	3,209	166,074	7,264	439,385	266,047	613	555	11		47		60
3,850	1,040	23,028		1,680	234	17,169	1,060	53,573	35,349	160	65			95		61
		21,534	300	1,033	440	18,261	1,059	64,613	45,293	168	26	100	30	12		62

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² Same number reported throughout the year.

TABLE 36.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.		Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.			
					Male.	Fe-male.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—		Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		
								Maximum month.							Minimum month.

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

1	Shirts.....	8	967	9	20	14	10	914	Fe	965	Au	877	904	238	640	5	21	\$1,278,842
2	Silk goods, including throwsters.....	44	11,731	25	170	604	264	10,668	Jy	10,980	Ja	9,555	10,248	5,412	4,489	129	218	49,931,036
3	Finished products.....	35	11,466	19	164	603	261	10,419	Jy	10,980	Ja	9,555	9,992	5,328	4,324	126	214	32,074,382
4	Throwing and winding.....	9	265	6	6	1	3	249	Ja	322	De	128	256	84	165	3	4	17,856,654
5	Silversmithing and silverware.....	7	1,283	1	24	144	51	1,063	Ap	1,102	Jy	851	1,051	908	132	7	4	5,123,737
6	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	26	555	27	7	46	12	463	Ja	538	Au	416	485	485				1,840,270
7	Soap.....	7	376	5	17	56	40	258	Fe	206	Oc	232	266	157	105		4	1,090,488
8	Stamped and enameled ware, not elsewhere specified.....	18	2,256	2	56	57	57	2,084	Mh	2,212	De	1,963	1,967	1,173	703	19	12	4,614,886
9	Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	3	50	1	2	14	12	21	De	28	Ja	15	27	19	8			65,017
10	Statuary and art goods.....	4	28	4	2			22	Au	31	De	19	19	19				10,221
11	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	14	3,982	5	53	505	48	3,371	Au	3,478	No	3,190	3,311	3,167	132	12		8,752,354
12	Stencils and brands.....	3	26	2	2	1	3	18	(¹)	18	(¹)	18	18	18				53,160
13	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	6	102	4	5	3	3	87	Ja	88	Ap	86	87	80	1			67,008
14	Stoves and hot-air furnaces, and ranges.....	4	96	3	7	5	3	78	Mh	89	Jy	40	78	78				135,912
15	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	15	309	17	16	34	5	237	Oc	261	Ja	206	259	255	1	3		552,955
16	Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....	4	92	3	5	3	1	80	Ja	91	Ap	60	82	73	9			78,599
17	Tobacco manufactures.....	256	1,907	272	18	37	10	1,570	Oc	1,609	Je	1,546	1,596	1,276	300	16	4	2,227,301
18	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	43	2,851	21	70	132	68	2,560	Mh	2,708	No	2,395	2,509	2,202	203	12	2	5,346,345
19	Toys and games.....	14	605	7	23	23	25	527	Oc	751	Ja	360	575	355	177	18	25	753,306
20	Typewriters and supplies.....	7	5,423		71	527	163	4,662	Mh	5,145	Oc	4,117	4,212	3,521	621	50	20	11,286,082
21	Varnishes.....	4	43	2	9	11	2	19	(¹)	19	(¹)	19	19	19				200,843
22	Vinegar and cider.....	45	74	49	1			24	No	88	Fe	3	83	82		1		125,125
23	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	20	730	14	22	24	24	646	Mh	689	Jy	610	643	446	143	45	9	1,610,274
24	Wood, turned and carved.....	27	191	33	6	1		151	Mh	161	De	140	151	138	3	10		303,534
25	Wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	7	31	8			2	13	Ja	24	Jy	19	21	18	3			36,878
26	Wood shoddy.....	6	148	5	5	2	1	21	Fe	152	No	106	152	142	9		1	410,067
27	Woolen and worsted goods.....	49	7,451	20	137	122	39	7,133	My	7,572	Ja	6,599	7,310	5,120	1,974	119	97	17,041,395
28	All other industries*.....	317	31,312	203	762	1,994	727	27,626										72,652,771

* All other industries embrace—	Boxes, cigar.....	3	Cooperage, hogsheds and barrels.....	3	Furs, dressed.....	1
Aeroplanes and parts.....	Boxes, wooden packing.....	13	Cardinals and flavoring sirups.....	1	Galvanizing.....	1
Agricultural implements.....	Brick, building and fire.....	34	Cotton lace.....	3	Gas and electric fixtures.....	7
Artificial limbs.....	Canned vegetables.....	6	Cotton small wares.....	3	Gas meters and water motors.....	1
Artists' materials.....	Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	3	Crucibles.....	1	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	2
Babbitt and white metal.....	Carriages and sleds, children's.....	1	Dental goods.....	2	Glucose and starch.....	3
Bags, paper, not including bags made in paper mills.....	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	8	Druggists' preparations.....	1	Glue, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	Cash registers and calculating machines.....	4	Dye stuffs and extracts.....	2	Gold, leaf and foil.....	2
Bells.....	Chemicals.....	2	Emery and other abrasive wheels.....	2	Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.....	3
Belting, leather.....	Chocolate and cocoa products.....	1	Enameling.....	1	Hair work.....	1
Belting and hose, rubber.....	Cleaving and polishing preparations.....	17	Engravers' materials.....	1	Hones and whetstones.....	1
Blacking, stains, and dressings.....	Combs and hairpins not made from metal or rubber.....	1	Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.....	5	Horseshoes, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	1
Bluing.....			Fireworks.....	2	Ink, writing.....	2
Boot and shoe findings.....			Flavoring extracts.....	7		
Boots and shoes, rubber.....			Foundry supplies.....	2		

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

1	BRIDGEPORT—All industries.....	405	34,588	209	808	2,548	921	30,042	Ap	31,022	Au	28,926	30,899	21,700	8,545	311	343	\$81,482,809
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	54	383	58	9	18	9	289	No	300	Fe	275	298	266	30	2		397,242
3	Carriages and wagons and materials.....	5	83	4	4	3	1	71	Ap	79	De	66	68	68				185,218
4	Confectionery, ice cream.....	6	42	9	4	5	3	21	Jy	34	Mh	11	20	18	2			120,261
5	Copper, tin and sheet-iron work.....	7	88	5	9	4	5	65	Jy	73	No	58	70	70				232,401
6	Corsets.....	8	4,768	1	40	185	107	4,435	Je	4,733	No	3,894	4,552	611	3,796	12	133	5,389,757
7	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	7	1,916		25	148	02	1,681	Mh	1,900	Se	1,500	1,710	1,024	608	26	52	4,380,879
8	Electroplating.....	5	101	5	8	2	5	81	Ja	93	My	71	73	69	2	2		103,540
9	Engines, steam, gas, and water.....	6	314	1	16	26	13	258	Ja	285	De	225	229	226		3		1,025,850
10	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	5	12	6				6	Je	3	Ja	4	7	7				6,991
11	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	33	1,569	13	89	87	38	1,342	My	1,417	No	1,251	1,357	1,343	6	8		4,565,540
12	Hardware.....	8	899	2	26	32	25	814	Ja	871	Jy	756	806	705	59	37	5	1,388,700
13	Liquors, malt.....	3	87	1	8	9	1	68	Ja	70	De	67	68	67	1			786,314
14	Lumber and timber products.....	8	291	7	12	21	5	246	Au	277	De	217	217	216		1		404,089
15	Marble and stone work.....	4	39	4	2	3	2	28	Oc	39	Mh	20	36	36				55,993
16	Mineral and soda waters.....	10	25	13				12	Au	15	De	10	14	14				22,925
17	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	6	43	6	2	1		34	Mh	43	De	28	34	28	5	1		21,556
18	Printing and publishing.....	41	388	34	30	76	33	215	Se	223	No	210	220	194	21	4	1	773,460
19	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	5	678	21	64	28		565	My	631	De	458	568	378	174	5	11	618,110

¹ Owned power only.² Includes rented power, other than electric.

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$58,791	\$30,954	\$404,936	\$18,985	\$4,700	\$4,423	\$1,055,788	\$12,269	\$2,144,356	\$1,076,299	408	300	.....	.....	108	168	1
644,198	964,539	5,606,338	702,973	106,953	157,880	18,086,763	319,489	30,591,825	12,185,573	11,160	8,134	.....	1,081	1,945	4,606	2
636,570	961,991	5,517,641	701,739	103,683	156,735	18,078,429	306,618	30,449,704	12,064,657	10,403	7,519	.....	949	1,935	4,586	3
7,628	2,548	88,697	1,234	3,270	1,145	8,334	12,871	142,121	120,918	757	615	.....	132	10	20	4
63,831	218,578	671,748	.....	21,242	1,680,708	27,610	3,296,024	1,587,706	1,091	1,748	20	205	18	743	5	5
19,760	53,087	281,324	.....	3,091	15,583	4,522,322	32,890	5,216,272	661,060	596	388	35	173	302	6	6
63,482	111,450	131,306	.....	2,400	11,574	758,711	12,152	1,672,123	901,260	636	569	.....	40	27	442	7
160,995	117,540	899,173	200	11,540	29,815	1,205,271	71,508	2,902,305	1,625,528	2,362	1,420	50	85	807	287	8
6,375	18,993	10,790	.....	907	169	23,817	844	65,171	40,510	38	20	8	.....	10	.....	9
2,500	.....	16,578	1,200	1,020	131	6,995	372	33,300	25,933	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
196,673	502,559	1,921,778	.....	102,449	85,650	2,532,723	173,118	6,454,482	3,748,641	5,297	4,047	.....	.....	1,250	2,502	11
4,991	1,974	11,220	.....	240	388	10,227	737	34,893	23,929	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	12
11,900	2,556	60,166	.....	7,555	314	22,388	2,649	134,229	109,192	97	47	17	.....	33	56	13
10,494	6,300	47,574	2,000	2,100	1,903	32,600	2,929	133,347	97,818	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	14
20,275	50,500	140,909	2,336	3,207	2,144	496,520	9,963	823,418	316,935	340	150	66	.....	124	100	15
7,740	2,250	46,185	.....	176	625	51,017	2,471	137,738	84,250	32	20	10	2	.....	.....	16
40,669	58,541	1,068,406	15,409	41,127	227,460	1,206,431	8,728	3,149,301	1,934,142	203	45	11	60	87	.....	17
193,974	244,490	1,468,599	6,394	48,146	84,830	1,333,633	97,133	4,184,535	2,753,769	5,066	3,827	133	443	663	1,909	18
50,468	27,033	228,644	3,608	901	4,567	369,727	10,554	1,039,705	659,424	276	75	25	80	96	60	19
245,369	585,801	2,801,680	.....	46,200	39,732	1,400,638	60,577	7,178,293	5,717,078	3,676	2,865	.....	.....	811	1,575	20
27,500	20,628	16,622	.....	180	1,859	88,173	1,837	215,316	125,306	45	40	.....	.....	5	.....	21
105	.....	10,825	.....	625	41,767	1,599	1,599	95,517	52,151	603	306	131	165	1	.....	22
57,164	49,584	350,062	116	6,090	10,267	640,692	21,957	1,329,713	667,064	644	240	66	99	239	265	23
4,454	676	76,221	.....	1,427	2,881	107,474	5,603	246,194	133,117	980	311	132	454	83	.....	24
.....	1,052	10,446	.....	1,264	104	14,766	594	43,967	28,607	106	8	33	29	36	.....	25
6,420	2,074	66,495	700	1,020	2,004	215,283	12,784	341,189	113,122	1,491	716	.....	715	60	.....	26
434,017	169,864	3,637,959	68,273	52,831	88,389	10,063,057	340,241	16,577,549	6,174,251	17,642	10,406	50	6,423	763	2,419	27
2,130,072	2,811,029	15,697,863	8,817	148,328	482,410	37,463,153	1,356,708	75,531,611	36,711,750	60,997	50,415	1,608	3,897	5,077	15,833	28

Instruments, professional and scientific.	1	Nets and seines.	2	Roofing materials, metal shingles, and ceilings.	1	Surgical appliances.	7
Iron and steel, blast furnaces.	6	Oil, essential.	6	Saddlery and harness.	7	Tin foil.	1
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	4	Optical goods.	4	Sand and emery paper and cloth.	1	Trunks and valises.	2
Iron and steel, nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.	3	Ordnance and accessories.	1	Saws.	4	Umbrellas and canes.	4
Ivory, shell, and bone work.	3	Pens, fountain and stylographic.	1	Scales and balances.	1	Upholstering materials, not elsewhere specified.	2
Jewelry and instrument cases.	1	Perfumery and cosmetics.	1	Sewing machines and attachments.	5	Vault lights and ventilators.	1
Lapidary work.	1	Photographs and graphophones.	2	Show cases.	1	Wall paper, not made in paper mills.	1
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.	1	Photographic apparatus, cameras.	1	Signs and advertising novelties.	3	Wall plaster.	2
Linen goods.	1	Pottery.	3	Smelting and refining, not from the ore.	1	Waste, cotton.	1
Lithographing.	2	Printing and publishing, music.	1	Sporting and athletic goods.	3	Watch and clock materials.	5
Mirrors, framed and unframed.	1	Pulp, from fiber other than wood.	1	Springs, steel and automobile.	2	Watches.	1
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts.	2	Pulp goods.	1	Steam packing.	1	Window and door screens.	3
Mucilage and paste.	2	Pumps, not including power pumps.	3	Stoves, gas and oil.	2	Window shades and fixtures.	2
		Pumps, steam and other power.	3	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.	2	Wire.	6
		Regalia and society badges and emblems.	2				

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$2,719,898	\$3,565,162	\$16,929,064	\$214,481	\$328,872	\$671,364	\$43,439,662	\$1,292,085	\$85,126,193	\$40,394,446	51,556	42,383	921	5	8,247	18,043	1
16,072	17,597	226,733	100	16,353	4,004	642,070	19,645	1,149,416	487,701	166	7	5	2	152	.....	2
9,421	4,580	45,978	1,241	4,269	3,058	48,423	2,483	149,196	98,290	141	110	.....	.....	31	3	3
4,700	3,312	16,180	.....	1,980	1,146	101,013	2,153	161,032	57,866	175	.....	3	.....	172	.....	4
19,500	5,557	56,915	.....	2,000	1,350	92,578	940	235,005	141,487	69	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	5
308,969	411,938	1,639,333	.....	11,580	44,314	4,590,143	25,631	7,639,753	3,023,979	2,156	2,040	.....	.....	116	944	6
108,569	233,860	807,697	.....	6,999	29,406	2,175,497	40,698	4,284,412	2,068,217	1,782	1,240	.....	.....	542	378	7
54,781	3,016	45,402	.....	2,646	741	52,145	6,335	190,693	132,213	135	20	.....	.....	115	.....	8
41,705	36,152	173,629	516	5,819	6,662	168,007	10,733	503,503	324,763	467	275	192	.....	83	9	9
.....	.....	2,172	.....	610	26	17,431	790	29,325	11,104	25	15	.....	.....	10	.....	10
207,189	140,388	827,638	7,934	24,961	32,077	1,146,111	82,518	2,799,297	1,570,668	2,948	2,378	146	.....	424	2,136	11
84,487	65,358	462,497	5,376	8,628	6,412	602,933	20,891	1,513,613	889,789	883	460	7	.....	416	.....	12
33,520	15,743	60,689	49,774	.....	94,642	254,398	17,875	678,481	406,208	794	794	.....	.....	107	13	13
21,880	19,674	183,663	.....	10,544	1,546	417,540	6,704	781,866	357,622	1,080	1,043	.....	.....	37	75	14
3,000	2,481	26,696	.....	1,770	248	34,381	1,663	88,884	52,840	159	80	78	.....	1	.....	15
.....	.....	7,853	.....	500	331	18,583	827	48,850	29,440	39	32	3	.....	4	.....	16
2,750	150	22,973	317	2,260	182	12,672	711	80,732	67,349	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	17
63,263	114,579	173,575	3,308	15,765	4,844	178,910	9,377	739,063	550,776	310	.....	17	.....	293	15	18
57,713	65,563	295,253	.....	8,285	5,017	739,331	27,414	1,640,896	874,151	911	410	.....	.....	501	.....	19

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.² Same number reported throughout the year.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

TABLE 36.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

[illegible]

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

BRIDGEPORT—Continued.																		
1	Stamped and enameled ware, not elsewhere specified.	6	372	-----	17	17	16	322	Ap	367	De	281	281	193	81	6	1	\$488,006
2	Suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods.	4	232	2	12	2	4	212	Se	242	De	172	172	44	125	-----	3	388,590
3	Tobacco, cigars	19	70	22	3	2	-----	43	No	57	Ja	30	47	41	4	1	1	54,440
4	All other industries *	155	22,188	70	471	1,843	564	19,234	-----	-----	-----	-----	20,052	16,082	3,631	203	136	60,066,968

* All other industries embrace—	1	Cars and general shop construction	1	Crucibles.....	1	Gas machines.....
Ammunition, cartridges.....	1	and repairs by electric-railroad com-		Cutlery and edge tools.....	3	Glass, cutting, staining, and orna-
Artificial stone products.....	2	panies.....	1	D rugger's' preparations.....	1	menting.....
Automobile bodies and parts.....	3	Cars and general shop construction		Enameling.....	1	Gold and silver, reducing and refining,
Automobiles.....	2	and repairs by steam-railroad com-		Fans and articles, metal novelties.....	1	and set from above.....
Automobile repairing.....	2	panies.....	1	Fertilizers.....	1	Grease and tallow, not including lubri-
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	2	Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	3	Flavoring extracts.....	1	cating greases.....
Balustrades.....	1	Clothing, men's, youths', and boys'.....	2	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1	Hair work.....
Belted leather.....	1	Clothing, women's.....	3	Fur goods.....	1	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw,
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	4	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	1	Furniture, wood, and store and office		and wool.....
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	9	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers'		fixtures.....	2	Hats, fur-felt.....
Buttons.....	1	goods.....	1	Gas and electric fixtures.....	1	Hosiery and knit goods.....
Carpets and rugs, other than rag.....	1	Confectionery.....	2	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	Ice, manufactured.....
Carpets, rag.....	1	Cotton lace.....	1			

1	HARTFORD—All industries..	380	20,075	304	501	1,566	567	17,137	Ap 18,001	Se 15,860	17,985	15,071	2,720	102	92	\$53,824,608
2	Brass and bronze products.....	6	100	5	2	1	4	88	My 101	Oc 67	97	95	2	.....	.....	229,288
3	Bread and other bakery products.....	42	368	41	8	6	13	300	Je 306	Ap 293	305	257	43	.....	5	388,285
4	Carriages and wagons.....	9	115	10	4	.....	.....	100	Mh 113	Ja 88	101	101	.....	.....	.....	193,584
5	Clothing, women's, including contract work.....	5	373	7	4	6	3	353	Mh 410	Jy 170	407	138	268	.....	1	197,212
6	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	12	87	11	2	.....	4	70	Se 83	Fe 54	70	69	1	.....	.....	111,367
7	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	9	1,521	1	40	101	69	1,310	Ja 1,412	Oc 1,236	1,315	728	543	13	31	2,934,218
8	Foundry and machine-shop products..	35	2,303	14	66	158	54	2,011	De 2,497	Jy 1,790	2,503	2,501	2	.....	.....	9,247,610
9	Liquors, malt.....	4	221	1	13	25	.....	182	Se 189	Ap 177	182	182	.....	.....	.....	1,830,927
10	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	11	224	8	13	6	6	191	Oc 203	Mh 176	192	191	1	.....	.....	427,723
11	Marble and stone work.....	7	53	9	2	2	1	39	Jy 55	De 21	38	38	.....	.....	.....	63,335
12	Mineral and soda waters.....	9	42	14	.....	2	.....	26	Jy 3	Ja 23	26	24	1	1	.....	76,244
13	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	5	56	4	2	.....	.....	50	De 61	Oc 39	61	61	.....	.....	.....	36,288
14	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	43	792	42	36	27	32	655	.....	.....	659	489	167	3	.....	1,011,001
15	Job work only.....	40	752	39	31	24	26	632	My 648	Au 614	644	477	164	3	.....	917,836
16	Book publishing and printing.....	3	40	3	5	3	6	23	Je 37	Mh 15	15	12	3	.....	.....	93,165
17	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	13	361	9	17	114	25	196	.....	.....	201	187	4	10	.....	818,287
18	Printing and publishing.....	5	354	4	16	114	25	195	No 202	Mh 186	200	186	4	10	.....	813,262
19	Publishing without printing.....	8	7	5	1	.....	.....	1	(O) 1	(O) 1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5,025
20	Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	27	321	33	3	5	.....	280	Se 297	Mh 254	299	227	72	.....	.....	747,649
21	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	4	10	1	3	.....	2	4	De 6	Je 3	6	6	.....	.....	.....	24,023
22	All other industries*	139	13,128	94	286	1,112	354	11,282	.....	.....	11,523	9,777	1,616	75	55	35,487,567

* All other industries embrace—	1	Brushes.....
Artificial limbs.....	1	Carpets, rag.....
Artificial stone products.....	1	Cars, and general shop construction
Automobile bodies and parts.....	4	and repairs by electric-railroad
Automobiles.....	1	companies.....
Belted leather.....	1	Cars, and general shop construction
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	5	and repairs by steam-railroad com-
Boots and shoes.....	2	panies.....
Boxes, cigar.....	1	Cleansing and polishing preparations.....
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	3	Clothing, men's and youths'.....
Boxes, wooden packing.....	2	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....
Brick.....	4	Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers'
Brooms, from broom corn.....	1	goods.....

sectionary and ice cream.	3	Food preparations, not elsewhere
verage, hogsheads and barrels.	1	specified.
al goods.	1	Fur goods.
roplating.	2	Furniture, wood, and store and office
nes, steam, gas, and water.	2	fixtures.
aving, steel and copper plate,		Furs, dressed.
cluding plate printing.	2	Gas, illuminating and heating.
aving, wood.	2	Glass, cutting, staining, ornamenting.
lopes.	1	Gold, leaf and foil.
lizers.	1	Hand stamps.
arms.	1	Hardware.
oring extracts.	1	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw,
r-mill and gristmill products.	1	and wool.

¹ Owned power only.

Includes rented power, other than electric.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

41

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal-revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$37,869	\$25,953	\$149,918	\$200	\$6,240	\$5,117	\$245,802	\$14,913	\$527,627	\$266,912	531	275			256	4	1
23,400	9,251	99,585	65	960	8,865	315,717	2,985	427,111	108,409	93	64	6		23	2	2
2,516	300	27,394	126	3,134	8,938	29,530	138	87,355	57,687							3
1,623,584	2,389,704	11,577,291	145,524	193,569	412,438	31,556,447	996,661	61,370,083	28,816,975	38,660	33,140	464	3	5,053	14,296	4

Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	2	Ordinance and accessories.....	1	Screws, machine.....	1	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	2
Iron and steel, bolts, butts, washers, and rivets.....	1	Paints.....	2	Screws, wood.....	1	Stoves and hot-air furnaces.....	1
Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	5	Paper and wood pulp.....	1	Sewing machines.....	2	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	3
Jewelry.....	1	Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	1	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	4
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	1	Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	Shirts.....	2	Toys and games.....	2
Lamps.....	3	Paving materials.....	1	Silk goods, finished products.....	1	Typewriters and typewriter ribbons.....	3
Leather goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Phonographs and graphophones.....	1	Silversmithing and silverware.....	1	Umbrellas and canes.....	2
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	1	Photo-engraving.....	2	Soap.....	1	Varnishes.....	2
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	Pickles and preserves.....	1	Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	1	Wall plaster.....	1
Millinery and lace goods.....	4	Plated ware.....	6	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	5	Wirework, including wire rope and cable.....	2
		Printing materials.....	1	Stencils and brands.....	1	Wood, turned and carved.....	1
		Saddlery and harness.....	1				
		Sausage.....	2				

\$1,491,102	\$1,803,436	\$11,312,065	\$57,284	\$271,541	\$643,047	\$16,803,693	\$840,162	\$42,831,350	\$25,187,495	22,390	10,456	212		11,722	3,260	1
4,100	2,814	59,394		828	884	99,361	8,804	237,507	129,342	113				113		2
8,142	12,582	217,937		17,493	3,054	703,640	22,210	1,177,905	452,055	204				204		3
8,280	1,040	73,845	150	1,364	1,867	124,582	2,699	252,005	125,324	66	25			51		4
7,400	6,750	142,201		4,017	1,509	214,111	3,415	476,989	259,463	53				43		5
1,820	2,274	53,473		2,276	649	78,863	1,170	168,265	88,232	20				20		6
161,973	148,006	717,308	6,231	21,100	22,182	951,429	37,547	2,752,250	1,763,274	914	375			539	284	7
235,510	159,653	1,518,955	7,236	30,817	44,151	1,179,889	81,089	4,106,520	2,845,542	2,624	415	25		2,184	340	8
36,878	44,549	100,539	2,248		285,655	577,685	35,947	1,458,887	845,255	963	845			118	30	9
31,403	8,545	140,296		6,885	3,505	262,502	9,842	533,644	261,300	844	395	10		439		10
4,200	3,875	28,716		2,310	485	47,254	1,937	111,787	62,596	165	95	2		68		11
	1,560	16,762		1,716	373	32,673	926	88,608	55,009	28		3		25		12
6,300		46,897		2,535	134	10,633	1,673	85,470	73,170	51				51		13
72,880	47,199	394,333	11,551	32,979	8,341	479,605	10,820	1,353,364	862,939	501	80	4		417		14
67,460	42,244	384,441	1,823	31,650	8,081	463,825	10,672	1,283,502	809,005	496	80	4		412		15
8,420	4,955	9,892	9,728	1,820	260	15,780	148	69,862	53,934	5				5		16
41,906	102,001	155,743	13,095	20,194	6,162	179,733	12,432	891,354	699,189	473		50		423		17
41,500	102,001	155,535	4,932	19,294	6,152	179,583	12,392	876,403	684,428	470		50		420		18
406		208	8,163	900	10	150	40	14,951	14,761	3				3		19
2,392	4,700	207,924		7,152	41,107	285,052	719	661,037	375,266	6				6		20
4,100	597	3,405	2,898	955	205	3,653	190	19,066	15,223	6				6		21
863,758	1,317,200	7,338,337	13,875	119,420	222,694	11,573,028	608,742	28,456,086	16,274,316	15,359	8,226	118		7,015	2,606	22

Horseshoes.....	1	Looking-glass and picture frames....	3	Plated ware.....	1	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	Plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified.....	2	Stencils and brands.....	1
Ink, writing.....	2	Millinery, trimming hats, and hat frames.....	1	Pottery.....	2	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1	Mucilage and paste.....	1	Pumps, steam.....	1	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	2
Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	2	Musical instruments and materials, not specified.....	1	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Surgical appliances.....	1
Iron and steel, cut nails, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	1	Musical instruments, organs.....	1	Saddlery and harness.....	2	Typewriters.....	2
Jewelry.....	2	Optical goods.....	2	Sausage.....	1	Window and doorscreens.....	3
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.....	1	Paper and wood pulp.....	1	Screws, machine.....	1	Wirework, barbed wire.....	1
Leather goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	Screws, wood.....	1	Wood, turned and carved.....	1
Lithographing.....	1	Photo-engraving.....	3	Sewing machines.....	1	Wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1
		Pickles and sauces.....	1	Statuary and art goods.....	1		

² Same number reported for one or more other months.

⁴ Same number reported throughout the year.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

TABLE 36.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

1	NEW BRITAIN—All industries.....	120	15,884	88	261	752	463	14,320	Fe 14,947	De 13,541	14,636	11,718	2,806	32	20	\$34,229,594
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	18	142	19	1	1	7	114	Mh 121	No 104	114	108	6	.....	.....	190,946
3	Carriages and wagons.....	5	27	5	.....	1	1	20	Je 23	De 18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,917
4	Confectionery and ice cream.....	5	14	7	.....	.....	.....	6	Au 3	My 5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,625
5	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	4	16	4	.....	.....	.....	11	De 16	Mh 8	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8,796
6	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	9	1,200	2	47	53	41	1,148	Ja 1,248	De 1,076	1,160	1,142	17	.....	1	3,643,402
7	Hardware.....	6	6,090	2	88	383	198	5,419	My 5,541	Oc 5,204	5,465	4,504	958	3	.....	13,361,899
8	Mineral and soda waters.....	5	10	6	.....	.....	.....	4	Au 8	De 2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	12,850
9	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	7	51	7	.....	1	3	35	Ap 41	Se 32	35	25	8	2	.....	59,373
10	Tobacco, cigars.....	10	76	10	1	.....	.....	65	Je 68	No 62	66	49	14	1	2	40,310
11	All other industries *.....	51	8,168	27	119	313	211	7,498	.....	.....	7,752	5,846	1,803	26	17	16,844,476

* All other industries embrace—	Brooms, from broom corn.....	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1
Awning, tents, and sails.....	Brushes.....	1	Electroplating.....	1	Hand stamps.....	1
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	Cars, and general shop construction, and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	1	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	2	Hardware, saddlery.....	1
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	Cutlery and edge tools.....	2	Furniture, metal.....	1	Hosiery and knit goods.....	1
Brass and bronze products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jewelry.....	1
Brick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Liquors, malt.....	1

1	NEW HAVEN—All industries.....	538	29,263	428	954	1,831	1,057	24,993	No 25,644	Au 24,225	25,991	19,398	6,018	241	334	\$65,746,024
2	Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	13	565	4	29	19	19	494	Au 619	De 378	380	373	7	.....	.....	1,563,158
3	Bread, and other bakery products.....	67	524	67	18	38	27	374	Au 389	Fe 359	387	321	56	1	9	718,908
4	Carriages and wagons.....	5	57	4	5	.....	2	46	Jy 51	Oc 35	46	46	.....	.....	.....	70,370
5	Clothing, men's, including shirts.....	8	79	12	.....	3	1	63	De 71	Ja 32	73	30	43	.....	.....	47,761
6	Confectionery, ice cream.....	7	145	7	17	9	15	97	Je 121	Ja 78	87	86	1	.....	.....	377,624
7	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	8	97	8	6	1	5	77	Au 92	De 68	66	65	1	.....	.....	102,208
8	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	6	106	4	7	5	8	82	Au 86	De 79	80	32	47	1	.....	121,182
9	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	27	749	16	47	34	15	637	.....	.....	637	636	.....	1	.....	1,587,773
10	Foundries.....	3	265	1	8	4	.....	252	Se 268	No 222	252	252	.....	.....	.....	227,711
11	Boiler and machine shops.....	24	454	15	39	30	15	385	Fe 438	No 295	385	384	.....	1	.....	1,360,062
12	Furniture.....	8	223	6	17	5	2	192	Ja 202	Au 183	194	191	3	.....	.....	113,412
13	Hats and caps other than felt, straw, and wool.....	6	100	10	3	7	4	76	Mh 80	Jy 68	79	59	20	.....	.....	93,457
14	Jewelry.....	6	13	5	1	.....	.....	7	(Y) 7	(Y) 7	7	6	.....	1	.....	27,945
15	Liquors, malt.....	4	153	2	11	17	.....	123	Jy 126	No 118	126	126	.....	.....	.....	1,955,693
16	Lumber and timber products.....	16	220	9	14	3	7	187	Oc 203	Ja 165	187	185	1	.....	1	605,887
17	Marble and stone work.....	10	46	17	3	.....	1	25	My 35	Ja 15	24	24	.....	.....	.....	78,946
18	Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	33	5	2	.....	1	25	Au 28	Fe 20	24	20	4	.....	.....	63,740
19	Mineral and soda waters.....	12	49	16	.....	1	1	31	Jy 37	No 29	29	29	.....	.....	.....	75,715
20	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	36	541	25	31	69	54	362	My 384	Au 340	368	281	74	12	1	982,687
21	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	31	346	13	31	146	38	118	.....	.....	118	116	2	.....	.....	516,014
22	Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	9	286	4	12	130	22	118	De 121	Au 117	118	116	2	.....	.....	489,981
23	Publishing without printing.....	22	60	9	19	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,933
24	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	5	49	7	3	2	.....	37	Oc 45	My 28	38	38	.....	.....	.....	45,350
25	Tobacco manufactures.....	45	833	51	12	17	6	747	Oc 766	Je 726	747	577	167	2	1	907,201
26	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	6	408	1	17	17	9	364	Ap 373	Jy 356	364	354	8	1	1	817,624
27	All other industries *.....	208	23,927	139	680	1,438	841	20,829	.....	.....	21,930	15,803	5,584	222	321	54,807,370

*All other industries embrace—	Canned vegetables.....	1	Confectionery.....	6	Fur goods.....	2
Ammunition.....	Carriages and sleds, children's.....	1	Corsets.....	9	Galvanizing.....	1
Artificial stone products.....	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	1	Dental goods.....	1	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	2
Automobile repairing.....	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	3	Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	2
Awning, tents, and sails.....	Cash registers and calculating machines.....	4	Engraving and diesinking.....	2	Glucose and starch.....	2
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	Cheese.....	1	Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.....	2	Hand stamps.....	1
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	1	Envelopes.....	1	Hardware.....	7
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	Clocks.....	1	Fancy articles, paper novelties.....	1	Hats, fur-felt.....	2
Boxes, cigar.....	Clothing, women's.....	2	Fertilizers.....	1	Hosiery and knit goods.....	3
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	2	Files.....	1	Ice, manufactured.....	2
Brass and bronze products.....	.....	.....	Firearms.....	1	Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, and rivets.....	2
Brick and tile, fire brick and stove lining.....	.....	.....	Flavoring extracts.....	1	Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	4
Brushes.....	.....	.....	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1	.....	.....
Buttons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 Owned power only.

2 Includes rented power, other than electric.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

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OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.							Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.						
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.			Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.	
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal-revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.			Fuel and rent of power.	Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹		Electric (rented).

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$739,052	\$1,258,009	\$7,354,781	\$13,414	\$33,553	\$383,814	\$7,767,392	\$617,250	\$23,227,004	\$14,842,362	17,137	15,823	76	.....	1,235	6,366	1
632	2,928	77,657	.....	5,848	1,146	209,640	7,722	367,242	149,880	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	2
1,431	15,854	.....	275	312	381	22,624	599	49,568	26,345	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3
500	3,133	.....	100	1,250	66	11,202	392	21,907	10,313	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4
103	6,900	.....	.....	1,131	20	9,780	40	23,264	13,444	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
118,020	72,239	821,640	9,519	8,311	25,036	408,342	70,548	1,868,323	1,389,433	1,331	988	.....	.....	343	477	6
201,822	611,710	2,826,785	.....	930	123,732	2,838,032	186,844	8,938,293	5,913,417	5,929	5,914	.....	.....	15	3,195	7
.....	.....	2,550	.....	276	135	4,655	211	12,793	7,927	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	8
6,500	5,304	20,183	520	3,240	260	19,498	639	63,151	43,014	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	9
1,100	37,970	.....	.....	1,410	8,012	45,844	140	107,062	61,078	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10
410,978	563,794	3,542,109	3,000	10,850	225,026	4,197,775	350,115	11,775,401	7,227,511	9,735	8,921	76	.....	738	2,694	11

Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	2	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes....	1	Screws, wood.....	1	Suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods.....	1
Marble and stone work.....	2	Plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified.....	3	Shirts.....	1	Tools, carpenters' not elsewhere specified.....	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	4	Silverware.....	1	Vault lights and ventilators.....	1
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	1	Pumps, not including power pumps..	1	Stamped ware, not elsewhere specified. 1	1	Wood, turned and carved.....	1
				Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus, all other..	1		

\$2,114,420	\$2,586,514	\$14,462,085	\$294,783	\$241,752	\$763,463	\$26,035,082	\$1,281,737	\$57,751,729	\$30,434,910	38,180	28,651	4,090	425	5,014	14,770	1
89,415	46,373	379,351	.....	11,377	10,335	591,460	20,287	1,378,504	766,757	944	609	170	.....	165	285	2
34,296	41,577	232,502	156	20,070	5,839	837,103	28,774	1,526,129	660,252	317	60	2	.....	255	.....	3
5,830	1,352	33,793	2,866	1,140	624	38,585	1,391	97,084	57,108	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	4
27,009	3,250	28,197	4,000	2,820	188	61,724	979	109,882	47,179	19	.....	4	.....	15	.....	5
.....	12,334	71,512	.....	4,899	2,972	114,463	13,300	351,951	224,188	307	115	.....	.....	192	.....	6
10,920	2,207	38,543	667	3,060	521	66,134	939	142,403	75,330	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	7
8,300	9,513	28,148	.....	1,960	843	156,031	5,187	319,928	158,710	112	12	.....	.....	100	.....	8
86,224	35,499	420,123	21,790	14,386	13,605	498,755	40,771	1,256,846	717,320	1,335	910	50	.....	375	63	9
17,830	3,630	159,559	155	.....	2,402	100,390	15,895	338,565	222,280	165	165	.....	.....	338	20	10
68,344	31,869	260,564	21,635	14,386	11,203	398,365	24,876	918,281	495,040	1,170	745	50	.....	375	43	11
23,267	6,358	35,004	1,000	3,660	571	88,824	4,192	208,729	115,713	333	125	14	.....	194	.....	12
4,952	13,874	47,380	.....	4,612	420	105,427	1,199	247,777	141,151	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	13
1,820	.....	6,407	.....	1,746	23	12,070	207	31,110	18,833	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	14
36,439	25,844	122,343	.....	223,316	317,885	24,135	1,302,761	960,741	640	585	.....	.....	.....	55	90	15
22,652	6,280	127,600	238	12,139	5,054	398,093	5,200	635,352	232,059	853	725	92	.....	36	.....	16
4,810	624	23,614	2,980	830	678	17,669	1,861	67,832	48,302	79	.....	49	.....	30	.....	17
2,364	400	16,284	.....	1,686	137	65,212	1,005	104,500	38,283	37	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	18
.....	1,200	18,950	.....	1,068	703	34,668	1,628	73,449	37,153	28	.....	8	.....	20	.....	19
59,333	75,565	227,508	124,629	17,479	7,753	201,897	10,728	849,751	637,126	276	.....	.....	.....	276	.....	20
53,865	117,343	112,797	70,838	12,355	1,650	202,845	8,869	815,686	603,972	308	145	.....	.....	163	30	21
31,044	100,240	112,797	4,768	10,258	1,532	193,188	8,853	644,324	442,283	308	145	.....	.....	163	30	22
22,821	17,103	.....	66,070	2,097	118	9,657	16	171,362	161,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1,600	3,292	26,470	.....	1,042	368	68,238	1,042	113,482	44,202	49	.....	16	.....	33	.....	24
14,878	36,203	524,086	3,600	12,264	110,075	565,381	3,112	1,433,438	864,945	26	.....	1	.....	25	.....	25
47,450	30,419	240,990	485	4,655	4,844	126,960	13,532	549,233	408,741	497	.....	10	.....	487	.....	26
1,578,996	2,116,998	11,700,474	61,534	108,504	372,944	21,465,658	1,093,399	46,135,902	23,576,845	31,944	25,365	3,674	425	2,480	14,302	27

Lamps, automobile.....	2	Paving materials.....	1	Screws, machine.....	4	Statuary and art goods.....	3
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	1	Perfumery and cosmetics.....	2	Sewing machines and attachments...	2	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	3
Lithographing.....	1	Photo-engraving.....	1	Shipbuilding, small boats and repair work.....	3	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	3
Looking-glass and picture frames....	1	Pickles and sauces.....	4	Signs and advertising novelties.....	1	Surgical appliances.....	1
Minerals and earths, ground.....	1	Plated ware, knives, forks, spoons..	1	Silk goods, finished products.....	1	Tinware, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Mirrors, framed and unframed.....	1	Plumbers' supplies, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2	Toys and games.....	2
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	2	Printing and publishing, music.....	1	Smelting and refining, not from the ore.....	2	Trunks and valises.....	1
Mudclage and paste.....	1	Regalia and society badges and emblems.....	2	Soap.....	1	Wall plaster.....	1
Musical instruments, violins and other stringed instruments.....	1	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified	3	Springs, steel, automobile.....	1	Window shades and fixtures.....	1
Musical instruments, pianos.....	1	Sand and emery paper and cloth.....	3	Stamped ware, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Wire.....	3
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	Sausage.....	3	Stationary goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Wirework.....	3
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified..	2	Saws.....	1			Wood, turned and carved.....	2
Patent medicines and compounds.....	9	Scales and balances.....	1			Wooden goods, not elsewhere specified	1

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² Same number reported throughout the year.

MANUFACTURES—CONNECTICUT.

TABLE 36.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

1	WATERBURY—All industries....	190	21,904	119	357	858	381	20,189	Ap 20,855	Au 19,612	20,309	15,309	4,729	158	113	\$50,288,118
2	Brass, bronze, and copper products...	16	10,658	1	119	422	106	10,010	Ap 10,359	No 9,733	10,149	8,606	1,484	35	24	28,125,784
3	Bread, and other bakery products....	27	164	31	3	4	5	121	Jy ^s 129	Fe 113	121	112	4	5	.....	172,688
4	Confectionery and ice cream.....	8	27	7	2	.....	1	17	Au ^s 20	Ap ^s 16	18	14	4	.....	.....	23,683
5	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron products..	6	878	.....	21	19	17	821	Ja 874	Se 781	796	448	348	.....	.....	1,867,137
6	Foundry and machine-shop products..	23	2,050	3	73	73	44	1,857	Ja 2,103	Au 1,653	1,865	1,694	157	10	4	4,023,585
7	Mineral and soda waters.....	7	46	8	3	9	1	25	Se 39	De ^s 13	25	25	.....	.....	.....	73,316
8	Printing and publishing.....	17	241	12	13	27	16	173	Je ^s 176	No ^s 170	174	150	21	3	.....	377,703
9	Tobacco, cigars.....	15	62	16	1	2	.....	43	De 45	Ja ^s 42	45	42	1	2	.....	40,466
10	All other industries *.....	71	7,778	41	122	302	191	7,122	.....	.....	7,116	4,218	2,710	103	85	15,583,696

* All other industries embrace—		Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	1	Clocks.....	1	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Automobile bodies and parts.....	2	.....	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	2	Fur goods.....	2
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	2	.....	1	Electroplating.....	2	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1
Bluing.....	1	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1	Enameling.....	1	Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.....	1
Boot and shoe findings.....	1	.....	1	Engraving and diesinking.....	1	Hosiery and knit goods.....	1
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	2	Cleaning and polishing preparations.....	1	Flour-mill and gristmill products....	1		
Buttons.....	3	Cheese.....	1				
Carriages and wagons.....	3						

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	ANSONIA.....	42	4,882	34	81	376	79	4,312	Mh 4,591	De 4,035	4,045	3,553	440	22	30	\$12,168,132
2	BRISTOL.....	90	4,632	68	112	192	80	4,180	Mh 4,377	Au 3,959	4,069	3,223	778	26	42	11,908,966
3	DANBURY.....	126	5,948	103	136	313	92	5,304	Mh 5,687	My 4,903	5,414	3,795	1,558	36	25	7,699,724
4	MERIDEN.....	127	9,332	87	278	526	275	8,166	Mh 8,598	Jy 7,484	8,084	6,382	1,572	67	63	19,757,384
5	MIDDLETOWN.....	72	2,707	56	65	144	53	2,389	Ap 2,523	De 2,299	2,354	1,667	653	16	18	5,981,933
6	NAUGATUCK.....	28	3,759	15	60	121	24	3,539	My 3,903	Au 1,569	3,744	2,255	1,455	12	22	7,950,450
7	NEW LONDON.....	80	2,445	64	74	96	57	2,154	Mh 2,327	No 1,835	1,959	1,273	677	6	3	6,645,734
8	NORWALK.....	107	5,477	92	136	183	103	4,963	Mh 5,088	Jy 4,782	5,012	2,949	1,887	79	97	7,869,519
9	NORWICH.....	105	4,460	80	94	146	66	4,074	Mh 4,146	Ja 3,841	4,078	3,042	926	47	63	10,548,697
10	STAMFORD.....	83	6,856	59	173	736	165	5,723	Mh 6,326	De 5,106	5,216	4,498	635	60	23	16,893,862
11	TORRINGTON.....	54	5,429	57	89	214	95	4,974	Fe 5,248	Se 4,751	5,113	4,312	660	69	72	16,363,311
12	WILLIMANTIC.....	51	3,845	45	62	136	95	3,507	Ja 3,777	No 3,180	3,401	1,787	1,518	36	60	12,005,290

¹ Owned power only.

OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal-revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued.

\$1,077,688	\$1,365,876	\$11,502,804	\$35,059	\$133,094	\$470,229	\$30,319,816	\$1,297,898	\$50,659,162	\$19,041,448	46,714	29,347	3,101	1,025	13,241	21,665	1
402,195	604,333	5,818,431	125	21,554	175,485	23,285,880	952,434	32,624,187	8,385,873	33,637	20,377	3,000	630	9,630	10,472	2
2,500	4,506	91,732	485	8,752	1,570	311,755	12,864	558,857	234,238	74	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	3
2,340	565	9,960	500	8,193	207	49,561	536	103,541	53,444	34	.....	6	.....	28	.....	4
61,132	32,774	357,980	.....	6,000	13,203	466,144	20,162	1,184,209	697,908	855	375	15	.....	465	15	5
201,154	126,318	1,161,052	33	18,923	28,182	1,279,765	56,923	3,382,471	2,045,783	4,265	2,701	9	215	1,340	1,977	6
2,720	3,700	11,155	.....	1,680	956	39,135	1,815	81,849	40,899	37	.....	.....	10	27	.....	7
20,343	39,998	148,133	12,826	10,340	3,209	108,104	6,946	426,149	311,099	233	80	18	.....	135	50	8
1,040	880	27,911	.....	3,116	5,591	39,495	373	84,057	53,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
378,264	492,802	3,876,450	21,090	54,536	241,836	4,748,977	245,845	12,213,842	7,219,020	7,579	5,814	53	170	1,542	3,151	10

Instruments, professional and scientific.....	2	Lamps.....	1	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	2	Suspenders, garters, and elastic woven goods.....	1
Iron and steel, bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	2	Liquors, malt.....	2	Needles, pins, and hooks and eyes.....	2	Tools, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Iron and steel forgings, not made in steel works and rolling mills.....	2	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	4	Patent medicines and compounds.....	1	Upholstering materials, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Jewelry.....	3	Marble and stone work.....	3	Sausage.....	3	Watches.....	1
		Mattresses and spring beds.....	1	Silversmithing and silverware.....	1	Wirework.....	3
				Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2		
				Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids.....	1		

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

\$297,423	\$489,436	\$2,412,166	\$1,176	\$8,024	\$122,412	\$16,756,144	\$455,413	\$21,499,441	\$4,287,884	14,494	11,825	1,284	1,059	326	4,585	1
297,413	262,315	2,375,259	4,832	8,481	109,892	3,697,323	209,153	7,898,287	3,991,811	7,131	4,620	1,753	307	451	3,786	2
272,205	306,507	2,967,149	1,459	44,009	49,971	5,578,191	235,450	10,601,841	4,788,200	6,802	4,947	32	130	1,693	796	3
609,097	915,614	4,696,173	20,702	39,341	209,574	6,787,266	248,135	16,745,924	9,710,523	8,045	5,101	224	543	2,177	1,591	4
194,358	163,713	1,221,651	2,687	18,408	34,891	3,121,326	136,576	5,642,667	2,384,765	4,569	2,668	53	398	1,450	507	5
143,722	135,509	2,017,474	3,274	16,539	71,336	4,758,769	192,527	9,574,602	4,623,306	7,510	6,941	8	430	131	2,629	6
154,660	109,196	1,085,212	134,630	32,555	28,531	2,740,544	90,367	4,940,004	2,109,093	3,799	2,077	29	25	1,668	182	7
316,106	302,332	2,458,855	1,988	55,860	34,282	4,102,010	217,289	9,009,401	4,690,102	4,705	3,273	48	326	1,058	701	8
232,181	206,029	2,154,306	113,823	41,226	76,563	4,179,516	325,982	8,470,767	3,965,269	13,537	8,410	193	3,970	964	1,435	9
496,678	864,931	3,202,325	18,194	52,213	88,782	6,121,610	251,934	12,968,860	6,590,316	7,677	6,362	214	.....	1,101	2,236	10
268,144	327,142	2,648,735	1,725	117,394	94,128	8,823,625	340,981	14,314,822	5,150,216	8,445	6,519	115	110	1,701	1,420	11
159,524	239,391	1,538,327	78,772	14,730	92,813	4,470,681	114,409	9,564,200	4,979,110	9,946	7,065	5	2,780	96	1,191	12

¹ Includes rented power, other than electric.² Same number reported for one or more other months.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES
1914

DELAWARE

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1917

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1914, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city or state in which it was located. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

As a rule, the same designation is used for the industry wherever it appears, although all of the products indicated by this designation were not manufactured in the state or city for which these statistics are presented. In some instances the wording is changed so as to more correctly describe the products represented. For a number of industries subclasses are shown which indicate more definitely the kind of products.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. At the census of 1909 the figures for kindred industries were combined. This practice, as a rule, has been followed in compiling the statistics of 1914 when placed in comparison with those for 1909 and prior years. The comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, therefore, does not show separately all the industries given for 1914 in the detailed statement for the state.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. In comparative tables covering the census of 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures according to the classification that was employed at the earlier censuses.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day an earlier date was chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The average thus obtained approximates the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined for any state, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation. This total, however, is shown for the different cities, because the limited area and greater regularity of employment largely overcame the objection incident to its publication for the separate states or the United States.

(2)

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added to give the average age distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and represent the approximate number who would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year, whereas the actual number to whom the total wages were paid would be larger.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The taxes include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and state, county, and local taxes. In some instances the amount of the corporation tax for 1914 had not been ascertained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of interest or depreciation, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use, since in most cases an engine or motor is not required to deliver continuously its full rated horsepower.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.

DELAWARE.

By C. E. KINNEY.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General character of the state.—Delaware is one of the original thirteen states. Its gross area is 2,370 square miles, of which 1,965 represent land surface. The inhabitants of the state in 1900 numbered 184,735, and in 1910, 202,322, and its estimated population in 1914 was 209,817. In area and in population Delaware ranked forty-seventh among the states in 1910, and in density of population it ranked tenth, with 103 inhabitants per square mile.

The urban population in 1910—that is, the population residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, was 97,085, or 48 per cent of the total, as against 46.4 per cent in 1900. In 1914 there was one city estimated to have more than 10,000 inhabitants, namely, Wilmington. This city, whose estimated population in 1914 was 92,057, formed 43.9 per cent of the estimated total population of Delaware and reported 70.3 per cent of the state's manufactured products.

The steam-railway mileage in 1914, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was 335, and the electric-railway mileage in 1912 (the latest year for which figures are available) was 86. The Delaware

River and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the eastern boundary of the state, afford excellent shipping facilities. In addition, the canal connections with Chesapeake Bay are an important factor in the transportation system of the state.

The total value of farm crops grown in 1909 was \$9,121,809, of which more than one-half, \$4,692,329, represented cereals.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Measured by the value of its manufactured products, Delaware ranked forty-second among the states in 1914 as compared with forty-first in 1909. In both years the state held thirty-eighth place in the average number of wage earners employed. The manufactures of the state represented about the same proportion of the total value of the production of the United States at the last three censuses, two-tenths of 1 per cent in 1914, and three-tenths of 1 per cent both in 1909 and 1904.

Table 1 summarizes the more important data relative to all classes of manufactures combined, in the state of Delaware, for the censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899, and gives percentages of increase from census to census.

Table 1	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1899	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	808	726	631	633	11.3	15.1	-0.3
Persons engaged.....	25,533	23,984	20,567	(²)	6.5	16.6	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	735	722	641	(²)	1.8	12.6	.....
Salaried employees.....	2,643	2,024	1,451	1,189	30.6	39.5	22.0
Wage earners (average number).....	22,155	21,238	18,475	20,562	4.3	15.0	-10.1
Primary horsepower.....	64,403	52,779	49,490	40,134	22.0	6.6	23.3
Capital.....	\$69,323,927	\$60,905,671	\$50,925,630	\$38,791,402	13.8	19.6	31.3
Salaries and wages.....	14,781,728	12,617,925	9,787,454	9,793,966	17.1	28.9	-0.1
Salaries.....	3,399,568	2,322,329	1,629,251	1,336,963	46.4	42.5	21.9
Wages.....	11,382,160	10,295,596	8,158,203	8,457,003	10.6	26.2	-3.5
Paid for contract work.....	113,869	95,087	128,256	(²)	19.8	-25.9	.....
Rent and taxes (including internal revenue).....	702,252	438,203	3207,486	(²)	60.3	.....	.....
Cost of materials.....	31,649,265	30,937,801	24,883,806	24,725,317	2.3	24.3	0.6
Value of products.....	56,034,966	52,839,619	41,160,276	41,321,061	6.0	28.4	-0.4
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	24,385,701	21,901,818	16,276,470	16,595,744	11.3	34.6	-1.9

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

³ Exclusive of internal revenue.

The figures in the preceding table show that there was a general increase in the manufactures of the state from 1909 to 1914, but that the period of greatest development was from 1904 to 1909. The total number of establishments reported at the census of 1914 represented an increase of 82, or 11.3 per cent, over 1909, due chiefly to the increase in the canning and preserving and in the foundry and machine-shop industries. During the same period, salaried employees and wage earners increased 6.6 per cent, and salaries and wages 17.1 per cent, while the value of products advanced

\$3,195,347, or 6 per cent. The value added by manufacture, which is the best measure of the net wealth created by manufacturing operations, shows a decrease of 1.9 per cent from 1899 to 1904, but for the other two five-year periods 1904-1909 and 1909-1914 this item increased 34.6 per cent and 11.3 per cent, respectively.

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in 1914, and gives the percentages of increase for the three five-year periods from 1899 to 1914.

Table 2

Table 2 INDUSTRY.	CENSUS OF 1914.							PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹								
	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.		Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	808	22,155	100.0	\$56,034,966	100.0	\$24,385,701	100.0	4.3	15.0	-10.1	6.0	28.4	-0.4	11.3	34.6	-1.9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	20	2,382	10.7	9,183,205	16.4	2,709,151	11.1	-21.8	7.4	15.4	-24.0	17.8	9.0	-31.1	68.0	-1.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.	51	2,522	11.4	6,120,441	10.9	2,978,518	12.2	14.1	-5.1	-5.8	28.0	6.6	-7.9	25.2	6.3	3.7
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	3	2,110	9.5	4,944,309	8.8	2,161,459	8.9	25.7	7.7	-23.3	36.3	0.8	9.9	26.0	3.4	18.5
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	3	2,059	9.3	3,551,424	6.3	1,787,516	7.3	35.0	13.7	52.4	9.2	108.7	53.8	36.6	43.9	64.7
Canning and preserving.....	100	1,831	8.3	3,361,008	6.0	1,003,304	4.1	33.7	.....	.....	59.6	.....	.....	81.6	.....	.....
Paper and wood pulp.....	7	591	2.7	2,483,785	4.4	730,636	3.0	8.2	-0.2	21.3	8.4	20.3	19.1	3.7	11.0	11.0
Pulp goods.....	8	892	4.0	2,144,603	3.8	1,117,039	4.6	148.5	.....	.....	107.8	.....	.....	147.7	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19	125	0.6	1,710,741	3.1	211,717	0.8	.....	.....	.....	26.5	.....	.....	50.4	.....	.....
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	5	818	3.7	1,669,004	3.0	736,900	3.0	15.2	32.7	-29.2	-2.7	7.4	-49.5	12.3	-0.2	-56.9
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	60	127	0.6	1,483,410	2.6	280,810	1.2	-8.6	1.5	14.2	-15.3	14.0	43.6	11.5	13.5	32.1
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	18	525	2.4	1,390,924	2.5	844,045	3.5	114.3	.....	.....	32.6	.....	.....	191.0	.....	.....
Liquors, malt.....	3	118	0.5	975,346	1.7	713,992	2.9	10.3	2.9	.....	23.3	4.1	23.4	29.8	-5.7	18.3
Bread and other bakery products.....	67	257	1.2	953,936	1.7	332,413	1.4	13.7	15.9	4.3	27.2	14.0	35.7	10.3	22.3	11.8
Lumber and timber products.....	102	786	3.5	828,760	1.5	483,809	2.0	-33.0	79.2	-29.9	-36.8	53.1	14.4	-31.3	55.8	10.0
Printing and publishing.....	54	360	1.6	675,553	1.2	464,089	1.9	28.8	.....	.....	42.8	.....	.....	37.8	.....	.....
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	5	138	0.6	602,823	1.1	265,252	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	125	0.6	570,426	1.0	365,416	1.5	-2.3	.....	.....	56.8	19.3	52.5	43.4	36.4	25.5
Fertilizers.....	9	64	0.3	510,036	0.9	128,299	0.5	-52.2	-10.1	0.7	-40.7	131.7	-49.8	-68.5	388.2	-306.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	496	2.2	505,668	0.9	191,994	0.8	0.8	52.3	-44.5	12.6	51.7	-31.0	15.0	26.5	-40.0
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	234	1.1	324,067	0.6	114,338	0.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	6	347	1.6	294,658	0.5	163,117	0.7	-17.4	57.3	140.5	.....	34.1	323.1	-12.0	52.5	248.6
Ice, manufactured.....	18	151	0.7	293,660	0.5	235,054	1.0	.....	.....	.....	91.8	7.7	100.0	126.8	-10.3	103.5
Butter.....	10	45	0.2	242,096	0.4	59,168	0.2	.....	.....	.....	-8.3	.....	.....	11.3	.....	.....
All other industries.....	224	5,052	22.8	11,215,083	20.0	6,307,665	25.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 23; a minus sign (-) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100; or where comparable figures can not be given.

Separate statistics are presented for 23 industries, or industry groups, for which products valued at more than \$200,000 were reported in 1914. These industries include 2 with products exceeding \$5,000,000 in value, 9 with products between \$1,000,000 and \$5,000,000, and 12 with products valued at less than \$1,000,000. Among those included under the head "all other industries," which have products in excess of some of those shown in the table, but for which statistics can not be shown separately without the possibility of disclosing the operations of individual establishments, are the following: Belting and hose, rubber; dental goods; dyeing and finishing textiles; explosives; jute goods; paints; shipbuilding, iron and steel; silk goods; stamped and enameled ware; sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and wall paper. The dyeing and finishing of textiles is the most important of these industries.

The industries in the table are arranged in the order of their importance as shown by value of products, but the arrangement would vary considerably from that given if based on average number of wage earners, or value added by manufacture. Leather, tanned, curried, and finished ranked first in value of products but second in number of wage earners and in value added by manufacture. Foundries and machine shops, second in value of products, ranked first in number of wage earners and in value added by manufacture. The construction of steam-railroad cars and the steam-railroad repair shops held the same relative rank in average number of wage earners, value of products,

and value added by manufacture. Canning and preserving, fifth in average number of wage earners and value of products, was sixth in value added by manufacture. Paper and wood pulp, sixth in value of products, was ninth in number of wage earners and value added by manufacture.

In rank, according to value of products, there were a number of changes in 1914 as compared with 1909. Of the more important industries shown in the table, the tanning and finishing of leather, foundries and machine shops, the construction of cars for steam-railroad use, and steam-railroad repair shops held the same rank in value of products at both censuses. Canning and preserving and paper and pulp mills reversed the order of their importance, while flour mills and gristmills, which held eighth place in 1909, dropped to tenth place in 1914. For the remainder of the industries there were slight changes from the earlier census to the later.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—Establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of leather, as well as those treating hides and skins for others, are included in this classification. Measured by value of products this is the most important industry in Delaware. The value of the leather tanned and finished in 1914 represented 16.4 per cent of the total manufactures of the state. During the five-year period 1909-1914 the number of establishments engaged in the industry increased by 4, but there was a decrease of 24 per cent in the total value of products,

of 21.8 per cent in the average number of wage earners, and of 31.1 per cent in the value added by manufacture. The industry is centralized in Wilmington, where 18 of the 20 tanneries reported for the state are located.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—This industry includes, for purposes of comparison with prior censuses, establishments engaged in automobile repairing and in the manufacture of structural ironwork; plumbers' supplies; steam fittings and heating apparatus; steam, gas, and water engines; and hardware. The combined industry ranks first in number of wage earners, employing 11.4 per cent of the total wage earners in all industries of the state. During the five-year period 1909–1914 there was a much larger increase in all items than in the period 1904–1909. The average number of wage earners increased 14.1 per cent from 1909 to 1914, while from 1904 to 1909 there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent; the value of products increased 28 per cent from 1909 to 1914 as against 6.6 per cent from 1904 to 1909; and the value added by manufacture increased 25.2 per cent from 1909 to 1914 as against 6.3 per cent from 1904 to 1909.

Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies and Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.—These two branches of industry are closely allied. Combined, they gave employment to an average of 4,169 wage earners during 1914, or an increase of 30.1 per cent; their value of products amounted to \$8,495,733, or 23.5 per cent increase; and their value added by manufacture was \$3,948,975, or 30.6 per cent increase.

Canning and preserving.—This industry depends entirely upon the agricultural and fishing products for its raw materials. It includes the canning and preserving of fruits, vegetables, and fish, and the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces. Since 1850 the industry has steadily increased in importance until in 1914 it held fifth place among the industries of the state as measured by value of products. From 1909 to 1914 the average number of wage earners increased 33.7 per cent; value of products, 59.6 per cent; and the value added by manufacture, 81.6 per cent.

Paper and wood pulp.—Mills which manufacture paper exclusively, pulp as a final product, or both paper and pulp, are included in this classification. The average number of wage earners employed in the mills shows an increase of 8.2 per cent from 1909 to 1914 as compared with a decrease for the preceding five-year period. The increase in value of products and in value added by manufacture was less for the period 1909 to 1914 than for the preceding five years.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table 3 shows for 1914 and 1909 the number of persons engaged in manufactures, distributed by sex, the average number of wage earners being distributed

also by age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms."

CLASS.	Census year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Per cent of total.	
					Male.	Female.
All classes	1914	25,533	20,813	4,720	81.5	18.5
	1909	23,984	19,972	4,012	83.3	16.7
Proprietors and officials.....	1914	1,533	1,493	40	97.4	2.6
	1909	1,388	1,356	32	97.7	2.3
Proprietors and firm members..	1914	735	711	24	96.7	3.3
	1909	722	701	21	97.1	2.9
Salaried officers of corporations.	1914	311	300	11	96.5	3.5
	1909	240	235	5	97.9	2.1
Superintendents and managers.	1914	487	482	5	99.0	1.0
	1909	426	420	6	98.6	1.4
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.	1914	1,845	1,399	446	75.8	24.2
	1909	1,358	1,111	247	81.8	18.2
Wage earners (average number).....	1914	22,155	17,921	4,234	80.9	19.1
	1909	21,238	17,505	3,733	82.4	17.6
16 years of age and over.....	1914	21,776	17,744	4,032	81.5	18.5
	1909	20,709	17,205	3,504	83.1	16.9
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	379	177	202	46.7	53.3
	1909	529	300	229	56.7	43.3

Males largely predominate in all classes of employees, except wage earners under 16 years of age in 1914, but they represent a decreasing proportion of the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries in 1914 as compared with 1909. Women constituted 24.2 per cent of the clerks and other subordinate salaried employees in 1914 as against 18.2 per cent in 1909, and their proportion of the total wage earners employed increased from 17.6 per cent in 1909 to 19.1 per cent in 1914. More than one-half of the 379 children employed in the factories of the state in 1914 were females.

Figures for the sex and age distribution of wage earners for individual industries will be found in Table 24.

Table 4 shows, for the several classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the percentage of increase from 1909 to 1914 and the per cent distribution at the two censuses.

The table shows an increase during the five-year period for each of the several classes of employees, except wage earners under 16 years of age. Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees and wage earners over 16 years of age, the two classes in which women represented any considerable proportion, show a much higher rate of increase for females than for males. The largest percentage of increase for both sexes combined, 35.9 per cent, was for clerks and other subordinate salaried employees, but this class represented only 7.2 per cent of the total number of persons

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employed in all industries in 1914. Wage earners over 16 years of age represented 85.3 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries in the state in 1914 and 86.3 per cent in 1909.

Table 4

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.								
	Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.			Per cent distribution.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
				1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
All classes.....	6.5	4.2	17.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proprietors and officials.....	10.4	10.1	.....	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.8	0.8	0.8
Proprietors and firm members.....	1.8	1.4	.....	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	0.5	0.5
Salaried officers of corporations.....	29.6	27.7	.....	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1
Superintendents and managers.....	14.3	14.8	.....	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.1
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	35.9	25.9	80.6	7.2	5.7	6.7	5.6	9.4	6.2
Wage earners (average number).....	4.3	2.4	13.4	86.8	88.6	86.1	87.6	89.7	93.0
16 years of age and over.....	5.2	3.1	15.1	85.3	86.3	85.3	86.1	85.4	87.3
Under 16 years of age.....	-28.4	-41.0	-11.8	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.5	4.3	5.7

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

Table 5 shows, for the three main classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the number in each class and the per cent distribution for 1914, 1909, and 1904, and the percentages of increase for the two five-year periods.

Table 5

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.							
	Number.			Per cent distribution.			Per cent of increase.	
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1909-1914	1904-1909
Total.....	25,533	23,984	20,567	100.0	100.0	100.0	6.5	16.6
Proprietors and firm members.....	735	722	641	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.8	12.6
Salaried employees.....	2,643	2,024	1,451	10.4	8.4	7.1	30.6	39.5
Wage earners (average).....	22,155	21,238	18,475	86.8	88.6	89.8	4.3	15.0

Each of the three classes given in this table shows increases for both five-year periods, but the percentages of increase are much greater for the earlier than for the later period.

The average number of wage earners employed, for all industries combined, with the per cent distribution of males and females 16 years of age and over and of children under 16 years of age, is given in Table 6 for 1914, 1909, and 1904. The table also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners for 1914 and 1909.

The relative number of men, women, and children employed in the manufactures of the state in 1914 varies somewhat from the proportions in 1909 and 1904. The increase at each census in the proportion of women employed as wage earners was accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the proportion of children and a slight fluctuation in the proportion of men.

In the canneries, knitting mills, and tobacco factories, women greatly predominate, and in these industries the number reported in 1914 represents an increased proportion over 1909. The tanning and finishing of leather and printing and publishing are the

only other industries furnishing employment to women to any considerable extent. Wage earners under 16 years of age are employed principally in the canning industry and in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods.

Table 6

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		
			16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
All industries.....	1914	22,155	80.1	18.2	1.7
	1909	21,238	81.0	16.5	2.5
	1904	18,475	80.5	16.0	3.5
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware....	1914	347	94.8	3.5	1.7
	1909	420	81.2	16.4	2.4
Canning and preserving.....	1914	1,831	34.5	58.5	6.9
	1909	1,369	32.5	53.3	14.1
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1914	2,059	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	1,525	99.8	.....	0.2
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	1914	2,110	98.2	1.7	0.1
	1909	1,679	99.1	0.8	0.1
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1914	127	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	139	99.3	.....	0.7
Foundry and machine-shop products....	1914	2,522	98.7	0.5	0.8
	1909	2,210	99.1	0.7	0.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914	496	12.5	72.2	15.3
	1909	492	10.9	69.5	13.6
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	1914	818	99.9	.....	0.1
	1909	710	100.0	.....	.....
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished...	1914	2,382	72.1	27.5	0.5
	1909	3,045	75.9	23.6	0.5
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	786	99.0	1.0	.....
	1909	1,174	95.9	3.0	1.1
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914	591	88.2	11.7	0.2
	1909	546	85.7	14.3	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1914	360	75.0	22.5	2.5
	1909	288	69.1	24.3	6.6
Pulp goods.....	1914	892	98.3	1.7	.....
	1909	359	97.5	.....	2.5
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	1914	525	23.0	73.5	3.4
	1909	245	46.5	50.2	3.3
All other industries.....	1914	6,309	77.3	21.1	1.7
	1909	7,037	78.8	18.6	2.6

¹ For method of estimating the distribution of the average number, by sex and age periods, for all industries combined, see "Explanation of terms."

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives, for all industries combined, the total number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for the years 1914 and 1909, and the average number employed during each month in 1904, together with the percentage which the number reported for each month forms of the greatest number reported for any month:

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.					
	Number. ¹			Per cent of maximum.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
January.....	21,485	19,220	17,175	75.7	72.9	80.3
February.....	21,804	19,470	17,865	75.1	73.8	83.5
March.....	21,861	19,168	18,554	77.1	72.7	86.7
April.....	21,776	19,366	18,826	76.8	73.4	88.0
May.....	21,776	19,237	18,587	77.2	72.9	88.9
June.....	22,834	20,480	18,470	80.5	77.6	86.3
July.....	21,418	19,572	16,833	75.5	74.2	78.7
August.....	24,134	24,331	19,451	85.1	92.2	90.9
September.....	28,364	25,376	21,398	100.0	100.0	100.0
October.....	28,667	23,623	18,861	83.4	89.6	88.1
November.....	18,922	21,557	17,791	66.7	81.7	83.1
December.....	18,187	22,452	17,889	64.1	85.1	83.6

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during the month.

In each census year shown in the table the maximum number of wage earners for the combined industries of the state appears for September, but the minimum shifts from July in 1904 to March in 1909 and to December in 1914.

The single industry, canning and preserving, which gives employment to a large number of persons in August, September, and October, determines for all industries combined the month of the greatest employment (September), and magnifies the irregularity of employment throughout the year. The greatest difference between the maximum and minimum months in any one of the three census years was 10,177, or 35.9 per cent of the maximum, in 1914.

Table 8 gives the total average number of wage earners employed during 1914, together with the total number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for the combined industries of the state, for a number of selected industries, and for the total industries in Wilmington, the only city in the state having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 8	WAGE EARNERS: 1914. [Month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by boldface figures and that of minimum by <i>italic</i> figures.]														
	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Average number employed during year.	Number employed on 15th day of the month or nearest representative day.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
All industries	22, 155	21, 485	21, 304	21, 861	21, 776	21, 908	22, 834	21, 418	24, 134	28, 364	23, 667	18, 922	<i>18, 187</i>	64. 1	
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	347	314	301	327	327	370	403	492	474	305	<i>278</i>	<i>278</i>	295	56. 5	
Canning and preserving.....	1, 831	247	167	170	183	<i>155</i>	1, 156	338	4, 590	9, 080	4, 937	707	262	1. 5	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	2, 059	2, 145	2, 141	2, 120	2, 045	2, 041	2, 025	2, 069	2, 072	2, 001	<i>1, 987</i>	1, 988	2, 068	92. 6	
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	2, 110	2, 763	2, 693	2, 951	2, 596	2, 585	2, 448	2, 111	1, 522	1, 548	1, 375	1, 403	<i>1, 325</i>	44. 9	
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	127	126	126	126	125	125	<i>123</i>	127	129	130	132	130	125	93. 2	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	2, 522	2, 691	2, 652	2, 640	2, 621	2, 544	2, 521	2, 591	2, 594	2, 515	2, 337	<i>2, 261</i>	2, 207	84. 0	
Hosiery and knit goods.....	496	507	489	505	482	503	523	509	500	494	489	479	<i>472</i>	90. 2	
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	818	807	803	858	850	825	825	820	817	839	808	790	<i>774</i>	90. 2	
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	2, 382	2, 704	2, 683	2, 627	2, 714	2, 717	2, 625	2, 559	2, 349	2, 025	2, 008	1, 857	<i>1, 716</i>	63. 2	
Lumber and timber products.....	786	947	1, 021	988	860	723	661	659	647	<i>636</i>	659	800	831	62. 3	
Paper and wood pulp.....	591	593	582	586	588	<i>578</i>	584	580	600	618	599	601	583	93. 5	
Printing and publishing.....	360	<i>350</i>	362	362	355	362	354	353	352	358	364	369	379	92. 3	
Pulp goods.....	892	947	965	965	960	952	915	895	856	836	823	<i>780</i>	810	80. 8	
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	525	514	514	495	520	525	503	510	<i>494</i>	596	556	551	522	82. 9	
All other industries.....	6, 309	5, 830	5, 805	6, 135	6, 550	6, 923	7, 168	6, 805	6, 138	6, 383	6, 315	5, 928	<i>5, 728</i>	79. 9	
WILMINGTON.....	15, 048	16, 192	15, 985	16, 380	16, 233	16, 281	15, 904	15, 604	14, 251	13, 979	13, 541	13, 175	<i>12, 991</i>	79. 3	

Of the selected industries, canning and preserving shows the greatest degree of fluctuation, the number of wage earners in May being but 1.5 per cent of the number in September. The small number employed in May is not indicative of the employment of wage earners in this industry, as most of those reported in the winter and spring months are merely caretakers. Using as a basis the three active months in this industry, August, September, and October, the number reported for August, 4,590, the minimum month, formed 50.6 per cent of the number for September,

9,080, the maximum month, and gives a more accurate showing for this industry in respect to monthly employment.

The least fluctuation is shown for paper and pulp mills and flour and grist mills, for which industries the minimum month of employment formed 93.5 per cent and 93.2 per cent, respectively, of the maximum. In addition to these two industries, steam-railroad repair shops, printing and publishing plants, knitting mills, and steel works and rolling mills, furnished fairly regular employment to wage earners. Wilmington

shows a considerable fluctuation in the monthly employment, the minimum month representing 79.3 per cent of the maximum.

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 9 the average number of wage earners employed for 1914 and 1909 for all industries combined and for selected industries throughout the state, have been classified according to

number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they were employed. A similar classification is given for 1914 only, for all industries combined for Wilmington, the one city having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, though a few employees worked a greater or less number of hours.

Table 9

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—							
			48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54	Between 54 and 60.	60	Between 60 and 72.	72	Over 72.
All industries.....	1914	22,155	1,263	2,050	8,444	6,000	4,033	203	131	31
	1909	21,238	960	736	6,905	5,855	5,824	514	371	73
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1914	347	5		33	262	47			
	1909	420		6	52	281	81			
Canning and preserving.....	1914	1,831	166	91	256	268	1,021	29		
	1909	1,369	45	10	12	42	1,097	133	30	
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1914	2,050	38		2,021					
	1909	1,525			1,467		39	19		
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	1914	2,110			2,110					
	1909	1,679			1,679					
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	1914	127		2		4	121			
	1909	139	3		4	1	80	11	40	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	2,522	341	101	1,855	216	6	3		
	1909	2,210	186	110	1,146	724	44			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914	496				496				
	1909	492				492				
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	1914	818	337	242		239				
	1909	710	290			420				
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	1914	2,382		1,093	36	324	929			
	1909	3,045		83	620	250	2,092			
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	786	17	69	64	413	223			
	1909	1,174	65	299	63	368	379			
Paper and wood pulp.....	1914	591				3	474	18	96	
	1909	546						286	260	
Printing and publishing.....	1914	360	212	87	33	23	5			
	1909	288	174	3	79	17	15			
Pulp goods.....	1914	892			299	474	119			
	1909	359			162	75	122			
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	1914	525	15	107	71	330	2			
	1909	245	34	123		19	69			
All other industries.....	1914	6,309	132	258	1,666	2,948	1,086	153	35	31
	1909	7,037	163	102	1,621	3,166	1,806	65	41	73
WILMINGTON.....	1914	15,048	882	1,445	7,311	3,432	1,855	104	13	6

The figures in this table emphasize the tendency toward a shortening of the working day in the factories of the state. In 1909, 6,782, or not quite one-third of the total average number of wage earners for all industries combined, were employed in establishments operating 60 hours or more per week, while but 4,398, or only about one-fifth, were so employed in 1914. Furthermore, the number of wage earners working less than 60 hours per week increased from 14,456 in 1909 to 17,757 in 1914, or from 68.1 per cent of the total number in the state to 80.1 per cent. There was a marked increase during the five-year period in the proportion of wage earners in each of the three groups of establishments operating from 48 to 54 hours per week.

Among the separate industries, the tanning and fin-

ishing of leather shows the most pronounced decrease in hours of labor. In 1914, 47.4 per cent of the wage earners in this industry were employed in establishments where the hours of labor were 54 or fewer per week, as compared with 23.1 per cent in 1909. In the foundries and machine shops, 65.2 per cent of the wage earners in 1909 were employed in establishments where the hours of labor were 54 or fewer per week, but in 1914 the proportion thus employed had increased to 91.1 per cent. Canning and preserving and lumber also show decreased hours of employment.

In Wilmington the total average number of wage earners in 1914 was 15,048, of whom 14,925 were in establishments operating 60 hours or less per week, while only 123 were in establishments in which the hours were more than 60 per week.

Location of establishments.—Table 10 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1899, the extent to which manufactures in Delaware were centralized in Wilmington.

Table 10	Census year.	Total.	LOCATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		PER CENT OF TOTAL.	
			Wilmington.	Outside districts.	Wilmington.	Outside districts.
Population ¹	1914	209,817	92,057	117,760	43.9	56.1
	1910	202,322	87,411	114,911	43.2	56.8
	1900	184,735	76,508	108,227	41.4	58.6
Number of establishments.	1914	808	319	489	39.5	60.5
	1909	726	261	465	36.0	64.0
	1899	633	262	371	41.4	58.6
Average number of wage earners.	1914	22,155	15,048	7,107	67.9	32.1
	1909	21,238	14,663	6,575	69.0	31.0
	1899	20,562	14,498	6,064	70.5	29.5
Value of products....	1914	\$56,034,966	\$39,402,563	\$16,632,403	70.3	29.7
	1909	52,839,619	38,069,383	14,770,236	72.0	28.0
	1899	41,321,061	30,586,810	10,734,251	74.0	26.0
Value added by manufacture.	1914	24,385,701	17,262,003	7,123,698	70.8	29.2
	1909	21,901,818	16,093,083	5,808,735	73.5	26.5
	1899	16,595,744	12,710,975	3,884,769	76.6	23.4

¹ Census estimate of population for 1914.

A comparison of the industries of Wilmington, with the districts outside the city, shows a greater relative increase in manufacturing in the outside districts.

In 1914 Wilmington contained 43.9 per cent of the estimated population of the state, but reported only

39.5 per cent of the total number of establishments. The city, however, contributed 70.8 per cent of the total value added by manufacture, 70.3 per cent of the total value of products, and 67.9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners. The corresponding proportions for 1909 were slightly larger. The decrease in the proportions in 1914 is due in part to the fact that there was a decrease in the manufacture of leather, which is largely centralized in Wilmington.

In addition to the manufacture of leather, the principal industries in Wilmington are the construction of cars for steam-railroad companies, steam-railroad repair shops, the dyeing and finishing of textiles, foundries and machine shops, slaughtering and meat packing, paper and pulp mills, and shipbuilding.

Character of ownership.—Table 11 presents statistics concerning character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined, comparative figures are given for 1914, 1909, and 1904; for selected industries, statistics for 1914 and 1909 are shown; for Wilmington, the figures are for all industries combined and relate only to 1914. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments, it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table.

Table 11	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									VALUE OF PRODUCTS.								
						Total.			In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.			Total.			Of establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.		
			Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.			
All industries.....	1914	439	240	129	22,155	2,274	13,298	1,583	10.3	82.6	7.1	\$56,034,966	\$5,525,459	\$45,743,406	\$4,766,101	9.9	81.6	8.5					
	1909	387	202	137	21,238	2,451	15,573	3,214	11.5	73.3	15.1	52,839,619	6,187,017	36,071,988	10,580,614	11.7	68.3	20.0					
	1904	339	160	132	18,475	2,448	13,444	2,583	13.3	72.8	14.0	41,160,276	5,517,649	28,921,912	6,720,715	13.4	70.3	16.3					
Canning and preserving..	1914	39	28	33	1,831	392	1,026	413	21.4	56.0	22.6	3,361,008	665,219	1,989,804	705,985	19.8	59.2	21.0					
	1909	34	13	30	1,369	473	396	500	34.6	28.9	36.5	2,105,945	794,816	495,030	816,099	37.7	23.5	38.8					
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	42	4	14	127	57	41	29	44.9	32.3	22.8	1,483,410	653,125	511,249	319,036	44.0	34.5	21.5					
	1909	41	4	20	139	65	40	34	46.8	28.8	24.5	1,751,533	735,176	602,881	413,476	42.0	34.4	23.6					
Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	18	27	6	2,522	39	2,453	30	1.5	97.3	1.2	6,120,441	82,406	5,976,087	61,948	1.3	97.6	1.0					
	1909	12	21	4	2,210	65	2,088	57	2.9	94.5	2.6	4,781,195	96,986	4,552,312	131,897	2.0	95.2	2.8					
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1914	3	13	4	2,382	201	1,570	611	8.4	65.9	25.7	9,183,205	502,798	5,835,910	2,844,497	5.5	63.5	31.0					
	1909	3	9	4	3,045	217	936	1,892	7.1	30.7	62.1	12,079,225	980,432	3,761,123	7,337,670	8.1	31.1	60.7					
Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1914	72	8	22	786	428	139	219	54.5	17.7	27.9	828,760	420,205	197,500	211,055	50.7	23.8	25.5					
	1909	76	10	30	1,174	527	399	248	44.9	34.0	21.1	1,312,287	486,245	547,755	278,287	37.1	41.7	21.2					
Printing and publishing..	1914	35	16	3	360	122	232	6	33.9	64.4	1.7	675,553	197,271	470,298	7,984	29.2	69.6	1.2					
	1909	30	15	3	288	127	160	1	44.1	55.6	0.3	480,464	174,905	295,394	10,165	36.4	61.5	2.1					
WILMINGTON.....	1914	160	129	30	15,048	911	13,397	740	6.1	89.0	4.9	39,402,563	2,910,264	33,279,093	3,213,206	7.4	84.5	8.2					

As shown by Table 11, there was an increase during the decade in the number of establishments throughout the state under both individual and corporate ownership. More than one-half of the 808 establishments operating in 1914 were owned by individuals, but in value of products and average number of wage earners those owned by corporations greatly predominate. Although only 29.7 per cent of the total number of establishments in the state were under corporate ownership, this class reported 81.6 per cent of the total value of products and 82.6 per cent of the total average

number of wage earners. The proportions of average number of wage earners and value of products reported by corporations have been greater at each successive census, with the exception of value of products reported for 1909.

The form of ownership prevailing in the different industries varies considerably. In the canning and preserving establishments, in the manufacture of foundry and machine-shop products, in the tanning and finishing of leather, and in printing and publishing plants, corporations reported a majority of the wage

earners and the bulk of manufactures. Lumber mills and flour mills were to a great extent owned by individuals. In the lumber industry, 54.5 per cent of the wage earners and 50.7 per cent of the value of products in 1914 were reported by establishments owned by individuals. The proportions reported by the flour mills were slightly less.

In Wilmington corporations controlled 40.4 per cent of all establishments, employed 89 per cent of the total wage earners, and reported 84.5 per cent of the total value of products.

Size of establishments.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments is indicated by the statistics given in Table 12.

Table 12 VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
All classes.....	808	726	631	22,155	21,238	18,475	\$56,034,966	\$52,839,619	\$41,160,276	\$24,385,701	\$21,901,818	\$16,276,470
Less than \$5,000.....	251	213	203	462	479	388	610,251	559,530	549,741	367,387	335,302	336,798
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	298	258	222	1,782	1,901	1,695	2,861,338	2,748,180	2,318,183	1,358,353	1,346,466	1,133,879
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	170	170	130	2,910	3,298	2,705	7,000,219	6,981,337	5,313,204	2,545,859	2,674,038	2,281,182
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	81	78	67	9,953	8,566	7,546	27,307,250	25,657,769	19,267,544	12,071,786	10,076,057	7,490,829
\$1,000,000 and over.....	8	7	9	7,048	6,994	6,141	18,155,908	16,892,803	13,711,604	8,042,316	7,469,955	5,033,782
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.												
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	31.1	29.3	32.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	36.9	35.5	35.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.1	7.0
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	21.0	23.4	20.6	13.1	15.5	14.6	12.5	13.2	12.9	10.4	12.2	14.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	10.0	10.7	10.6	44.9	40.3	40.8	48.7	48.6	46.8	49.5	46.0	46.0
\$1,000,000 and over.....	1.0	1.0	1.4	31.8	32.9	33.2	32.4	32.0	33.3	33.0	34.1	30.9

For 1914, 89 establishments, or 11 per cent of the total number in the state, each reported products exceeding \$100,000 in value. These establishments employed 76.7 per cent of the total average number of wage earners for the state, reported 81.1 per cent of the total value of products, and 82.5 per cent of the total value added by manufacture. In the same year the small establishments—those having products less than \$5,000 in value—although representing 31.1 per cent of the total, reported only 2.1 per cent of the average

number of wage earners, 1.1 per cent of the total value of products, and 1.5 per cent of the value added by manufacture. The comparatively large establishments—those having products valued at \$100,000 and over—show an increase at each successive census in each item given in the table with the exception of number of establishments.

Table 13 gives, for 1914 and 1909, for six of the more important industries statistics similar to those presented in Table 12 for all industries combined.

Table 13 INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.
			1914 1909			1914 1909			1914 1909			1914 1909
CANNING AND PRESERVING.....	100	77	100.0 100.0	1,831	1,369	100.0 100.0	\$3,361,008	\$2,105,945	100.0 100.0	\$1,003,304	\$552,449	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	8	5	8.0 6.5	10	16	0.5 1.2	15,363	15,350	0.5 0.7	4,495	3,904	0.4 0.7
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	44	28	44.0 36.4	385	309	21.0 22.6	541,957	359,355	16.1 17.1	132,428	85,178	13.2 15.4
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	48	44	48.0 57.1	1,436	1,044	78.4 76.3	2,803,688	1,731,240	83.4 82.2	866,381	463,367	86.4 83.9
FLOUR-MILL AND GRISTMILL PRODUCTS.....	60	65	100.0 100.0	127	139	100.0 100.0	1,483,410	1,751,533	100.0 100.0	280,810	251,894	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	10	15	16.7 23.1	4	5	3.1 3.6	29,241	39,308	2.0 2.2	8,255	9,134	2.9 3.6
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	29	23	48.3 35.4	37	30	29.1 21.6	320,256	286,145	21.6 16.3	44,657	51,646	15.9 20.5
\$20,000 to \$1,000,000 ¹	21	27	35.0 41.5	86	104	67.7 74.8	1,133,913	1,426,080	76.4 81.4	227,898	191,114	81.2 75.9
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP PRODUCTS.....	51	37	100.0 100.0	2,522	2,210	100.0 100.0	6,120,441	4,781,195	100.0 100.0	2,978,518	2,379,278	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	16	6	31.4 16.2	19	12	0.8 0.5	40,435	16,250	0.7 0.3	30,136	11,895	1.0 0.5
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	13	11	25.5 29.7	51	77	2.0 3.5	108,676	99,253	1.8 2.1	76,686	53,003	2.6 2.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	9	5	17.6 13.5	182	85	7.2 3.8	462,230	195,854	7.6 4.1	234,125	143,877	7.9 6.0
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	13	15	25.5 40.5	2,270	2,036	90.0 92.1	5,509,100	4,469,838	90.0 93.5	2,637,571	2,170,503	88.6 91.2
LEATHER, TANNED, CURRIED, AND FINISHED.....	20	16	100.0 100.0	2,382	3,045	100.0 100.0	9,183,205	12,079,225	100.0 100.0	2,709,151	3,932,375	100.0 100.0
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	8	4	30.0 25.0	68	104	2.9 3.4	234,912	350,833	2.6 2.9	85,671	89,354	3.2 2.3
\$100,000 and over ²	14	12	70.0 75.0	2,314	2,941	97.1 96.6	8,948,293	11,728,392	97.4 97.1	2,623,480	3,843,021	96.8 97.7
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.....	102	116	100.0 100.0	786	1,174	100.0 100.0	828,760	1,312,287	100.0 100.0	483,809	704,430	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	61	52	59.8 44.8	181	191	23.0 16.3	137,365	130,477	16.6 10.0	95,126	82,924	19.7 11.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	29	49	28.4 42.2	284	499	36.1 42.5	265,079	437,752	32.0 33.4	170,530	278,496	35.2 39.5
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	12	15	11.8 12.9	321	484	40.8 41.2	426,316	744,058	51.4 56.7	218,153	343,010	45.1 48.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.....	54	48	100.0 100.0	360	288	100.0 100.0	675,553	480,464	100.0 100.0	484,089	342,912	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	28	28	51.9 58.3	46	67	12.8 23.3	61,588	79,344	9.1 16.5	46,642	62,456	10.1 18.2
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	18	13	33.3 27.1	90	78	25.0 27.1	192,967	125,904	24.1 26.2	124,179	90,543	26.8 26.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	8	7	14.8 14.6	224	143	62.2 49.7	450,998	275,126	66.8 57.3	293,268	189,913	63.2 55.4

¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 to \$1,000,000."

² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

³ Includes the group "\$5,000 to \$20,000."

The separation of industries into groups can not be made as complete as that given for the state, without disclosing the operations of individual establishments; consequently, the specified industries are not fully comparable for 1914 and 1909.

In the foundry and machine-shop industry in 1914, 90 per cent of the total value of products was reported by establishments having products of \$100,000 and over, as compared with 93.5 per cent in 1909, and in the leather industry, 97.4 per cent, as compared with 97.1 per cent in 1909. In the canning, flour-mill and gristmill, lumber, and printing industries, the proportions of the total value of products reported by establishments having products valued at \$20,000 and over was 83.4, 76.4, 51.4, and 66.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 14, shows for 1914, for all industries combined, in Wilmington, statistics similar to those given in Table 12, for the state as a whole.

In Wilmington the 60 establishments manufacturing products in excess of \$100,000 in value furnished

employment to 88.6 per cent of the total wage earners and reported 89.4 per cent of the total value of manufactures.

Table 14

CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
Wilmington.....	319	15,048	100.0	\$39,402,563	100.0	\$17,262,003	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	85	111	0.7	216,599	0.5	132,802	0.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	104	436	2.9	1,004,397	2.5	594,208	3.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	70	1,182	7.9	2,983,122	7.6	1,243,857	7.2
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	51	6,615	44.0	18,391,340	46.7	7,737,596	44.8
\$1,000,000 and over.....	9	6,704	44.6	16,807,105	42.7	7,539,550	43.9

Table 15 shows the size of establishments in 1914 as measured by the average number of wage earners employed. The figures given are for all industries combined, for 14 of the more important industries, and for Wilmington, the only city in the state having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

Table 15

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—																
			No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.		6 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 50 wage earners.		51 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 250 wage earners.		251 to 500 wage earners.		501 to 1,000 wage earners.		Over 1,000 wage earners.	
	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners (average number).	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	
All industries	808	22,155	60	424	1,041	175	1,952	68	2,084	31	2,259	37	5,860	7	2,507	3	1,992	3	4,460
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware	6	347	—	1	5	1	6	2	74	1	75	1	187	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canning and preserving	100	1,831	2	23	79	51	593	19	563	2	122	3	474	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	3	2,059	—	—	—	1	17	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,004
Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies	3	2,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	406	1	536	1	1,168
Flour-mill and gristmill products	60	127	8	49	84	2	14	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foundry and machine-shop products	51	2,522	3	25	63	5	62	7	193	2	158	6	1,023	3	1,023	—	—	—	—
Hosiery and knit goods	3	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	59	1	145	1	292	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	5	818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	55	4	763	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	20	2,382	—	2	9	4	40	2	61	8	608	2	361	1	463	1	840	—	—
Lumber and timber products	102	786	2	61	173	34	392	3	112	2	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and wood pulp	7	591	—	1	3	2	26	—	—	1	88	3	474	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and publishing	54	360	10	31	90	7	69	6	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulp goods	8	892	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	65	6	827	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, cigars and snuff	18	525	3	10	17	—	—	1	23	2	164	2	321	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other industries	368	6,309	31	221	518	68	733	26	790	10	756	9	1,285	1	323	1	616	1	1,288
WILMINGTON	319	15,048	30	152	407	59	643	30	940	17	1,296	19	3,146	7	2,780	2	1,376	3	4,460

Table 16 presents, for 1914, percentages based on figures in Table 15, and for 1909 similar percentages for all industries combined and for individual industries in the state as a whole.

Of the 808 establishments in operation during 1914, there were 60 which employed no wage earners. These were small establishments in which the work was done by the proprietors or firm members. In some cases they employed a few wage earners for short periods, but the term of employment was so short that in computing the average number, as described in the "Explanation of terms," no wage earners could be shown. The small establishments—those employing from 1 to 5 wage earners—greatly outnumbered all others com-

bined. The 599 establishments which employed from 1 to 20 wage earners represented 74.1 per cent of the number of factories of the state, but they employed only 13.5 per cent of the total wage earners. There were 50 establishments that reported the employment of more than 100 wage earners each, and these establishments gave employment to 14,819, or 66.9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners employed in all establishments. These large establishments are engaged in the manufacture of steam-railroad cars, hosiery and knit goods, iron and steel, leather, tanned, curried, and finished, pulp goods, and in the operations of steam-railroad repair shops, foundries and machine shops, and paper and pulp mills.

In Wilmington 78.2 per cent of the wage earners were reported by establishments employing more than 100

wage earners each, as against 21.8 per cent in the smaller plants.

Table 16

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.								INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.							
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000			1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000	Over 1,000
All industries.....	1914 1909	4.7 4.2	8.8 10.9	9.4 12.1	10.2 7.8	26.5 23.5	11.3 8.6	9.0 13.2	20.1 19.7	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.	1914 1909	0.4	1.7 1.3	2.6 3.6	25.5 8.4	15.2 29.7	19.4	35.3 19.0	..... 37.4
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.	1914 1909	1.5 1.0	1.7 14.3	21.3 29.5	21.6	53.9 55.2	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Lumber and timber products....	1914 1909	22.0 15.4	49.9 46.9	14.2 19.1	13.9 5.1	..... 13.5	..........	..........	..........
Canning and preserving	1914 1909	4.3 2.0	32.4 45.7	30.7 34.1	6.7 18.1	25.9 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	Paper and wood pulp.....	1914 1909	0.5	4.4 5.3	..... .....	14.9 16.1	80.2 78.6	..........	..........	..........
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam- railroad companies.	1914 1909	..... .....	0.8 1.2	1.8 2.6	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	97.3 96.2	Printing and publishing.....	1914 1909	25.0 30.2	19.2 34.0	55.8 35.8	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
Cars, steam-railroad, not in- cluding operations of railroad companies.	1914 1909	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	19.2 8.2	25.4 91.8	55.4 .....	.....	Pulp goods.....	1914 1909	..... .....	..... .....	7.3 20.9	92.7 79.1	..........	..........	..........	..........
Flour-mill and gristmill prod- ucts.	1914 1909	66.1 66.9	11.0 10.8	22.8 22.3	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	.....	Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	1914 1909	3.2 11.0	..... 11.4	4.4 28.2	31.2 49.4	61.1.....	..........	..........	..........
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914 1909	2.5 1.3	2.4 6.3	7.6 6.8	6.3 11.8	40.6 37.7	40.6 36.1	..... .....	.....	All other industries.....	1914 1909	8.2 6.4	11.6 10.2	12.5 17.0	12.0 8.5	20.4 14.9	5.1 11.0	9.8 9.5	20.4 22.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1914 1909	..... 0.4	..... .....	..... .....	11.9	29.2 48.2	58.9 51.4	..... .....	.....	WILMINGTON	1914	2.7	4.3	6.2	8.6	20.9	18.5	9.1	20.6
Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	1914 1909	..... .....	..... .....	5.6 10.6	6.7 10.6	93.3 83.8	..... .....	..... .....	.....							

Engines and power.—Table 17 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, for all industries combined, the number and total horsepower of engines or motors employed in generating power (including electric motors operated

by purchased current). The table also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated by the establishments reporting.

Table 17

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
				Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Primary power, total.....	1,750	1,345	784	64,403	52,779	49,490	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	890	906	784	54,619	48,227	48,234	84.8	91.4	97.5
Steam engines and turbines ¹	666	681	598	48,207	42,266	42,542	74.8	80.1	89.0
Internal-combustion engines.....	117	78	41	1,905	766	412	3.0	1.5	0.8
Water wheels, turbines, and motors.....	107	147	145	4,507	5,195	5,280	7.0	9.8	10.7
Rented.....	860	439	.....	9,784	4,552	1,256	15.2	8.6	2.5
Electric.....	860	439	(²)	9,705	4,502	1,092	15.1	8.5	2.2
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	79	50	164	0.1	0.1	0.3
Electric.....	2,373	1,397	333	29,544	17,910	5,764	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented.....	860	439	(²)	9,705	4,502	1,092	32.8	25.1	18.9
Generated by establishments reporting.....	1,513	958	333	19,839	13,408	4,672	67.2	74.9	81.1

¹ Figures for horsepower include for 1909 and 1904 the amounts reported under the head of "other" owned power.

² Not reported.

This table shows that from 1909 to 1914 there was an increase in primary power, amounting to 11,624 horsepower, or 22 per cent. The use of rented power, now almost wholly electric, has greatly increased since 1904, when 1,256 horsepower of this character, representing 2.5 per cent of the total primary power, was reported. In 1909 the amount of such power had increased to 4,552 horsepower, or 8.6 per cent of the total, and in 1914, to 9,784 horsepower, or 15.2 per cent of the total. The increase in the use of electric motors run by current generated within the same establishments has not kept pace with that in rented power. The power of motors operated by current generated in the same establishments represented 81.1 per cent of the total electric power in 1904, but only 67.2 per cent in 1914.

In 1914, as in 1909, owned power formed the major part of the total power reported, but the proportion which this kind of power formed of the total primary power decreased from 91.4 per cent in 1909 to 84.8 per cent in 1914.

The use of internal-combustion engines increased rapidly during the decade. The horsepower of such engines, however, represented only 3 per cent of the total primary power in 1914.

During the last five-year period there was a decrease in the horsepower of water wheels, turbines, and motors, which in 1914 formed 7 per cent of the total primary power.

Fuel.—Closely related to the subject of power employed in manufactures is that of fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used in the manufacturing processes.

Table 18 shows, for 1914, the quantity of each kind of fuel used, for which data were obtained, for all industries combined and for certain selected industries

in the state as a whole, and for all industries combined in the city of Wilmington.

Table 18	COAL.					Oil, including gaso-line (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	An-thra-cite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bitumi-nous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, including gaso-line (barrels).		
	All industries.....	26,731	330,907	14,292	64,951	30,745	
	Canning and preserving.....	517	7,382	150	83	150	
	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	436	22,303	13	2,812	.....
	Cars, steam-railroad, not including operation of railroad companies.....	103	16,449	211	1,627	2,768	
	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	.....	30,297	.....	4,340	13,103	
	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	3,877	31,573	5,805	9,104	9,740	
	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8,610	4,442	605	38,758	.....
	Ice, manufactured.....	200	7,230	3,155	3	.....
	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	2,734	29,047	3,125	2,941	29	
	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	291	25,373	.....	10	933	
	Paper and wood pulp.....	890	60,927	.....	69	.....
	Pulp goods.....	31	34,602	.....	50	.....
	Shipbuilding.....	512	7,209	451	3,471	167	
	All other industries.....	8,530	54,073	777	1,683	3,855	
	WILMINGTON.....	15,161	218,324	11,041	51,125	30,038	

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantities and cost of materials, the quantities and values of products, and other information for securing which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for three important industries in Delaware are here presented. Statistics for power laundries are also presented.

Canning and preserving.—Table 19 gives the quantity and value of principal products, by classes, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 19	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$3,361,008	\$2,105,945	\$1,456,185
Canned vegetables, total:			
Cases.....	1,889,859	1,585,360	971,403
Value.....	\$2,763,780	\$2,049,074	\$1,406,102
Corn—			
Cases.....	215,280	94,697	152,900
Value.....	\$281,758	\$138,739	\$207,810
Peas—			
Cases.....	178,810	190,261	131,147
Value.....	\$237,853	\$249,357	\$178,720
Pumpkins—			
Cases.....	6,670	3,145	600
Value.....	\$7,626	\$4,546	\$500
Sweet potatoes—			
Cases.....	39,093	20,633	5,200
Value.....	\$59,458	\$28,675	\$7,695
Tomatoes—			
Cases.....	1,326,275	1,262,635	679,080
Value.....	\$1,965,958	\$1,605,069	\$1,007,595
All other canned vegetables—			
Cases.....	123,731	13,989	2,476
Value.....	\$211,127	\$22,688	\$3,773
All other products, including pickles, preserves, sauces, cured fish, and canned fruits, value.....	\$597,228	\$56,871	\$50,083

¹ Excludes one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Canning and preserving as a factory industry is of comparatively recent origin, its development in Delaware dating from 1869.

The total value of all products for the industry increased during the decade 1904–1914 by \$1,904,823, or 130.8 per cent, and during the five-year period 1909–1914 by \$1,255,063, or 59.6 per cent. Of the establishments reported in 1914, 3 were engaged primarily in canning and preserving fish; 94 in canning

and preserving fruits and vegetables; and 3 in the manufacture of pickles, preserves, and sauces. The value of vegetables canned in 1914 amounted to \$2,763,780, as compared with \$2,049,074 in 1909 and \$1,406,102 in 1904. Canned corn increased in the five-year period from 94,697 cases, valued at \$138,739, in 1909, to 215,280 cases, valued at \$281,758, in 1914. Peas decreased in quantity from 190,261 cases in 1909, valued at \$249,357, to 178,810 cases in 1914, valued at \$237,853. Tomatoes, the principal product of Delaware canners, increased during the five-year period 1909–1914 from 1,262,635 cases, valued at \$1,605,069 to 1,326,275 cases, valued at \$1,965,958.

Of the establishments included in this classification, tomatoes were packed by 89, peas by 12, and corn by 9.

Flour-mill and gristmill products.—Table 20 gives the quantities and values of flour-mill and gristmill products for the last three census years.

Table 20	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$1,483,410	\$1,751,533	\$1,536,604
Wheat flour:			
Barrels.....	157,852	174,224	168,944
Value.....	\$797,625	\$1,011,511	\$865,794
Buckwheat flour:			
Pounds.....	408,660	672,675	378,300
Value.....	\$11,969	\$19,272	\$9,298
Corn meal and corn flour:			
Barrels.....	67,790	77,399	92,586
Value.....	\$229,967	\$239,772	\$225,966
Hominy and grits:			
Pounds.....	1,396,527	1,671,225	3,024,700
Value.....	\$24,792	\$30,286	\$41,848
Bran and middlings:			
Tons.....	7,754	15,944	18,748
Value.....	\$222,506	\$450,261	\$393,598
Feed and offal:			
Tons.....	5,892		
Value.....	\$184,339		
All other products, value.....	\$12,212	\$431	\$100

The combined value of wheat flour and bran and middlings constituted 68.8 per cent of the total value of products in 1914, the proportion for wheat flour alone being 53.8 per cent. While wheat flour decreased only 9.4 per cent in quantity from 1909 to

1914, and 21.1 per cent in value in the same period. Corn meal and corn flour showed a slight decrease in quantity and value, and bran and middlings and feed and offal decreased in value 9.6 per cent.

The equipment reported for 1914 consisted of 168 stands of rolls, 91 runs of stone, and 31 attrition mills.

Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.—Table 21 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the quantities and values of the principal products reported for this industry.

Table 21	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$9,183,205	\$12,079,225	\$10,250,842
Leather:			
Goat and kid skins—			
Number.....	6,722,261	11,005,292	10,928,313
Value.....	\$6,840,228	\$10,232,463	\$9,102,297
Sheep and lamb skins—			
Number.....	1,063,789	793,508	463,404
Value.....	\$963,458	\$675,986	\$281,754
All other, value.....	\$463,635	\$557,942	\$484,785
All other products, value.....	\$642,695	\$402,795	\$331,638
Work on materials for others, value..	\$273,189	\$210,039	\$50,368

The manufacture of leather, though showing a decrease in value of products, as compared with the census of 1909, continues to be the leading industry in the state. Upper leather, made chiefly of goatskins by the chrome process, was the leading product, but fancy, patent, bookbinders', and belting leather was also manufactured to some extent.

There was a decided decrease in number and value of goat and kid skins and a corresponding increase in number and value of sheep and lamb skins tanned in 1914, as compared with 1909 and 1904. The value of "all other leather," principally belting, patent, etc., shows a decrease, and the value of all other products, which includes wool, hair, glue stock, etc., shows an

increase since 1904. The amount received for tanning, currying, or finishing for others, which was insignificant in 1904, formed 3 per cent of the total value of products in 1914.

Laundries.—Statistics for power laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for all manufacturing industries. Table 22, however, summarizes these statistics for Delaware for 1914 and 1909.

Table 22

	POWER LAUNDRIES.		
	Number or amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	
Number of establishments.....	12	15	.....
Persons engaged.....	369	283	30.4
Proprietors and firm members.....	16	17	.....
Salaried employees.....	27	44	.....
Wage earners (average number).....	326	222	46.8
Primary horsepower.....	335	235	42.6
Capital.....	\$253,264	\$103,025	145.8
Salaries and wages.....	118,474	97,776	21.2
Salaries.....	26,296	25,932	1.4
Wages.....	92,178	71,844	28.3
Paid for contract work.....	416	.....	.....
Rent and taxes.....	5,293	6,659	-20.5
Cost of materials.....	42,524	29,633	43.5
Amount received for work done.....	242,897	187,038	29.9

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

In 1914 Delaware ranked forty-seventh among the states in amount received for work done and forty-sixth in number of persons engaged in the industry. A general increase is shown for the various items given in the table. Establishments owned by individuals reported 11.4 per cent of the amount received for work done; and those under corporate and other forms of ownership, which were combined, to avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, reported 88.6 per cent.

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 23 gives, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials, and value of products, for selected industries in the state and in Wilmington.

Table 24 presents, for 1914, in the state as a whole and in Wilmington, the only city in the state with 50,000 inhabitants or more, statistics in detail for each industry that can be shown without the disclosure of individual operations.

TABLE 23.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Pri- mary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.
					Expressed in thousands.								Expressed in thousands.		
THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
All industries.....	1914	808	22,155	64,403	\$11,382	\$31,649	\$56,035	Hosiery and knit goods.	1914	3	496	185	\$148	\$314	\$566
	1909	726	21,238	52,779	10,296	30,938	52,840		1909	4	492	200	122	282	449
	1904	631	18,475	49,490	8,158	24,884	41,160		1904	7	323	275	75	164	296
Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	1914	6	347	295	94	132	295	Ice, manufactured.....	1914	18	151	1,694	93	59	294
	1909	10	420	540	92	109	295		1909	15	71	1,028	31	49	153
	1904	8	267	455	66	98	220		1904	10	64	705	31	26	142
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	67	257	263	140	622	954	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.	1914	5	818	3,545	454	932	1,669
	1909	62	226	130	118	448	750		1909	5	710	4,912	416	1,059	1,715
	1904	52	195	105	97	411	658		1904	5	1,055	10,310	412	940	1,597
Butter.....	1914	10	45	257	28	183	242	Leather, tanned, cur- ried, and finished.	1914	20	2,382	5,163	1,187	6,474	9,183
	1909	10	32	204	14	211	264		1909	16	3,045	4,417	1,367	8,147	12,079
	1904	11	25	165	12	160	197		1904	20	2,836	5,377	1,176	7,911	10,251
Canning and preserving.	1914	1100	1,831	3,003	470	2,358	3,361	Liquors, malt.....	1914	3	118	630	107	261	975
	1909	77	1,369	1,725	273	1,553	2,106		1909	5	107	463	84	241	791
	1904	259	999	1,274	187	1,031	1,456		1904	6	104	466	79	177	760
Cars and general shop construction and re- pairs by steam-rail- road companies.	1914	3	2,059	2,820	1,524	1,764	3,551	Lumber and timber products.	1914	102	786	3,237	253	345	829
	1909	3	1,525	1,835	1,147	1,943	3,251		1909	116	1,174	3,767	330	608	1,312
	1904	5	1,341	1,345	815	649	1,558		1904	94	655	3,037	196	405	857
Cars, steam - railroad, not including opera- tions of railroad com- panies.	1914	3	2,110	3,833	1,504	2,783	4,944	Raper and wood pulp...	1914	7	591	5,954	327	1,753	2,484
	1909	3	1,679	3,388	1,131	1,913	3,628		1909	6	546	4,318	310	1,587	2,292
	1904	3	1,559	1,717	1,031	1,942	3,600		1904	6	547	5,115	252	1,270	1,905
Fertilizers.....	1914	9	64	295	28	382	510	Printing and publishing	1914	54	360	420	198	211	676
	1909	10	134	805	52	452	860		1909	48	288	305	129	138	480
	1904	7	149	665	33	287	371		1904	46	267	184	125	103	398
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	60	127	3,287	59	1,203	1,483	Pulp goods.....	1914	8	892	3,402	486	1,028	2,145
	1909	65	139	3,349	57	1,500	1,752		1909	4	359	1,087	175	581	1,032
	1904	47	137	2,827	58	1,315	1,537		Slaughtering and meat packing.	1914	19	125	504	82	1,499	1,711
Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	31	2,522	8,527	1,505	3,142	6,120	Tobacco, cigars and snuff.	1914	19	82	212	53	1,231	1,372
	1909	37	2,210	4,270	1,247	2,402	4,781		1909	9	47	160	26	477	548
	1904	33	2,328	3,635	1,195	2,246	4,484		1904	5	47	160	26	477	548
Gas, illuminating and heating.	1914	8	125	158	75	205	570	All other industries.....	1914	18	525	336	175	547	1,391
	1909	5	128	333	76	109	364		1909	19	245	655	91	759	1,049
	1904	4	76	105	52	118	305		1904	219	113	-----	43	63	161

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

WILMINGTON—All industries.	1914	319	15,048	38,974	\$8,674	\$22,141	\$39,403	Cars, steam - railroad, not including opera- tions of railroad com- panies.	1914	3	2,110	3,833	\$1,504	\$2,783	\$4,944
	1909	261	14,663	29,282	7,937	21,976	38,069		1909	3	1,679	3,388	1,131	1,913	3,628
	1904	245	13,508	29,534	6,513	18,121	30,285		1904	3	1,559	1,717	1,031	1,942	3,600
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	43	214	213	121	542	820	Lumber, planing-mill products, not includ- ing planing mills connected with saw- mills.	1914	7	24	160	23	25	62
	1909	36	198	106	104	380	629		1909	4	18	84	14	8	30
	1904	35	178	101	89	365	581		1904	3	10	37	8	8	24
Carriages and wagons and repairs.	1914	11	80	108	47	41	131	Printing and publishing	1914	27	279	315	161	179	562
	1909	11	103	121	50	78	181		1909	22	210	214	99	112	373
	1904	14	126	86	63	92	205		1904	25	198	150	100	86	319
Cars and general shop construction and re- pairs by steam-rail- road companies.	1914	3	2,059	2,820	1,524	1,764	3,551	All other industries....	1914	225	10,282	31,525	5,294	16,807	29,333
	1909	3	1,525	1,835	1,147	1,943	3,251		1909	182	10,930	23,534	5,392	17,542	29,977
	1904	3	1,317	1,245	803	646	1,539		1904	162	10,120	26,198	4,419	14,982	24,017

¹ Includes "canning and preserving, fish;" "canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables;" and "pickles, preserves, and sauces."

² Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes "automobile repairing;" "engines, steam, gas, and water;" "hardware;" "plumbers' supplies;" "steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus;" and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

⁴ Includes "boxes, wooden packing;" and "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills."

⁵ Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

MANUFACTURES—DELAWARE.

TABLE 24.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS—DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.		Female.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

	All industries.....	808	25,533	735	798	1,390	446	22,155	Se	28,364	De	18,187	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$69,323,927	
2	Artificial stone products.....	6	18	9	.....	.....	.....	9	My ⁴	15	Ja ⁵	0	15	15	.....	.....	.....	8,056
3	Automobile repairing.....	11	52	11	3	.....	2	36	Je	39	De	31	37	37	.....	.....	.....	30,274
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	6	372	3	16	5	1	347	Jy	492	No ⁴	278	327	310	11	6	.....	207,269
5	Boxes, wooden packing.....	18	330	20	7	8	.....	295	Jy	314	Oc	252	353	343	10	.....	.....	238,719
6	Bread and other bakery products.....	67	375	67	9	8	34	257	Jy	277	Ja	216	275	235	37	3	.....	505,807
7	Brick and tile.....	13	183	11	11	1	1	159	My	232	Ja	80	188	188	.....	.....	.....	398,832
8	Butter.....	10	66	2	9	2	8	45	Au ⁴	47	Ap	42	46	46	.....	.....	.....	169,330
9	Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables.....	94	2,011	107	61	38	5	1,800	Se	8,986	My	124	8,579	2,892	5,083	246	358	2,505,150	
10	Carriages and wagons and repairs.....	28	164	35	5	3	3	118	Je	127	De ⁴	111	113	113	.....	.....	.....	307,455
11	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	3	2,172	.....	9	104	.....	2,059	Ja	2,145	Oc	1,987	2,068	2,068	.....	.....	.....	1,815,167
12	Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.....	3	2,273	.....	62	99	2	2,110	Mh	2,951	De	1,325	2,212	2,172	37	3	.....	3,651,269
13	Clothing, men's.....	3	58	1	3	4	.....	50	De ⁴	54	Ap	45	54	3	51	.....	.....	24,875
14	Confectionery and ice cream.....	28	120	26	5	5	14	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	62	15	.....	.....	133,164
15	Confectionery.....	4	32	2	3	4	2	21	(⁶)	21	(⁶)	21	21	11	10	.....	.....	28,201
16	Ice cream.....	24	88	24	2	1	12	49	Au	59	De ⁴	42	56	51	5	.....	.....	104,903
17	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	7	60	10	4	2	2	42	Je ⁴	44	Ap	38	41	43	1	.....	.....	58,291
18	Fertilizers.....	9	91	8	10	7	2	64	Ap	102	De	36	82	82	.....	.....	.....	381,765
19	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	60	216	74	6	7	2	127	Oc	132	Je	123	130	130	.....	.....	.....	707,495
20	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	5	22	6	.....	2	.....	14	De ⁴	15	Ap ⁴	13	15	10	5	.....	.....	51,637
21	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	30	2,229	13	127	158	43	1,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,912	1,878	13	21	.....	8,288,163
22	Machine shops.....	26	1,390	12	79	99	29	1,171	Ja	1,323	Oc	1,046	1,172	1,171	.....	1	.....	4,263,804
23	Foundries and boiler shops.....	4	839	1	48	59	14	717	Au	774	No	570	740	707	13	20	.....	4,024,359
24	Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	250	2	8	2	4	234	Je	270	Au	62	260	207	231	2	220,878
25	Furniture.....	3	10	3	.....	.....	.....	7	Jy ⁴	8	Ja ⁴	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	12,320
26	Gas, illuminating and heating.....	8	168	1	8	26	8	125	Je	148	De	96	98	98	.....	.....	.....	7,193,896
27	Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.....	3	27	2	1	1	1	22	Se ⁴	23	De ⁴	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	41,819
28	Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	3	12	4	.....	2	.....	6	Au ⁴	8	Ja	3	8	4	4	.....	.....	18,806
29	Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	597	.....	7	.....	4	496	Je	523	De	472	507	63	366	11	67	229,901
30	Ice, manufactured.....	18	196	16	16	9	4	151	Je	249	Ja	90	171	170	1	.....	.....	700,442
31	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	5	900	.....	25	44	13	818	Mh	858	De	774	820	819	.....	1	.....	2,386,104
32	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	20	2,608	13	49	123	41	2,382	My	2,717	De	1,716	2,365	1,705	649	6	5	7,079,969	
33	Liquors, malt.....	3	144	.....	14	11	1	118	Au	127	Mh ⁴	108	125	125	.....	.....	.....	1,907,906
34	Lumber and timber products.....	73	550	94	9	5	.....	442	Fe	671	Au	282	720	720	.....	.....	.....	277,849
35	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	11	68	9	7	2	1	49	Au	55	Ap	44	48	48	.....	.....	.....	147,992
36	Marble and stone work.....	13	72	13	7	1	.....	51	Ap	55	Fe	46	52	51	.....	1	.....	97,211
37	Mineral and soda waters.....	14	52	14	3	3	1	31	Je ⁴	42	De ⁴	20	37	35	.....	2	.....	64,995
38	Minerals and earths, ground.....	4	75	4	5	4	.....	62	Se	87	Mh	38	79	79	.....	.....	.....	300,473
39	Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	5	157	.....	15	3	1	138	Jy	311	Ja	11	281	281	.....	.....	.....	1,042,641
40	Paper and wood pulp.....	7	635	3	14	21	6	591	Se	618	My	578	583	514	68	1	.....	3,502,865
41	Patent medicines and compounds.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209
42	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	20	156	17	4	6	7	122	Fe	133	Au	112	129	70	56	3	.....	229,418
43	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	34	361	29	26	50	18	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	222	30	7	.....	525,156
44	Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	27	238	26	17	36	13	146	De	164	Ja	132	167	139	21	7	.....	184,166
45	Printing and publishing.....	7	123	3	9	14	5	92	(⁶)	92	(⁶)	92	92	83	9	.....	.....	340,990
46	Pulp goods.....	8	1,117	.....	43	119	63	892	Mh ⁴	965	No	780	925	909	16	.....	.....	3,436,396
47	Saddlery and harness.....	7	33	7	.....	2	2	22	My	23	No	21	22	21	.....	1	.....	40,927
48	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	6	58	5	0	.....	.....	47	Se	67	No	30	59	59	.....	.....	.....	82,675
49	Shirts.....	9	262	13	4	.....	1	244	Mh ⁴	294	Au	111	305	11	294	.....	.....	47,220
50	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	19	173	21	7	16	4	125	De ⁴	134	My	115	136	136	.....	.....	.....	739,145
51	All other industries*.....	103	6,128	69	173	498	145	5,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,511,996

* Owned power only.

* Includes rented power, other than electric.

* No figures given for reasons stated under "Explanation of terms."

* All other industries embrace—	Brushes.....	2	Cordials and flavoring sirups.....	1	Firearms.....	1
Automobile bodies and parts.....	Canning and preserving, fish.....	3	Cotton goods.....	1	Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	1
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	Carpets, rag.....	2	Dental goods.....	1	Fireworks.....	1
Belting, leather.....	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2	Hardware.....	1
Belting and hose, rubber.....	Charcoal.....	2	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	Hats, fur-felt.....	1
Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	Cheese.....	1	Electroplating.....	2	Instruments, professional and scientific.....	1
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	2	Engines, steam, gas, and water.....	1	Iron and steel forgings.....	1
Brass and bronze products.....	.....	.....	Explosives.....	1	Jewelry.....	1
Brooms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MANUFACTURES—DELAWARE.

17

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1914.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$1,755,953	\$1,643,610	\$11,382,160	\$113,869	\$107,585	\$594,667	\$30,246,291	\$1,402,974	\$56,034,966	\$24,385,701	64,403	48,207	1,984	4,507	9,705	19,839	1
.....	.....	2,414	.....	80	63	8,024	24	12,896	4,848	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2
3,060	858	23,109	.....	4,526	215	15,801	943	69,331	52,537	57	.....	7	.....	50	.....	3
13,558	4,056	94,324	.....	.....	1,484	131,541	.....	294,658	163,117	295	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	4
4,421	3,205	90,657	.....	225	834	113,991	.....	263,479	148,765	890	.....	853	.....	.....	.....	5
11,424	16,434	140,837	.....	10,437	4,528	598,592	22,931	953,936	332,413	263	.....	57	.....	182	.....	6
13,160	1,396	74,015	.....	.....	1,241	21,551	.....	173,395	126,376	767	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	7
6,700	4,535	28,155	.....	2,124	476	175,768	.....	242,096	59,168	257	.....	257	.....	252	.....	8
57,063	29,953	458,668	.....	4,836	5,217	2,211,448	33,649	3,164,348	919,251	2,993	2,894	99	.....	.....	.....	9
5,022	3,332	66,684	.....	648	4,378	1,895	65,268	196,696	128,918	181	.....	97	.....	84	.....	10
141,118	111,967	1,524,149	.....	.....	.....	10,281	1,702,156	3,551,424	1,787,516	2,820	2,820	.....	.....	.....	2,237	11
124,408	130,057	1,503,621	.....	.....	19,168	2,728,772	54,078	4,944,309	2,161,459	3,833	1,961	.....	.....	1,872	3,234	12
6,500	4,135	6,748	21,447	.....	236	1,200	1,150	42,060	39,710	37	18	4	.....	15	5	13
3,720	6,270	29,636	250	7,873	1,388	164,597	4,493	285,402	116,312	139	7	46	.....	86	.....	14
2,500	2,674	8,628	.....	4,320	74	57,656	1,400	98,133	39,077	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	15
1,220	3,596	21,008	250	3,553	1,314	106,941	3,093	187,269	77,235	122	7	4	.....	69	.....	16
4,770	1,820	27,711	.....	1,176	82	34,415	295	89,359	54,040	12	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	17
14,970	5,728	27,955	.....	1,030	859	377,068	4,069	510,036	128,299	295	240	40	.....	15	5	18
8,550	6,376	59,349	.....	8,525	2,567	1,187,178	15,422	1,483,410	280,810	3,287	850	445	1,929	63	5	19
.....	572	4,268	.....	364	373	66,392	1,475	88,488	20,621	28	9	.....	.....	19	.....	20
271,383	173,469	1,088,023	1,416	4,135	24,096	1,545,720	123,412	3,712,775	2,043,643	7,614	3,832	34	.....	3,748	2,272	21
178,881	106,194	744,341	1,416	4,135	16,015	906,486	53,831	2,410,701	1,450,384	5,037	1,287	32	.....	3,748	427	22
92,592	67,275	343,682	.....	.....	8,081	639,234	69,581	1,302,074	593,259	2,547	2,546	2	.....	1,845	.....	23
11,760	2,488	55,451	8,121	2,844	360	206,379	3,350	324,067	114,338	79	.....	59	.....	20	14	24
.....	.....	3,932	197	108	44	4,029	83	11,562	7,450	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	25
22,030	34,423	75,314	210	.....	11,200	55,189	149,821	570,426	365,416	158	153	5	.....	.....	.....	26
520	728	13,160	85	72	80	37,476	4,482	62,202	20,244	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	430	3,786	.....	552	52	9,042	231	17,443	8,170	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	28
11,206	2,184	147,601	.....	600	889	308,118	5,556	505,668	191,994	185	175	.....	.....	10	.....	29
13,935	5,285	92,603	382	16	3,204	17,032	41,574	293,600	235,054	1,694	1,530	132	.....	32	22	30
93,695	55,896	453,737	411	780	3,573	819,683	112,421	1,669,904	736,000	3,545	3,520	25	.....	.....	2,576	31
157,572	133,141	1,186,722	.....	5,900	18,916	6,393,189	80,865	9,183,205	2,709,151	5,163	4,902	.....	.....	261	668	32
49,214	12,352	107,226	.....	.....	158,342	239,446	21,908	975,346	713,992	630	522	.....	.....	108	32	33
6,588	3,080	129,439	14,166	422	1,460	173,207	.....	445,889	272,682	2,052	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
3,839	2,739	32,508	.....	665	1,016	53,800	3,230	119,392	62,362	295	149	.....	.....	146	.....	35
.....
5,852	600	30,896	.....	1,307	433	52,304	1,289	112,501	58,908	52	.....	7	.....	45	.....	36
3,372	2,492	17,252	.....	3,120	1,032	46,702	734	91,634	44,198	27	12	.....	.....	15	.....	37
7,395	3,203	30,772	.....	.....	553	65,068	7,976	157,186	84,142	681	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
10,600	2,488	40,136	.....	1,480	1,128	326,192	11,379	602,823	265,252	745	720	.....	.....	25	.....	39
62,903	62,122	327,082	.....	7,071	1,573,593	179,556	.....	2,483,785	730,636	5,954	5,249	.....	705	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	145	13	989	.....	2,077	1,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
8,920	6,133	66,404	1,593	3,210	1,043	68,044	3,368	224,445	153,033	127	.....	11	.....	116	.....	42
27,526	41,534	132,001	32,782	7,840	1,552	132,184	7,868	451,108	311,056	293	35	38	.....	220	.....	43
18,856	26,454	69,103	11,070	7,624	703	81,243	5,225	271,590	185,122	145	35	38	.....	72	.....	44
8,670	15,080	62,898	21,712	216	849	90,941	2,643	179,518	125,934	148	.....	.....	.....	148	.....	45
113,883	113,799	485,725	958	2,594	12,890	920,606	106,958	2,144,603	1,117,039	3,402	3,252	35	40	75	1,453	46
.....	2,600	10,984	.....	313	505	17,660	185	39,508	21,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
3,694	.....	27,544	.....	700	284	43,617	1,438	82,654	37,599	195	163	27	.....	5	.....	48
1,753	300	50,773	.....	426	186	11,797	1,973	90,536	76,766	59	20	20	.....	19	.....	49
10,886	17,744	82,208	.....	2,839	3,710	1,470,417	28,607	1,710,741	211,717	504	425	.....	.....	79	.....	50
438,988	633,686	2,522,031	20,441	20,413	290,128	6,051,046	267,968	13,585,403	7,266,389	14,749	10,011	780	1,833	2,125	7,316	51

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² None reported for one or more other months.

³ Same number reported throughout the year.

Jute goods.....	1	Paving materials.....	2	Silk goods.....	1	Tobacco, snuff.....	1
Lard.....	1	Phonographs and graphophones.....	1	Sporting and athletic goods.....	1	Tobacco, cigars.....	17
Lubricating greases.....	1	Photo-engraving.....	1	Stamped and enameled ware.....	1	Upholstering materials.....	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	Pickles, preserves, and sauces.....	3	Statuary and art goods.....	1	Wall paper, not made in paper mills.....	2
Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	2	Plumbers' supplies.....	2	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	1	Wirework.....	1
Musical instruments, organs.....	1	Rubber goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	5	Wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Paints.....	4	Sausage, not made in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments.....	1	Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids....	1	Woolen and worsted goods.....	2
Paper goods.....	1	Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	2				

MANUFACTURES—DELAWARE.

TABLE 24.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.						Capital.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over		Under 16.			
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.							
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.																
1 WILMINGTON—All industries...	319	17,065	230	494	970	323	15,048	Mh 16,380	De 12,991	15,658	12,910	2,515	103	130	\$46,400,226	
2 Bread and other bakery products....	43	301	40	7	8	32	214	Au 226	Ja 184	231	193	35	3	.....	421,782
3 Canning and preserving, fish.....	3	6	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Mh ^a 4	Se ^a 2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	4,900
4 Carriages and wagons and repairs....	11	107	16	5	3	3	80	Je 88	Oc 73	76	76	.....	.....	.....	247,995
5 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	3	2,172	.....	9	104	.....	2,059	Ja 2,145	Oc 1,987	2,068	2,068	.....	.....	.....	1,815,167
6 Cars, steam-railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	3	2,273	.....	62	99	2	2,110	Mh 2,951	De 1,325	2,212	2,172	37	3	.....	3,651,269
7 Confectionery and ice cream.....	16	93	14	4	5	14	56	.....	.....	59	45	14	.....	.....	97,679
8 Confectionery.....	4	32	2	3	4	2	21	(¹) 21	(¹) 21	21	11	10	.....	.....	28,201
9 Ice cream.....	12	61	12	1	1	12	35	Jy ^a 42	De 29	38	34	4	.....	.....	69,478
10 Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	5	22	6	.....	2	.....	14	De ^a 15	Ap ^a 13	15	10	5	.....	.....	51,637
11 Foundry and machine-shop products.	24	2,013	9	120	134	38	1,712	Ja 1,924	De 1,500	1,738	1,710	13	15	.....	7,169,029
12 Furniture.....	3	10	3	.....	.....	.....	7	Jy ^a 8	Ja ^a 5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	12,320
13 Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.	3	12	4	.....	.....	2	6	Au ^a 8	Ja 3	8	4	4	.....	.....	18,806
14 Hosiery and knit goods.....	3	507	.....	7	.....	4	496	Je 523	De 472	507	63	366	11	67	229,901
15 Liquors, malt.....	3	144	.....	14	11	1	118	Au 127	Mh ^a 108	125	125	.....	.....	.....	1,907,906
16 Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	7	30	6	.....	.....	.....	24	Au 27	Ap 21	24	24	.....	.....	.....	79,451
17 Marble and stone work.....	6	45	7	5	1	.....	32	De ^a 35	Je ^a 30	33	33	.....	.....	.....	51,830
18 Mineral and soda waters.....	10	41	11	2	2	1	25	Jy ^a 31	De ^a 19	27	26	.....	1	.....	40,171
19 Printing and publishing, book and job.	16	152	13	4	6	7	122	Fe 133	Au 111	128	70	55	3	.....	214,458
20 Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	11	244	5	18	50	14	157	De 176	Ja 142	176	157	15	4	.....	396,630
21 Saddlery and harness.....	4	28	4	.....	2	1	21	Se ^a 22	No 19	20	19	.....	1	.....	37,463
22 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	9	151	9	7	16	3	116	Oc 120	Ap 111	122	122	.....	.....	.....	707,185
23 All other industries *.....	136	8,714	80	230	527	201	7,676	.....	.....	8,078	5,982	1,971	62	63	29,244,647

¹ Owned power only.² Includes rented power, other than electric.

* All other industries embrace—

Automobile bodies and parts.....	1	Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	2	Electroplating.....	2	Hardware.....	1
Automobile repairing.....	9	Clothing, men's.....	1	Engines, steam, gas, and water.....	1	Hats, fur-felt.....	1
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	1	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	2	Fertilizers.....	1	Ice, manufactured.....	3
Belting, leather.....	1	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	6	Firearms.....	1	Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills.....	1
Belting and hose, rubber.....	1	Cotton goods.....	1	Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	1	Iron and steel forgings.....	1
Bookbinding and blank-book making	1	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	2	Jewelry.....	1
Boxes and cartons, paper.....	1	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1	Furnishing goods, men's.....	1	Jute goods.....	1
Brick.....	2			Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1	Lard.....	1
Carpets, rag.....	2			Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases.....	2	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	18

MANUFACTURES—DELAWARE.

19

OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal-combustion engines.	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$1,237,036	\$1,127,095	\$8,673,788	\$79,478	\$81,829	\$369,425	\$21,190,897	\$949,663	\$39,402,563	\$17,262,003	38,974	27,676	200	1,948	9,150	13,682	1
9,984	15,874	121,082	.....	9,186	3,947	523,913	17,900	820,163	278,350	213	42	.....	.....	171	.....	2
.....	.....	1,080	.....	120	30	6,922	115	10,473	3,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5,022	3,332	47,077	.....	3,456	1,577	39,253	1,960	130,848	89,635	108	.....	30	.....	78	.....	4
141,118	111,967	1,524,149	.....	.....	10,281	1,702,156	61,752	3,551,424	1,787,516	2,820	2,820	.....	.....	.....	2,237	5
.....
124,408	130,057	1,503,621	.....	.....	19,168	2,728,772	54,078	4,944,309	2,161,459	3,833	1,961	.....	.....	1,872	3,234	6
3,020	6,270	24,806	250	8,170	1,175	141,432	3,669	234,996	89,895	90	7	.....	.....	83	.....	7
2,500	2,674	8,628	.....	4,320	74	57,656	1,400	98,133	39,077	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	8
520	3,596	16,178	250	3,850	1,101	83,776	2,269	136,863	50,818	73	7	.....	.....	66	.....	9
.....	572	4,268	.....	364	373	66,392	1,475	88,488	20,621	28	9	.....	.....	19	.....	10
254,363	142,937	991,561	258	3,975	22,037	1,214,808	110,794	3,196,275	1,870,673	7,298	3,547	8	.....	3,743	2,077	11
.....	.....	3,932	197	108	44	4,029	83	11,562	7,450	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	12
.....	430	3,786	.....	552	52	9,042	231	17,443	8,170	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	13
11,206	2,184	147,601	.....	600	889	308,118	5,556	505,668	191,994	185	175	.....	.....	10	.....	14
49,214	12,352	107,226	.....	.....	158,342	239,446	21,908	975,346	713,992	630	522	.....	.....	108	32	15
.....	.....	23,045	.....	540	606	22,708	2,681	61,904	36,455	160	14	.....	.....	146	.....	16
.....
4,052	600	20,198	.....	1,235	323	24,958	1,156	62,585	36,471	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	17
1,872	1,692	14,579	.....	3,060	966	42,475	644	76,985	33,866	25	10	.....	.....	15	.....	18
8,920	6,133	63,404	1,593	3,090	1,004	63,813	3,179	216,830	149,838	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	19
.....
20,932	39,982	97,569	32,276	4,962	1,053	106,327	5,534	345,275	233,414	199	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	20
.....	2,496	9,986	.....	121	474	12,342	122	30,146	17,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
10,886	17,444	77,605	.....	2,889	3,391	1,342,381	27,785	1,565,078	194,912	436	357	.....	.....	79	.....	22
592,039	632,773	3,887,213	44,904	39,401	143,693	12,591,550	629,041	22,556,765	9,336,174	22,778	18,212	162	1,948	2,456	6,102	23

³ Same number reported for one or more other months.

⁴ Same number reported throughout the year.

Lubricating greases.....	1	Patent medicines and compounds....	2	Sausage, not made in slaughtering	1	Steam fittings and steam and hot-	1
Mattresses and spring beds.....	2	Paving materials.....	1	and meat-packing establishments..	1	water heating apparatus.....	1
Minerals and earths, ground.....	1	Phonographs and graphophones.....	1	Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	2	Structural ironwork, not made in steel	4
Models and patterns, not including	2	Photo-engraving.....	1	Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat	3	works or rolling mills.....	17
paper patterns.....	2	Pickles and preserves.....	2	building.....	1	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1
Musical instruments, organs.....	1	Plumbers' supplies.....	2	Silk goods.....	1	Upholstering materials.....	1
Oil, not elsewhere specified.....	2	Pulp goods.....	3	Sporting and athletic goods.....	1	Wall paper, not made in paper mills.	1
Paints.....	2	Rubber goods, not elsewhere speci-	1	Stamped and enameled ware.....	1	Wooden goods, not elsewhere speci-	1
Paper and wood pulp.....	2	fied.....	1	Statuary and art goods.....	1	.....	1
Paper goods.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES
1914

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1914, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city or state in which it was located. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

As a rule, the same designation is used for the industry wherever it appears, although all of the products indicated by this designation were not manufactured in the state or city for which these statistics are presented. In some instances the wording is changed so as to more correctly describe the products represented. For a number of industries subclasses are shown which indicate more definitely the kind of products.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. At the census of 1909 the figures for kindred industries were combined. This practice, as a rule, has been followed in compiling the statistics of 1914 when placed in comparison with those for 1909 and prior years. The comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, therefore, does not show separately all the industries given for 1914 in the detailed statement for the state.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. In comparative tables covering the census of 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures according to the classification that was employed at the earlier censuses.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day an earlier date was chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The average thus obtained approximates the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined for any state, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation. This total, however, is shown for the different cities, because the limited area and greater regularity of employment largely overcame the objection incident to its publication for the separate states or the United States.

(2)

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added to give the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and represent the approximate number who would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year, whereas the actual number to whom the total wages were paid would be larger.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The taxes include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and state, county, and local taxes. In some instances the amount of the corporation tax for 1914 had not been ascertained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of interest or depreciation, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use, since in most cases an engine or motor is not required to deliver continuously its full rated horsepower.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

C. F. WOLFLEY.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General character.—The District of Columbia, which is coextensive with the city of Washington, contains 70 square miles, of which 60 represent land surface. Its population in 1900 was 278,718, and in 1910, 331,069, and it is estimated that in 1914 its inhabitants numbered 353,000. In total population in 1910, the District outranked six states—New Mexico, Idaho, Arizona, Delaware, Wyoming, and Nevada. Its density of population in that year was 5,518 inhabitants per square mile, as compared with 4,645 in 1900.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—The manufactured products of the District in 1914 were

valued at \$28,978,241, and the average number of wage earners employed in its manufacturing industries was 8,877, exclusive of the establishments operated by the Federal Government. At each of the last three censuses the output of manufactures, as measured by value, represented only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total for the United States.

Table 1 summarizes the more important data relative to all classes of manufactures combined in the District of Columbia, for the censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899, and gives the percentages of increase from census to census.

Table 1	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1899	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	514	518	482	491	-0.8	7.5	-1.8
Persons engaged.....	11,323	9,758	7,778	(²)	16.0	25.5	.....
Proprietors and firm members.....	435	475	473	(²)	-8.4	0.4	.....
Salaried employees.....	2,011	1,576	1,006	957	27.6	56.7	5.1
Wage earners (average number).....	8,877	7,707	6,299	6,155	15.2	22.4	2.3
Primary horsepower.....	24,775	16,563	12,592	10,255	49.6	31.5	22.8
Capital.....	\$40,810,200	\$30,552,623	\$20,199,783	\$17,900,498	33.6	51.2	12.5
Salaries and wages.....	8,605,693	6,835,052	4,864,979	3,894,788	25.9	40.5	24.9
Salaries.....	2,537,001	1,845,603	1,206,609	871,882	37.5	53.0	38.4
Wages.....	6,068,692	4,989,449	3,658,370	3,022,906	21.6	36.4	21.0
Paid for contract work.....	847,785	304,326	261,369	(²)	178.6	16.4	.....
Rent and taxes (including internal revenue).....	1,320,268	792,718	347,732	(²)	66.5	.....	.....
Cost of materials.....	12,239,123	10,246,534	7,731,971	7,475,216	19.4	32.5	3.4
Value of products.....	28,978,241	25,289,136	18,359,159	16,426,408	14.6	37.7	11.8
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	16,739,118	15,042,602	10,627,188	8,951,192	11.3	41.5	18.7

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

³ Exclusive of internal revenue.

The figures in the preceding table reflect a general increase in the manufacturing activities of the District during the period from 1909 to 1914. The greatest relative gain, however, is shown for the preceding five years, 1904 to 1909. Although there were fewer establishments by four in 1914 than in 1909, the number of wage earners employed in manufactures increased 15.2 per cent and the value of products and value added by manufacture 14.6 per cent and 11.3 per cent, respectively.

The largest percentage of increase (178.6) shown in the table was for contract work. The variance in the amount reported for this item has no special significance, because the expenditure for such work depends upon the methods followed in carrying on the various industries and not on the magnitude of the operations.

The decrease in the number of proprietors and firm members is explained in the analysis of Table 4.

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in 1914, and gives percentages of increase for the three five-year periods from 1899 to 1914.

Separate statistics are presented for 10 industries, or industry groups, for each of which products valued at more than \$290,000 were reported in 1914. These industries include 5 with products exceeding \$1,000,000 in value and 5 with products valued between \$290,000 and \$1,000,000. Among those included under the head of "all other industries," the statistics for which can not be shown separately without the possibility of disclosing the operations of individual establishments, are a number which have products exceeding in value some for which figures are shown in the table, as follows: Slaughtering and meat packing, the manufacture of yeast, gas, and ice, the operations of steel works and rolling mills and of steam-railroad repair shops.

The industries in this table are arranged in the order of their importance as measured by value of products, but the arrangement would vary from that given if based on the average number of wage earners or on the value added by manufacture. Printing and publishing and bakeries, the two leading industries, held the same relative rank in all three items. Malt liquors,

third in value of products and value added by manufacture, was fourth in number of wage earners. Foundry and machine-shop products, fourth in value of products and value added by manufacture,

ranked third in number of wage earners. Confectionery (ice cream), fifth in value of products and value added by manufacture, was sixth in number of wage earners.

Table 2

Table 2	CENSUS OF 1914.							PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹									
	INDUSTRY.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.		Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
			Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	514	8,877	100.0	\$28,978,241	100.0	\$16,739,118	100.0	15.2	22.4	2.3	14.6	37.7	11.8	11.3	41.6	18.7	
Printing and publishing	156	1,671	18.8	6,241,578	21.5	4,593,389	27.4	6.8	36.0	-17.8	27.4	23.8	40.9	20.8	13.3	46.7	
Bread and other bakery products.....	53	1,161	13.1	3,916,169	13.5	1,628,441	9.7	19.1	26.4	31.1	9.1	34.2	37.9	17.1	26.8	29.3	
Liquors, malt.....	4	270	3.0	1,547,833	5.3	940,581	5.6	8.9	18.1	9.9	-14.2	54.7	-12.9	-31.8	65.9	-21.0	
Foundry and machine-shop products..	26	562	6.3	1,230,244	4.2	711,977	4.2	10.4	73.7	-21.9	4.7	165.2	-53.4	0.4	154.1	-49.7	
Confectionery (ice cream).....	6	199	2.2	1,032,015	3.6	529,859	3.2										
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	20	169	1.9	612,645	2.1	394,244	2.4				59.6	45.4	13.3	20.8	42.8	13.4	
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	10	249	2.8	441,072	1.5	247,056	1.5	-19.4	14.0	27.8	-27.6	55.4	18.4	-30.4	43.1	40.1	
Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	5	29	0.3	428,312	1.5	124,480	0.7				-18.2	96.6	-12.5	-16.8			
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	22	191	2.2	340,589	1.2	183,123	1.1	17.9	9.5	-8.1	0.3	49.1	-9.2	2.2	14.6	0.6	
Marble and stone work.....	12	130	1.5	290,287	1.0	142,953	0.8	-50.9			-47.2	230.7	3.7	-52.2	167.0		
All other industries.....	195	4,246	47.8	12,897,497	44.5	7,246,015	43.3										

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 21; a minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100, or where comparable figures can not be given.

In rank according to value of products there were a few changes in 1914 as compared with 1909. Of the more important industries shown in the table, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, malt liquors, and foundry and machine-shop products, at both censuses, ranked in the order named. The lumber industry dropped from fifth place in 1909 to seventh in 1914, and marble and stone work from sixth in 1909 to tenth in 1914. The manufacture of ice cream and the roasting and grinding of coffee, ranking fifth and seventh, respectively, in 1914, were not shown separately in 1909.

Printing and publishing.—The classification, for comparative purposes, includes the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, book and job printing, bookbinding and blank-book making, the engraving of steel and copper plates, including plate printing, and lithographing. Nearly one-third of the total establishments reported for the District were engaged in this industry in both 1909 and 1914. The value of products, representing 21.5 per cent of the total for all industries, increased 27.4 per cent from 1909 to 1914. The average number of wage earners shows only a slight increase, 6.8 per cent, but an increase of 20.8 per cent is shown for value added by manufacture.

Bread and other bakery products.—Although the number of establishments engaged in this industry has decreased from census to census, general increases are shown for average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, but the percentage of increase has been less at each succeeding census.

Liquors, malt.—This industry shows a slight increase from 1909 to 1914 in wage earners but a decrease of 14.2 per cent in value of products and of 31.8 per cent in value added by manufacture. The preceding five years, however, marked a period of considerable growth in the industry, as measured by value of products and value added by manufacture.

Foundry and machine-shop products.—In addition to the general class of foundries and machine shops, establishments engaged in such special lines as automobile repairing and the manufacture of structural iron-work are included in this classification. It does not include, however, machine shops which manufacture distinctive products covered by other classifications. The industry showed an increase of 10.4 per cent from 1909 to 1914 in average number of wage earners employed and slight gains in value of products and value added by manufacture. The relative importance of the industry, however, was slightly less in 1914 than in 1909.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table 3 shows, for 1914 and 1909, the number of persons engaged in manufactures, distributed by sex, the average number of wage earners being distributed also by age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms."

In 1914 the number of persons engaged in manufactures was 11,323, of whom 8,877, or nearly four-fifths, were wage earners, 928 were proprietors and officials, and 1,518 were clerks and other subordinate salaried employees. Of the wage earners 16 years of

age and over 7,760, or nearly nine-tenths, were males, and 1,074, or slightly more than one-tenth, were females. The greatest proportion of females in any one class (31.5 per cent) was shown for clerks. More

than one-half of the wage earners under 16 years of age were females, but this class of employees formed a negligible proportion of the total. Figures for individual industries will be found in Table 22.

Table 3

Table 3

CLASS.	Cen- sus year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUF- TURING INDUSTRIES.					
		Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per cent of total.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	
All classes.....	1914 1909	11,323 9,758	9,692 8,598	1,631 1,160	85.6 88.1	14.4 11.9	
Proprietors and officials.....	1914 1909	928 899	872 866	56 33	94.0 96.3	6.0 3.7	
Proprietors and firm members...	1914 1909	435 475	404 455	31 20	92.9 95.8	7.1 4.2	
Salaried officers of corporations..	1914 1909	199 170	189 164	10 6	95.0 96.5	5.0 3.5	
Superintendents and managers..	1914 1909	204 254	279 247	15 7	94.9 97.2	5.1 2.8	

CLASS.	Cen- sus year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUF- TURING INDUSTRIES.					
		Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Per cent of total.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	
Clerks and other subordinate sala- ried employees.	1914 1909	1,518 1,152	1,040 853	478 299	68.5 74.0	31.5 26.0	
Wage earners (average number).....	1914 1909	8,877 7,707	7,780 6,879	1,097 828	87.6 89.3	12.4 10.7	
16 years of age and over.....	1914 1909	8,834 7,688	7,760 6,861	1,074 827	87.8 89.2	12.2 10.8	
Under 16 years of age.....	1914 1909	43 19	20 18	23 1	46.5 94.7	53.5 5.3	

Table 4 gives, for the several classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the percentages of increase

from 1909 to 1914 and the per cent distribution at the two censuses.

Table 4

Table 4	CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.								
		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.			Per cent distribution.					
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
					1914	1909	1914	1909	1914	1909
All classes.....	16.0	12.7	40.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Proprietors and officials.....	3.2	0.7	.....	8.2	9.2	9.0	10.1	3.4	2.8
Proprietors and firm members.....	-8.4	-11.2	.....	3.8	4.9	4.2	5.3	1.9	1.7
Salaried officers of corporations.....	17.1	15.2	.....	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.6	0.5
Superintendents and managers.....	15.7	13.0	.....	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.9	0.6
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	31.8	21.9	59.9	13.4	11.8	10.7	9.9	29.3	25.8	
Wage earners (average number).....	15.2	13.1	32.5	78.4	79.0	80.3	80.0	67.2	71.4	
16 years of age and over.....	14.9	13.1	29.9	78.0	78.8	80.1	79.8	65.8	71.3	
Under 16 years of age.....	.....	.....	.....	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.1

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

During the five-year period covered by the table, each of the several classes of employees, with the exception of proprietors and firm members, showed a fair increase, but the relative importance of each class in 1914 was practically the same as in 1909. The largest percentage of increase for both sexes combined, 31.8 per cent, is shown for clerks and other subordinate salaried employees. The increase in this group is traceable to the female element, as the males show only slight relative gain.

The decrease in proprietors and firm members follows the decrease in number of establishments. It is also due in part to changes in organization as shown by Table 10. A number of establishments operated by individuals or firms in 1909 were subsequently incorporated, and it is probable that the owners of some were classed as salaried officials in 1914.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1914 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classifi-

cation employed at the earlier census. (See "Explanation of terms.") Table 5 makes this comparison according to occupational status.

Table 5

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.							
	Number.			Per cent distri- bution.			Per cent of increase. ¹	
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1909- 1914	1904- 1909
Total.....	11,323	9,758	7,778	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.0	25.5
Proprietors and firm members.....	435	475	473	3.8	4.9	6.1	-8.4	0.4
Salaried employees.....	2,011	1,576	1,006	17.8	16.2	12.9	27.6	56.7
Wage earners (average).....	8,877	7,707	6,299	78.4	79.0	81.0	15.2	22.4

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

During the decade 1904-1914 the number of persons engaged in manufactures increased 45.6 per cent. The decrease of 8 per cent for the same period in proprietors and firm members is more than offset by substantial increases in the other two classes. Sal-

aried employees formed an increasing proportion of the total from census to census, but wage earners decreased from 81 per cent of the total in 1904 to 78.4 per cent in 1914.

The average number of wage earners employed and their per cent distribution as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and children under 16 years of age are given in Table 6 for 1914, 1909, and 1904. The table also shows, for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners for 1914 and 1909.

Table 6.

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		
			16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
All industries.....	1914	8,877	87.4	12.1	0.5
	1909	7,707	89.0	10.7	0.2
	1904	6,299	89.1	9.7	1.2
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	1,161	90.6	8.6	0.8
	1909	975	93.9	6.1	.....
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	1914	191	99.5	0.5	.....
	1909	152	98.7	.....	1.3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	562	99.8	0.2	.....
	1909	509	99.8	0.2	.....
Liquors, malt.....	1914	270	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	248	100.0	.....	.....
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	1914	249	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	309	99.7	.....	0.3
Marble and stone work.....	1914	130	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	265	100.0	.....	.....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1914	169	27.8	71.6	0.6
	1909	78	37.2	61.5	1.3
Printing and publishing.....	1914	1,671	79.8	18.7	1.6
	1909	1,565	81.4	18.1	0.4
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1914	145	61.4	38.6	.....
	1909	63	74.6	22.2	3.2
All other industries.....	1914	4,329	88.7	11.2	0.2
	1909	3,543	87.9	11.9	0.2

¹ For method of estimating the distribution of the average number, by sex and age periods, for all industries combined, see "Explanation of terms."

There has been a slight decrease since 1904 in the proportion of male wage earners 16 years of age and over employed in all industries and a corresponding increase in the proportion of females of the same age. Children under 16 years of age represent so small a fraction of the total wage earners that the slight variations in their proportions are of no significance.

Of the nine industries for which separate figures are given in this table, only the manufacture of copper, tin, and sheet-iron work and planing-mill products show an increase from 1909 to 1914 in proportion of male wage earners. Six of the industries furnish employment to women, but printing and publishing, tobacco manufactures, and the compounding of patent medicines and druggists' preparations are the only ones in which female labor is employed to any considerable ex-

tent. Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations is the only industry in which the combined proportion of women and children employed as wage earners is greater than that of men. In this industry children under 16 years of age formed 1.3 per cent of the total wage earners in 1909, and in 1914 the proportion was but six-tenths of 1 per cent. Printing and publishing employed the largest proportion of children, 1.6 per cent of the total for the industry in 1914.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives, for all industries combined, the total number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for 1914 and 1909, and for 1904 the average number employed during each month, together with the percentage which the number reported for each month forms of the greatest number reported for any month.

Table 7.

Month.	WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.					
	Number. ¹			Per cent of maximum.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
January.....	8,696	7,421	5,845	94.2	93.4	86.6
February.....	8,672	7,445	5,766	94.0	93.7	85.5
March.....	8,658	7,535	5,953	93.8	94.8	88.2
April.....	8,725	7,619	6,331	94.6	95.8	93.8
May.....	9,003	7,774	6,432	97.6	97.8	96.1
June.....	8,869	7,761	6,436	96.1	97.6	95.4
July.....	8,765	7,785	6,483	95.0	97.9	96.1
August.....	8,885	7,752	6,350	96.3	97.5	94.1
September.....	8,965	7,840	6,579	97.2	98.6	97.5
October.....	8,995	7,949	6,747	97.5	100.0	100.0
November.....	9,064	7,861	6,360	98.2	98.9	94.3
December.....	9,227	7,753	6,256	100.0	97.5	92.7

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during the month.

In 1914 the last two months of the year was the period of greatest industrial activity in the District, the maximum number of wage earners appearing for December. In 1909 and 1904 the greatest number of wage earners were employed during the fall months, the maximum month appearing for October.

The greatest difference between the maximum and minimum months in any one of the three census years was 981 in 1904.

Table 8 gives the total average number of wage earners employed during 1914, together with the total number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for the combined industries of the District and for a number of selected industries.

The figures presented in the table show a marked stability of employment in the District. The greatest degree of fluctuation is shown for the malt-liquor industry, where the number of wage earners in December constituted 76.1 per cent of the number in July. The steadiest employment is furnished by the bakeries, in which industry the minimum formed 96.8 per cent of the maximum.

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Table 8

Table 8	WAGE EARNERS: 1914.														Per cent minimum is of maximum.
	[Month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by boldface figures and that of minimum by <i>italic</i> figures.]														
	INDUSTRY.	Average number employed during year.	Number employed on the 15th day of the month or nearest representative day.												
January.			February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
All industries.....	8,877	8,696	8,672	8,658	8,725	9,003	8,869	8,765	8,885	8,965	8,995	9,064	9,227	93.8	
Bread and other bakery products.....	1,161	1,141	1,138	1,153	1,155	1,173	1,175	1,152	1,165	1,171	1,173	1,166	1,170	96.8	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	562	503	519	535	562	574	570	601	612	595	576	552	545	82.2	
Liquors, malt.....	270	268	261	261	266	275	287	297	294	288	280	237	226	76.1	
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	249	230	233	233	244	249	249	273	261	261	250	248	257	84.2	
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	169	176	174	175	176	165	163	164	161	162	164	173	175	91.5	
Printing and publishing.....	1,671	1,656	1,674	1,666	1,654	1,693	1,657	1,656	1,648	1,677	1,664	1,687	1,740	94.0	
All other industries.....	4,795	4,722	4,673	4,655	4,668	4,874	4,768	4,642	4,744	4,811	4,888	5,001	5,114	90.6	

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 9 the average number of wage earners reported for 1914 and 1909, for all industries combined and for selected industries in the District, have been classified according to number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the estab-

lishment in which they were employed. The number employed in each establishment is classified as a total even though a few employees worked a greater or less number of hours.

Table 9

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.							
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—						
			48 and under.	Between 48 and 54.	54.	Between 54 and 60.	60.	Between 60 and 72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	1914	8,877	4,839	691	977	767	381	1,199	18
	1909	7,707	2,944	782	1,558	254	1,117	949	58
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	1,161	741	20	321	16	26	30	7
	1909	975	120	19	782	10	26	10	8
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	562	333	103	119			7	
	1909	509	330	80	99				
Liquors, malt.....	1914	270	104	45	121				
	1909	248	128	38	82				
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	1914	249	216		3				
	1909	309	309						
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	1914	169	149	18			2		
	1909	78	27	49	2				
Printing and publishing.....	1914	1,671	1,572	53	38		3		
	1909	1,565	1,259	161	61	83		1	
All other industries.....	1914	4,795	1,694	447	375	751	350	1,162	11
	1909	4,023	771	435	532	161	1,091	938	58

The figures in the above table indicate a tendency toward a shortening of the working day of wage earners. In 1909, 2,169, or 28.1 per cent of the total average number of wage earners in all industries, were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor were 60 or more per week, whereas, in 1914, the number of wage earners in this class had decreased to 1,603, or 18.1 per cent. On the other hand, the number of wage earners whose working hours were less than 60 per week increased from 5,538 in 1909 to 7,274 in 1914, representing 71.9 per cent and 81.9 per cent, respectively, of the total. During the same period there was a marked increase in the proportion that wage earners in establishments operating 48 hours and less per week formed of the total. This group contained more than 50 per cent of all wage earners employed. The industries showing the greatest reduction in hours of labor were printing and publishing and bakeries.

Character of ownership.—Table 10 presents statistics in respect to character of ownership, or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises, for all industries combined, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 10	CHARACTER OF OWNERSHIP.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
				Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
	All classes.....	1914	514	8,877	100.0	\$28,978,241	100.0
		1909	518	7,707	100.0	25,289,136	100.0
		1904	482	6,299	100.0	18,359,159	100.0
	Individuals.....	1914	268	2,041	23.0	5,080,976	17.5
		1909	303	2,419	31.4	5,847,661	23.1
		1904	298	2,139	34.0	4,440,861	24.2
	Corporations.....	1914	153	5,965	67.2	21,368,253	73.7
		1909	122	4,450	57.9	16,544,835	65.4
		1904	91	3,160	50.2	10,150,928	55.3
	All others.....	1914	93	871	9.8	2,529,012	8.7
		1909	93	829	10.8	2,896,640	11.5
		1904	93	1,000	15.9	3,767,370	20.5

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The trend toward corporate ownership in the District is indicated by the increasing proportion of establishments controlled by corporations as well as by the increase in the output of such establishments. While this class reported but 29.8 per cent of the total establishments, it gave employment to 67.2 per cent of the total wage earners, and produced 73.7 per cent of all manufactures, as measured by value. In 1909 and 1904 the corresponding proportions were slightly less. The industries in which the business was wholly or largely under corporate control were bakeries, railroad repair shops, the manufacture of gas and of

malt liquors, printing and publishing, and slaughtering and meat packing.

More than half, 52.1 per cent, of all establishments were owned by individuals, but such plants employed only 23 per cent of the wage earners and contributed only 17.5 per cent of the total value of products. Individual ownership shows decreasing proportions from census to census in all items covered by the table.

Size of establishment.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is indicated by the statistics given in Table 11.

Table 11 VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
All classes	514	518	482	8,877	7,707	6,299	\$28,978,241	\$25,289,136	\$18,359,159	\$16,739,118	\$15,042,602	\$10,627,188
Less than \$5,000	127	147	160	146	182	229	326,764	383,463	386,384	231,976	264,245	268,173
\$5,000 to \$20,000	199	187	171	971	956	996	2,114,545	2,020,003	1,792,704	1,327,467	1,294,810	1,171,748
\$20,000 to \$100,000	133	135	114	2,380	2,480	2,565	5,711,981	5,819,241	4,756,770	3,415,524	3,418,883	2,962,817
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000	50	46	37	3,622	3,028	2,509	13,130,680	12,053,695	11,423,301	7,448,999	7,114,346	6,224,450
\$1,000,000 and over	5	3	.....	1,758	1,061	.....	7,694,271	5,012,734	.....	4,315,152	2,950,318	.....
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.												
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000	24.7	28.4	33.2	1.6	2.4	3.6	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.5
\$5,000 to \$20,000	38.7	36.1	35.5	10.9	12.4	15.8	7.3	8.0	9.8	7.9	8.6	11.0
\$20,000 to \$100,000	25.9	26.1	23.7	26.8	32.2	40.7	19.7	23.0	25.9	20.4	22.7	27.9
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000	9.7	8.9	7.7	40.8	39.3	39.8	45.3	47.7	62.2	44.5	47.3	58.6
\$1,000,000 and over	1.0	0.6	.....	19.8	13.8	.....	26.6	19.8	.....	25.8	19.6	.....

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

In 1914 only 55 establishments, or 10.7 per cent of the total number in the District, each reported products exceeding \$100,000 in value, as compared with 49, or 9.5 per cent of the total, in 1909. These establishments, however, reported 60.6 per cent of the total average number of wage earners, 71.9 per cent of the total value of products, and 70.3 per cent of the total value added by manufacture in 1914. The industries in which the comparatively large establishments are found are the steam-railroad repair shops, printing and publishing, the manufacture of gas and of yeast. In the same year the small establishments—those having products less than \$5,000 in value—although representing 24.7 per cent of the

total number of establishments, reported only 1.1 per cent of the total value of products, 1.4 per cent of the value added by manufacture, and 1.6 per cent of the average number of wage earners.

The class having the largest number of establishments—those having products valued at \$5,000 to \$20,000—represented 38.7 per cent of the total but reported 10.9 per cent of the total number of wage earners, 7.3 per cent of the total value of products, and 7.9 per cent of the total value added by manufacture.

Table 12 shows the size of establishments in 1914 as measured by the number of wage earners employed, for all industries combined, and for six of the most important industries.

Table 12 INDUSTRY.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—															
			No wage earners.		1 to 5 wage earners.		6 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 50 wage earners.		51 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 250 wage earners.		251 to 500 wage earners.		501 to 1,000 wage earners.	
			Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners (average number).	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.	Estab-lish-ments.	Wage earners.
All industries.....	514	8,877	79	215	607	129	1,385	47	1,464	30	2,029	11	1,551	1	432	2	1,409	
Bread and other bakery products.....	58	1,161	5	33	88	9	106	3	94	4	249	4	624	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	26	562	.....	5	15	10	89	6	175	5	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt.....	4	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	83	1	65	1	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	10	249	.....	3	6	2	34	4	154	1	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.....	20	169	4	10	21	4	51	1	38	1	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	156	1,671	50	52	127	34	365	10	301	8	591	2	287	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other industries.....	240	4,795	20	112	350	70	740	21	619	10	727	4	518	1	432	2	1,409	

Table 13 presents, for 1914, percentages based on the figures in Table 12, and for 1909, similar percentages for all industries combined and for individual industries.

INDUSTRY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUM- BER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTAB- LISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.						
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000
All industries.....	1914 1909	6.8 7.4	15.6 17.7	16.5 24.8	22.8 22.7	17.5 10.2	4.9 9.9	15.9 7.2
Bread and other bakery products....	1914 1909	7.6 8.4	9.1 10.7	8.1 24.5	21.4 16.0	53.7 40.4	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914 1909	2.7 4.1	15.8 21.2	31.1 32.8	50.4 41.8	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt.....	1914 1909	.....	.....	30.7 48.4	24.1	45.2 51.6	.....	.....
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	1914 1909	2.4 2.9	13.6 8.4	61.8 28.2	22.1 60.5	.....	.....	.....
Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1914 1909	12.4 26.9	30.2 21.8	22.5 51.3	34.9.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1914 1909	7.6 9.4	21.8 20.2	18.0 28.9	35.4 32.6	17.2 8.9	.....	.....
All other industries.....	1914 1909	7.3 7.2	15.4 19.7	12.9 20.1	15.2 17.0	10.8 3.1	9.0 18.9	29.4 13.9

Of the 514 establishments reported for all industries, 79, or 15.4 per cent, employed no wage earners in 1914.

These were small establishments, in which the work was done by proprietors or firm members. In some cases they employed a few wage earners for short periods, but the number was so small and the period so short that in computing the average number as described in the "Explanation of terms," no wage earners could be shown for the establishments. Establishments employing more than 100 wage earners each, represented only 2.7 per cent of the total but gave employment to 3,392, or 38.3 per cent of the total average number of wage earners reported for all establishments. On the other hand, the small establishments—those which employed on the average less than 20 wage earners during the year—constituted 66.9 per cent of the total but gave employment to only 22.4 per cent of the wage earners. For the 77 establishments employing to an average of from 21 to 100 wage earners in 1914, there were 3,493 wage earners, representing 39.3 per cent of the total.

Engines and power.—Table 14 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, for all industries combined, the number and horsepower of engines or motors, employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current). It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated in the establishments reporting.

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
				Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Primary power, total.....	1,616	940	223	24,775	16,563	12,592	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned.....	285	278	228	18,338	14,060	11,588	74.1	84.9	92.0
Steam engines and turbines ¹	214	217	180	15,230	12,212	10,567	61.5	73.7	83.9
Internal-combustion engines.....	67	55	42	2,568	1,073	811	10.4	6.5	2.5
Water wheels, turbines, and motors.....	4	6	6	540	775	710	2.2	4.7	5.6
Rented.....	1,331	662	.....	6,437	2,503	1,004	26.0	15.1	8.0
Electric.....	1,331	662	(²)	6,407	2,433	996	25.9	14.7	7.9
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	30	70	8	0.1	0.4	0.1
Electric.....	1,659	887	82	9,522	4,527	1,761	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented.....	1,331	662	(²)	6,407	2,433	996	67.3	53.7	56.8
Generated by establishments reporting.....	328	225	82	3,115	2,094	765	32.7	46.3	43.4

¹ Figures for horsepower include for 1909 and 1904 the amount reported under the head of "other" owned power.

² Not reported.

The table shows that the total primary horsepower increased 8,212, or 49.6 per cent, from 1909 to 1914, nearly one-half of which was due to the increase in rented power. The use of rented power, now almost wholly electric, has greatly increased since 1904, when it represented only 8 per cent of the total primary power. By 1914 this class of power had increased to 26 per cent of the total. The increase in the use of electric motors run by current generated within the same establishments, although considerable, has not kept pace with rented electric power. The power of motors operated by current generated in the same establishments represented 43.4 per cent of the total electric power in 1904 but only 32.7 per cent in 1914.

Notwithstanding the great increase in rented power,

owned power showed an increase of 58.2 per cent for the decade 1904-1914, and 30.4 per cent for the last five-year period.

Steam is still the predominant power, representing 61.5 per cent of the total primary power. This class, however, has constituted a steadily decreasing proportion since 1904, when it formed 83.9 per cent of the total.

The use of internal-combustion engines increased considerably during the decade, representing 10.4 per cent of the total primary power in 1914 and 2.5 per cent in 1909.

Fuel.—Closely related to the kind of power employed in manufactures is that of the fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used in the manufacturing processes.

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Table 15 gives, for 1914, the quantity of each kind of fuel used, for which data were obtained, for all industries combined, and for certain selected industries.

INDUSTRY.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	Anthracite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bituminous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).			
All industries.....	59,552	159,924	1,831	259,093	48,652
Bread and other bakery products.....	4,701	4,859	204	106	2,147
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	372	645	1,042	37	1,694
Liquors, malt.....		18,836		25	204
Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....		930		1	1,131
Printing and publishing.....	1,164	2,598	1	31	24,992
All other industries.....	53,315	132,058	584	259,493	18,484

Laundries.—Statistics for power laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Table 16, however, summarizes these statistics for the District of Columbia for 1914 and 1909.

The following table shows increases in all the items given, except in the number of proprietors and firm

members. The increases in receipts for work done and in average number of wage earners, amounted to 28.6 per cent and 22.6 per cent, respectively. Establishments owned by individuals reported 14 per cent of the amount received for work done; those owned by corporations, 70.2 per cent; and those under other forms of ownership, 15.8 per cent.

Table 16

	POWER LAUNDRIES.		
	Number or amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	
Number of establishments.....	18	17	
Persons engaged.....	1,351	1,096	23.3
Proprietors and firm members.....	10	13	
Salaried employees.....	124	90	
Wage earners (average number).....	1,217	993	22.6
Primary horsepower.....	1,071	998	7.3
Capital.....	\$971,336	\$699,007	39.0
Salaries and wages.....	562,398	419,285	34.1
Salaries.....	121,408	71,492	69.8
Wages.....	440,990	347,793	26.8
Paid for contract work.....	260		
Rent and taxes.....	29,907	11,882	151.7
Cost of materials.....	181,876	126,256	44.1
Amount received for work done.....	1,023,475	795,999	28.6

¹ Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A large proportion of the wage earners of the District of Columbia is employed by the Federal Government in operations similar to those carried on in the manufacturing establishments conducted under private ownership. These operations, however, are carried on for the exclusive benefit of the Government, but, as the products are not manufactured for sale, no value of products is shown. In order to avoid confusion, the statistics for the Government establishments are presented separately from those for other establishments.

As shown by the following statement, which is exclusive of a number of manufacturing industries of minor importance common to most large governmental departments, there was little change in the extent of the manufactures carried on in connection with the operations of the Federal Government during 1914 as compared with 1909, although there was a general increase for the decade 1904-1914. There were reported 11 establishments at each census, and the average number of employees increased only 169 during the decade.

Table 17 INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establish- ments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.			Capital.	EXPENSES.					
			Total.	Offi- cials and clerks.	Wage earners (average num- ber).		Total.	Salaries.	Wages.	Cost of materials.	Rent.	Con- tract work.
All industries.....	1914	11	11,639	1,025	10,614	\$39,863,067	\$17,862,758	\$1,122,927	\$10,614,466	\$5,902,954	\$12,736	\$209,675
	1909	11	11,666	1,009	10,657	28,479,599	15,508,250	1,016,745	10,663,040	3,807,626	10,565	10,274
	1904	11	11,470	488	10,982	24,567,754	14,958,958	643,113	9,740,261	4,502,090	34,794	38,700
Engraving and printing ¹	1914	4	4,146	318	3,828	6,151,511	4,678,123	398,697	3,600,227	657,470		21,729
	1909	4	4,190	311	3,879	3,107,610	4,664,332	352,547	3,593,419	708,217		10,149
	1904	4	3,206	183	3,023	2,409,100	3,492,264	238,871	2,601,896	621,372	6,400	23,725
Instruments, professional and scientific (Smithsonian Institution).	1914	1	1	.....	1	3,500	1,645	.....	1,320	325	.....	.....
	1909	1	1	.....	1	3,500	1,695	.....	1,260	310	.....	125
	1904	1	1	.....	1	2,650	1,679	.....	1,080	599	.....	.....
Naval Gun Factory (United States Navy Yard).	1914	1	3,239	253	2,986	27,318,507	6,834,341	280,735	3,065,057	3,488,549	.....	.....
	1909	1	3,141	297	2,844	19,192,224	4,577,663	203,817	2,893,670	1,480,676	.....	.....
	1904	1	3,396	107	3,289	16,449,605	5,331,459	107,966	2,639,184	2,569,334	.....	14,975
Government printing ²	1914	3	4,051	408	3,643	6,302,618	6,143,345	433,037	3,827,458	1,691,610	3,294	187,946
	1909	3	4,155	390	3,765	6,102,938	6,079,285	449,042	4,042,467	1,587,786	.....	.....
	1904	4	4,572	190	4,382	5,679,074	5,898,838	287,916	4,330,998	1,256,626	23,298	.....
Other industries ³	1914	2	202	46	156	86,931	205,304	10,458	120,404	65,000	9,442	.....
	1909	2	179	11	168	73,327	185,265	11,839	132,224	30,637	10,565	.....
	1904	1	295	8	287	27,325	234,718	8,360	107,103	54,159	5,096	.....

¹ Includes the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and establishments operated in the Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, and the Department of State.

² Includes the Government Printing Office and establishments operated in the Weather Bureau and the War Department.

³ Includes 2 reports from the Post Office Department in 1909 and in 1914, 1 for the mail-bag repair shop, and 1 for the mail-lock shop. In 1904 both of these shops were included in 1 report, but since then the operations of the lock shop have been increased and separated from those of bag repair shop.

The capital reported represented almost exclusively the value placed on the land, buildings, and machinery, and did not include cash, bills receivable, and other items similar to those reported for the establishments operated under private ownership. In 1914 the average number of wage earners, 10,614, was 43 less than the number reported for 1909, but exceeded by 1,737 the number reported for the establishments conducted under private ownership in 1914.

There is a marked stability in the employment of wage earners in the governmental establishments. In 1914 the maximum number of wage earners, 10,750, was reported for January and the minimum, 10,501, was reported for July, a difference of 249.

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Number. ¹		Per cent of maximum.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909
January.....	10,750	11,030	100.0	100.0
February.....	10,744	11,027	99.9	99.9
March.....	10,703	10,998	99.6	99.7
April.....	10,565	10,852	98.3	98.4
May.....	10,528	10,831	97.9	98.4
June.....	10,566	10,517	98.3	95.3
July.....	10,501	10,258	97.7	93.0
August.....	10,553	10,416	98.2	94.4
September.....	10,607	10,115	98.7	91.7
October.....	10,615	10,681	98.7	96.8
November.....	10,610	10,591	98.7	96.0
December.....	10,626	10,775	98.8	97.7

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day.

The different kinds of primary power, the number of engines or motors, and the amount of horsepower used in the Government establishments during 1914 and 1909 are given in the following table:

KIND.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		
	1914	1909	Amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
			1914	1909	
Primary power, total.....	204	177	11,167	5,902	89.2
Owned.....	33	29	10,921	5,756	89.7
Steam engines and turbines.....	32	28	10,911	5,746	89.9
Internal-combustion engines.....	1	1	10	10	.....
Rented—Electric.....	171	148	246	146	68.5
Electric—generated by establishments reporting.....	3,535	1,972	10,636	10,729	-0.9

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The kind and amount of fuel used are shown in the following table:

KIND.	Unit.	QUANTITY.		Percent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
		1914	1909	
Anthracite coal.....	Ton, 2,240 pounds..	11,341	46,259	-75.5
Bituminous coal.....	Ton, 2,000 pounds..	44,099	7,731	-470.4
Coke.....	Ton, 2,000 pounds..	577	715	-19.3
Oil, including gasoline.....	Barrel.....	18,625	9,553	95.0
Gas.....	1,000 cubic feet.....	24,297	33,377	-27.2

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 21 gives, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials, and value of products for selected industries in the District.

Table 22 presents, for 1914, statistics in detail for each industry in the District that can be shown without the disclosure of individual operations, and for all industries combined.

TABLE 21.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Expressed in thousands.			INDUSTRY.	Census year.	Number of establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Primary horsepower.	Expressed in thousands.		
					Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.						Wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
All industries.....	1914	514	8,877	24,775	\$6,069	\$12,239	\$28,978	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.	1914	10	249	679	\$162	\$194	\$441
	1909	518	7,707	16,563	4,989	10,246	25,289		1909	10	309	501	189	254	609
	1904	482	6,299	12,592	3,658	7,732	18,359		1904	6	271	460	159	144	392
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	58	1,161	937	848	2,291	3,916	Marble and stone work...	1914	12	130	82	74	147	290
	1909	71	975	911	702	2,202	3,590		1909	15	265	72	180	250	549
	1904	77	771	431	492	1,581	2,676		1904	7	95	70	64	54	166
Coffee, roasting and grinding.	1914	5	29	61	26	304	428	Mineral and soda waters..	1914	11	95	55	60	131	285
	1909	4	17	90	9	374	523		1909	9	64	67	45	73	199
	1904	3	13	41	6	194	266		1904	8	104	65	70	109	287
Confectionery.....	1914	9	63	10	19	108	194	Patent medicines and compounds and druggists' preparations.	1914	20	169	62	62	218	613
	1909	15	128	15	62	152	284		1909	17	78	50	36	57	384
	1904	13	118	20	42	118	258		1904	6	59	45	23	35	264
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.	1914	22	191	49	122	157	341	Printing and publishing..	1914	156	1,671	2,065	1,239	1,648	6,242
	1909	17	152	6	108	160	340		1909	156	1,565	1,703	1,101	1,095	4,899
	1904	12	148	43	100	71	228		1904	145	1,151	986	736	601	3,958
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	26	562	871	396	518	1,230	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1914	15	145	8	67	111	245
	1909	23	509	571	310	466	1,175		1909	21	63	3	32	45	109
	1904	15	293	267	156	164	443		1904	25	60	.....	30	33	98
Liquors, malt.....	1914	4	270	3,065	222	607	1,548	All other industries.....	1914	166	4,142	16,831	2,772	5,805	13,205
	1909	5	248	3,571	201	425	1,805		1909	155	3,334	9,003	2,014	4,093	10,823
	1904	4	210	1,695	173	335	1,167		1904	161	3,006	8,463	1,607	4,293	8,156

¹ Includes "automobile repairing," and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

² Excludes statistics for two establishments, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

³ Includes "bookbinding and blank-book making;" "engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing;" and "lithographing."

MANUFACTURES—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE 22.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE

INDUSTRY.		Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.							WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.						Capital.
			Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
						Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
									Maximum month.	Minimum month.						
1	All industries.....	514	11,323	435	403	1,040	478	8,877	De 9,227	Mh 8,658	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$40,810,200	
2	Automobile repairing.....	4	115	3	3	4	.....	105	Au ⁴ 109	De ⁴ 103	103	103	.....	.....	87,727
3	Awnings, tents, and sails.....	4	87	7	3	7	3	67	Je 108	Fe ⁴ 45	73	37	36	.....	69,651
4	Baskets, and rattan and willow ware.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3	(⁵) 3	(⁵) 3	3	3	.....	.....	1,922
5	Bookbinding and blank-book making.....	6	63	7	1	1	1	53	My 55	No 50	52	35	16	1	60,982	
6	Boxes and cartons, paper.....	3	95	1	3	3	3	85	No 106	Au ⁴ 67	101	19	82	.....	49,621
7	Bread and other bakery products.....	58	1,335	53	25	77	19	1,161	Je 1,175	Fe 1,138	1,165	1,056	100	7	2,317,978	
8	Brick, and architectural and fireproofing terra-cotta.....	4	140	3	4	2	2	129	My 167	Fe 61	125	125	.....	.....	146,125
9	Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	5	49	3	6	7	4	29	(⁵) 29	(⁵) 29	29	25	4	.....	294,146
10	Confectionery and ice cream.....	15	324	14	11	20	17	262	De 70	Au ⁴ 56	227	176	51	.....	1,515,424
11	Confectionery.....	9	76	10	1	20	2	63	De 70	Au ⁴ 56	70	22	48	.....	172,722
12	Ice cream.....	6	248	4	10	20	15	199	Au 245	Ja 152	157	154	3	.....	1,342,702
13	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	22	228	21	9	5	2	191	Ja 212	Au 170	196	195	1	.....	182,213
14	Dental goods.....	4	33	3	2	.....	.....	28	No ⁴ 29	De ⁴ 27	27	20	7	.....	12,722
15	Druggists' preparations.....	3	55	2	6	.....	1	46	Je ⁴ 48	Au 42	45	9	36	.....	153,052
16	Engraving, steel and copper plate, including plate printing.....	6	93	9	6	2	2	74	De 85	Au 62	83	64	19	.....	30,509
17	Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	3	11	4	1	1	.....	5	(⁵) 5	(⁵) 5	5	5	.....	.....	7,440
18	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	17	386	20	19	10	3	334	Jy 367	Ja 307	331	330	1	.....	511,773
19	Fur goods.....	6	58	6	1	.....	3	48	No 77	Ap 27	72	31	40	1	157,461
20	Hand stamps.....	3	31	.....	3	2	4	22	Ap ⁴ 23	Au ⁴ 20	22	19	2	.....	36,275
21	Jewelry.....	6	41	6	4	.....	1	30	De 34	Je 27	34	34	.....	.....	13,674
22	Liquors, malt.....	4	318	.....	17	30	1	270	Jy 297	De 226	266	266	.....	.....	4,191,103
23	Lithographing.....	4	164	.....	11	8	4	141	Au 158	Mh 117	158	149	9	.....	278,910
24	Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	10	279	12	2	15	1	249	Jy 273	Ja 230	257	257	.....	.....	269,912
25	Marble and stone work.....	12	157	15	10	1	1	130	Se 167	Ja 98	123	123	.....	.....	181,582
26	Mattresses and spring beds.....	7	59	7	.....	1	1	50	Ap 56	De ⁴ 47	49	37	12	.....	49,126
27	Mineral and soda waters.....	11	123	6	9	8	5	95	Je 112	Fe 81	92	91	.....	1	128,314
28	Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	10	57	14	3	1	1	38	Oc 49	Fe ⁴ 23	47	38	9	.....	63,615
29	Paper goods not elsewhere specified.....	4	85	.....	13	.....	4	68	De 87	Ja 57	87	41	46	.....	234,810
30	Patent medicines and compounds.....	17	160	10	15	2	10	123	De ⁴ 130	Je 115	130	40	89	.....	843,336
31	Peanuts, grading, roasting, cleaning, and shelling.....	3	9	4	.....	.....	.....	5	(⁵) 5	(⁵) 5	5	5	.....	.....	7,718
32	Photo-engraving.....	3	82	2	8	17	3	52	Je ⁴ 54	No ⁴ 50	52	52	.....	.....	32,702
33	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	80	979	75	67	47	28	762	.....	.....	786	600	184	2	1,786,693
34	Job work only.....	75	953	71	62	32	26	762	De 789	Jy 737	786	600	184	2	1,674,097	
35	Book publishing without printing.....	5	26	4	5	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,596
36	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	60	1,526	22	98	501	264	641	.....	.....	660	541	96	7	2,871,780
37	Printing and publishing.....	9	686	6	35	244	74	327	Se 346	Ja 309	334	264	48	6	841,453	
38	Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	13	576	5	34	214	28	295	Mh 306	Au 283	305	271	33	1	1,457,745	
39	Publishing without printing.....	38	264	11	29	43	162	19	Se ⁴ 21	Jy ⁴ 17	21	6	15	.....	572,582
40	Structural ironwork not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	5	152	6	4	16	3	123	Se 145	Ja 92	111	111	.....	.....	310,471
41	Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	15	177	14	6	12	.....	145	No 179	Ap 120	157	96	61	.....	209,758
42	All other industries*.....	97	3,847	84	123	240	87	3,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,701,675

* Owned power only.

* Includes rented power, other than electric.

* No figures given for reasons stated under "Explanation of terms."

* All other industries embrace—

Artificial limbs.....	1
Artists' materials.....	1
Automobile bodies and parts.....	2
Automobiles.....	1
Baking powders and yeast.....	1
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	1
Brooms, from broom corn.....	2
Canning and preserving, fish.....	1
Carpets, rag.....	1
Carriages and wagons.....	2
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	3

Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	2
Chemicals.....	1
Clothing, men's.....	2
Corsets.....	1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	1
Engraving and diesinking.....	2
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Flags and banners.....	1
Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	3
Furniture, store and office fixtures.....	1
Gas and electric fixtures.....	2

Gas, illuminating and heating.....	3
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	1
Glue, not elsewhere specified.....	1
Grease and tallow, not elsewhere specified, not including lubricating greases.....	1
Hair work.....	1
Hammocks.....	1
Hats and caps, other than felt, straw, and wool.....	1
Horseshoes, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	1
Ice, manufactured.....	1
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	2

MANUFACTURES—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

13

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BY INDUSTRIES: 1914.

EXPENSES.							Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.						
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.			Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.	
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.			Fuel and rent of power.	Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹		Electric (rented).

THE DISTRICT—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$1,237,800	\$1,299,201	\$6,068,692	\$847,785	\$282,560	\$1,037,708	\$10,782,494	\$1,456,629	\$28,978,241	\$16,739,118	24,775	15,230	2,598	540	6,407	3,115	1
4,450	2,964	69,527	.....	4,040	242	100,447	2,564	213,267	110,256	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	2
2,340	7,398	29,495	.....	3,346	403	67,471	792	138,448	70,185	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3
.....	.....	1,349	.....	744	11	6,524	.....	12,532	6,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2,080	988	29,209	100	3,414	498	29,908	764	79,319	48,647	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	5
2,957	3,030	19,066	.....	4,050	405	39,216	1,475	76,088	35,397	29	.....	18	.....	11	.....	6
80,820	92,059	848,355	2,415	16,088	16,484	2,220,786	69,942	3,916,169	1,625,441	937	358	20	.....	559	211	7
7,590	3,308	49,243	.....	1,927	1,620	12,024	32,885	119,361	74,452	390	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
25,120	10,496	25,838	10,000	4,400	1,046	300,056	3,776	428,312	124,480	61	.....	12	.....	49	.....	9
42,780	25,972	144,351	500	9,534	8,433	567,078	43,196	1,226,173	615,899	1,307	1,180	.....	.....	127	200	10
1,560	600	18,717	500	2,358	1,240	105,646	2,472	194,158	86,040	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	11
41,220	25,372	125,634	.....	7,176	7,193	461,432	40,724	1,032,015	529,859	1,297	1,180	.....	.....	117	200	12
12,694	4,878	122,349	500	8,432	926	156,167	1,299	340,589	183,123	49	.....	35	.....	14	.....	13
1,800	.....	14,680	.....	1,476	62	10,795	228	48,600	37,577	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	14
13,200	350	17,900	.....	1,625	660	70,949	92	135,915	64,874	5	.....	.....	.....	5	3	15
9,360	1,650	31,084	1,200	6,001	157	23,206	631	90,210	66,373	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	16
150	100	2,682	.....	600	25	70,585	1,018	78,048	6,445	190	145	.....	.....	45	.....	17
32,736	13,482	256,445	5,600	9,373	3,573	190,577	9,382	646,203	446,244	510	201	159	.....	150	.....	18
3,000	1,586	32,291	1,500	8,360	846	86,730	575	192,418	105,113	13	.....	.....	.....	13	1	19
3,900	3,251	12,688	.....	1,800	383	32,268	667	64,513	31,578	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	20
4,960	520	20,438	500	2,224	204	9,749	410	49,875	39,716	5	.....	.....	.....	5	1	21
69,066	30,863	221,691	.....	1,800	260,908	536,128	71,124	1,547,833	940,581	3,065	3,046	5	.....	14	400	22
26,419	7,416	117,803	10,541	5,459	1,013	112,113	5,895	314,119	196,111	83	15	.....	.....	68	.....	23
2,808	16,635	161,997	271	7,652	2,284	187,178	6,838	441,072	247,056	679	520	84	.....	75	.....	24
12,114	1,460	73,591	.....	4,241	758	145,998	1,336	290,287	142,953	82	.....	49	.....	33	.....	25
.....	1,820	30,640	.....	4,506	582	73,008	832	156,848	83,008	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	26
14,490	9,402	60,308	.....	6,026	2,184	127,868	3,161	284,706	153,677	55	24	11	.....	20	2	27
2,706	572	23,159	.....	2,372	314	13,773	1,001	75,900	61,126	33	.....	20	.....	13	.....	28
19,811	2,287	30,432	.....	1,960	1,725	115,071	2,718	251,445	133,656	88	.....	73	.....	15	.....	29
28,922	5,157	43,817	970	13,335	2,338	147,040	320	476,730	329,370	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	30
.....	.....	1,630	.....	876	24	13,846	227	17,794	3,721	22	.....	15	.....	7	.....	31
18,220	13,886	53,415	.....	4,720	162	15,720	2,784	136,671	118,167	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	32
142,630	55,881	505,133	28,536	47,462	8,065	438,334	25,605	1,618,662	1,154,723	573	.....	65	.....	508	.....	33
135,530	39,906	505,133	18,411	46,486	8,014	437,711	25,605	1,578,045	1,114,729	573	.....	65	.....	508	.....	34
7,100	15,975	.....	10,125	976	51	623	.....	40,617	39,994	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
342,119	622,254	556,250	771,834	51,777	21,914	980,088	31,645	4,139,268	3,127,535	1,384	275	5	.....	1,104	.....	36
116,989	286,639	283,285	5,824	33,922	8,550	315,336	16,527	1,367,562	1,035,699	628	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	37
145,674	228,062	266,986	11,027	9,856	11,354	619,763	13,780	1,607,689	974,146	749	275	5	.....	469	.....	38
79,456	107,553	5,979	754,983	7,999	2,010	44,989	1,338	1,164,017	1,117,690	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	39
9,400	23,822	69,780	3,500	220	1,708	210,178	5,119	370,774	155,477	316	.....	24	.....	292	.....	40
10,396	10,040	66,786	100	6,896	20,819	110,391	626	244,913	133,896	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	41
288,762	325,674	2,325,270	9,718	35,824	676,932	3,561,224	1,127,702	10,755,179	6,066,253	14,678	9,076	1,999	540	3,063	2,297	42

* Same number reported for one or more other months.

* Same number reported throughout the year.

Iron and steel, steel works and rolling mills	1	Pottery, earthen and stone ware	2	Signs and advertising novelties	1
Lime	1	Printing and publishing music	1	Slaughtering and meat packing	5
Millinery and lace goods, not elsewhere specified	2	Printing materials	1	Statuary and art goods	1
Musical instruments, organs	1	Pumps, not including power pumps	1	Stereotyping and electrotyping	2
Optical goods	3	Regalia and society badges and emblems	1	Surgical appliances	2
Paints	1	Sand-lime brick	1	Trunks and valises	2
Paper and wood pulp	1	Sausage, not made in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments	1	Vinegar and cider	1
Paving materials	1	Shipbuilding, wooden, repair work only	2	Window and door screens	1
Perfumery and cosmetics	2	Shirts	2	Window shades and fixtures	1
Pickles and sauces	1			Wirework	1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES: 1914

FLORIDA

Prepared under the supervision of W. M. STEUART, Chief Statistician for Manufactures

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of establishments, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention should be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census did not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than \$500, or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1914, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for establishments which began or discontinued business during the year.

The establishment.—As a rule, the term "establishment" represents a single plant or factory, but in some cases it represents two or more plants which were operated under a common ownership or for which one set of books of account was kept. If, however, the plants constituting an establishment as thus defined were not all located within the same city or state, separate reports were secured in order that the figures for each plant might be included in the statistics for the city or state in which it was located. In some instances separate reports were secured for different industries carried on in the same establishment.

Classification by industries.—The establishments were assigned to the several classes of industries according to their products of chief value. The products reported for a given industry may thus, on the one hand, include minor products very different from those covered by the class designation, and, on the other hand, may not include the total product covered by this designation, because some part of this product may be made in establishments in which it is not the product of chief value.

As a rule, the same designation is used for the industry wherever it appears, although all of the products indicated by this designation were not manufactured in the state or city for which these statistics are presented. In some instances the wording is changed so as to more correctly describe the products represented. For a number of industries subclasses are shown which indicate more definitely the kind of products.

Selected industries.—The general tables at the end of this bulletin give the principal facts separately for the industries of the state. A selection has been made of the leading industries of the state for more detailed consideration. Sometimes an industry of greater importance than some of those selected is omitted because it comprises so few establishments that these detailed presentations would reveal the operations of individual concerns.

Comparisons with previous censuses.—Owing to changes in industrial conditions it is not always possible to classify establishments by industries in such a way as to permit accurate comparison with preceding censuses. At the census of 1909 the figures for kindred industries were combined. This practice, as a rule, has been followed in compiling the statistics of 1914 when placed in comparison with those for 1909 and prior years. The comparative summary for 1914, 1909, and 1904, therefore, does not show separately all the industries given for 1914 in the detailed statement for the state.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products, and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the manufacturing industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (5) wage earners. In the reports for the censuses of 1904 and 1899 these five classes were shown according to the three main groups: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officials, clerks, etc., and (3) wage earners. In comparative tables covering the census of 1904 it is of course necessary to group the figures according to the classification that was employed at the earlier censuses.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day an earlier date was chosen.

In the case of employees other than wage earners the number thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of employees of this class does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. In the case of wage earners the average has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by sex and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The average thus obtained approximates the number of wage earners that would be required to perform the work done if all were constantly employed during the entire year. Accordingly, the importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The number of wage earners reported for the representative day, though given in certain tables for each separate industry, is not totaled for all industries combined for any state, because, in view of the variations of date, such a total is believed not to be significant. It would involve more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times, would not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time, and would give an undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continual operation. This total, however, is shown for the different cities, because the limited area and greater regularity of employment largely overcame the objection incident to its publication for the separate states or the United States.

In particular, totals by sex and age for the wage earners reported for the representative day for all industries combined would be misleading because of the undue weight given to seasonal industries, in some of which, such as canning and preserving, the distribution of the wage earners by sex and age is materially different from that in most industries of more regular operation. In order to determine as nearly as possible the sex and age distribution of the average number of wage earners for a given state as a whole, the per cent distribution by sex and age of the wage earners in each industry for December 15, or the nearest representative day, has been calculated from the actual numbers reported for that date. The percentages thus obtained have been applied to the average number of wage earners for the year in that industry to determine the average number of men, women, and children employed. These calculated averages for the several industries have been added to give the average distribution for each state as a whole and for the entire country.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates from month to month in every industry, and in some cases to a very great extent. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and represent the approximate number who would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year, whereas the actual number to whom the total wages were paid would be larger.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each establishment. Occasional variations in hours in an establishment from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each establishment are therefore counted in the class within which the establishment itself falls. In most establishments, however, all or practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows:

"The answer should show the total amount of capital, both owned and borrowed, on the last day of the business year reported. All the items of fixed and live capital may be taken at the amounts carried on the books. If land or buildings are rented, that fact should be stated and no value given. If a part of the land or buildings is owned, the remainder being rented, that fact should be so stated and only the value of the owned property given. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises."

These instructions were identical with those employed at the census of 1909. The data compiled in respect to capital, however, at both censuses, as well as at all preceding censuses of manufactures, have been so defective as to be of little value except as indicating very general conditions. In fact, it has been repeatedly recommended by the census authorities that this inquiry be omitted from the schedule. While there are some establishments whose accounting systems are such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Materials.—The statistics as to cost of materials relate to the materials used during the year, which may be more or less than the materials purchased during the year. The term "materials" covers fuel, rent of power and heat, mill supplies, and containers, as well as materials which form a constituent part of the product.

Rent and taxes.—The taxes include internal revenue, corporation income tax, and state, county, and local taxes. In some instances the amount of the corporation tax for 1914 had not been ascertained when the report was prepared and the amount paid for 1913 was therefore given.

Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value or price at the factory of all products manufactured during the year, which may differ from the value of the products sold.

Value added by manufacture.—The value of products is not a satisfactory measure of either the absolute or the relative importance of a given industry, because only a part of this value is actually created by the manufacturing processes carried on in the industry itself. Another part, and often by far the larger one, represents the value of the materials used. For many purposes, therefore, the best measure of the importance of an industry is the value created by the manufacturing operations carried on within the industry. This value is calculated by deducting the cost of the materials used from the value of the products. The figure thus obtained is termed in the census reports "value added by manufacture."

Cost of manufacture and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of manufacture, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of interest or depreciation, rent of offices and buildings other than factory or works, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, and other sundry expenses.

Primary horsepower.—This item represents the total primary power generated by the manufacturing establishments plus the amount of power, principally electric, rented from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from dynamos driven by primary power machines operated by the same establishment, because the inclusion of such power would obviously result in duplication. The figures for primary horsepower represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use, since in most cases an engine or motor is not required to deliver continuously its full rated horsepower.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.

FLORIDA.

By F. W. CHASE.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

General character of the state.—Florida was admitted to the Union as a state in 1845. With a gross area of 58,666 square miles, of which 54,861 represent land surface, it ranks twenty-first in size among the states. Its coast line—572 miles on the Atlantic and 674 miles on the Gulf—is longer than that of any other state. The inhabitants of Florida in 1900 numbered 528,542, and in 1910, 752,619; and the estimated population of the state in 1914 was 848,000. In total population Florida ranked thirty-third among the states in 1910; and in density of population it ranked thirty-seventh, with 13.7 inhabitants per square mile, the corresponding figure for 1900 being 9.6.

The urban population in 1910—that is, the population residing in incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more—was 219,080, or 29.1 per cent of the total, as against 20.3 per cent in 1900. There were in the state in 1914 five cities, each with an estimated population of more than 10,000; Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, and West Tampa. These cities, whose aggregate population in that year represented 20.8 per cent of the estimated total population of Florida, reported 42.7 per cent of the value of the state's manufactured products.

The steam-railway mileage of the state in 1914 was 5,120, and its electric-railway mileage in 1912 was 152. Furthermore, the numerous harbors on its

long coast line, together with the inland waterway which connects Jacksonville with Biscayne Bay, give Florida exceptional facilities for water transportation.

The leading agricultural products of the state are fruits and nuts, of which its output in 1909 was valued at \$7,711,582. In that year it ranked second only to California in value of orange and lemon crops.

The value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1914 from the 13 ports of entry comprised in the Florida customs district was \$41,838,924. The leading port is Pensacola.

Importance and growth of manufactures.—Florida's manufactured products in 1914 were valued at \$81,112,291, and the average number of wage earners employed in its manufacturing industries was 55,608. In that year the state ranked thirty-eighth in the United States in the former respect and thirtieth in the latter. Florida's proportion of the total manufactures of the United States in 1914 was insignificant—a trifle over three-tenths of 1 per cent. The state shows, however, an increase of 11.3 per cent over 1909.

Table 1 summarizes the more important data relative to all classes of manufactures combined in the state of Florida for the censuses of 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899, and gives the percentages of increase from census to census.

Table 1

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.				PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1899	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
Number of establishments.....	2,518	2,159	1,413	1,275	16.6	52.8	10.8
Persons engaged.....	63,204	64,810	46,985	(²)	-2.5	37.9	-----
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,682	2,712	1,769	(²)	-1.1	53.3	-----
Salaries and wages.....	4,914	4,025	3,125	1,781	6.2	48.0	75.5
Wage earners (average number).....	55,608	57,473	42,091	35,471	-3.2	36.5	18.7
Primary horsepower.....	100,071	89,816	43,413	36,356	11.4	106.9	19.4
Capital.....	\$88,318,983	\$65,290,643	\$32,971,982	\$25,682,171	35.3	98.0	28.4
Salaries and wages.....	30,112,454	27,930,439	18,436,908	12,210,019	7.8	51.5	50.9
Salaries.....	5,290,181	4,954,867	2,669,726	1,299,576	6.8	85.6	105.4
Wages.....	24,822,323	22,981,572	15,767,182	10,910,443	8.0	45.8	44.4
Paid for contract work.....	1,057,998	1,316,755	550,925	(²)	-19.7	136.4	-----
Rent and taxes (including internal revenue).....	2,419,075	1,993,014	339,898	(²)	21.4	-----	-----
Cost of materials.....	33,815,088	26,128,279	16,532,439	12,847,187	29.4	58.0	28.7
Value of products.....	81,112,291	72,889,659	50,298,290	34,183,509	11.3	44.9	47.1
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials).....	47,296,603	46,761,380	33,765,851	21,336,322	1.1	38.5	58.2

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Figures not available.

³ Excluding internal revenue.

During the 15 years covered by Table 1 the manufacturing establishments of the state have nearly doubled in number. In 1899 there were only 1,275 manufacturing establishments, while 1914 shows 2,518, which gave employment to 63,204 persons during the year. Of this number, 55,608 were wage earners. It will be noted that while the average number of wage earners decreased 3.2 per cent in the last five-

year period the wages increased 8 per cent. During the same period the number of establishments increased 16.6 per cent, and the capital invested, 35.3 per cent.

Table 2 shows the relative importance of the leading manufacturing industries in 1914, and gives percentages of increase for the three five-year periods from 1899 to 1914.

Table 2

INDUSTRY.	CENSUS OF 1914.							PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹								
	Number of establishments.	Wage earners.		Value of products.		Value added by manufacture.		Wage earners (average number).			Value of products.			Value added by manufacture.		
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	1899-1904
All industries.....	2,518	55,608	100.0	\$81,112,291	100.0	\$47,296,603	100.0	-3.2	36.5	18.7	11.3	44.9	47.1	1.1	38.5	58.2
Lumber and timber products.....	507	18,358	33.0	21,456,898	26.4	13,530,656	28.6	-4.5	64.8	13.3	2.8	60.8	12.0	-7.5	62.6	28.6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	270	10,761	19.4	19,385,659	23.9	11,646,998	24.6	-12.4	27.2	51.6	-10.1	28.7	56.1	-9.6	28.8	69.1
Turpentine and rosin.....	508	15,466	27.8	9,573,983	11.8	6,989,518	14.8	-14.8	16.7	3.1	-19.8	20.6	53.0	-29.9	8.6	74.9
Fertilizers.....	22	781	1.4	6,995,051	8.6	2,339,010	4.9	32.6	143.4	106.8	80.4	143.9	218.0	133.0	278.5	56.8
Printing and publishing.....	235	1,220	2.2	3,017,140	3.7	2,214,448	4.7	34.8	66.7	33.7	61.7	63.8	88.9	54.7	64.8	94.0
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	13	2,311	4.2	2,589,930	3.2	1,610,284	3.4	31.8	57.8	16.0	48.6	50.8	4.0	41.0	86.6	15.0
Ice, manufactured.....	92	760	1.4	2,202,789	2.7	1,586,118	3.4	64.8	56.3	24.5	82.5	76.5	59.8	92.8	60.4	71.6
Bread and other bakery products.....	184	672	1.2	2,169,320	2.7	977,167	2.1	65.9	42.6	85.6	67.9	72.7	146.1	83.6	60.2	114.2
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	87	694	1.2	1,408,416	1.7	874,454	1.8	36.6	.....	.....	68.2	.....	.....	72.7	.....	.....
Mineral and soda waters.....	114	271	0.5	1,049,518	1.3	492,401	1.0	61.3	.....	.....	103.9	116.3	152.1	54.5	97.0	171.1
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	14	349	0.6	1,049,132	1.3	710,946	1.5	66.2	.....	.....	79.3	86.3	84.7	76.4	73.0	80.6
Oil, cottonseed, and cake.....	4	118	0.2	1,016,186	1.3	195,718	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	11	54	0.1	925,386	1.1	136,687	0.3	.....	.....	.....	98.1	.....	.....	81.7	.....	.....
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	65	486	0.9	804,399	1.0	523,998	1.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	19	45	0.1	696,767	0.9	231,266	0.5	.....	.....	.....	166.0	114.8	.....	241.8	130.6	.....
Boxes, cigar.....	4	457	0.8	635,385	0.8	353,580	0.8	23.5	61.6	86.2	26.0	93.1	93.3	29.6	56.3	112.2
Cooperage.....	10	191	0.3	434,273	0.5	180,466	0.3	43.6	-0.7	.....	30.3	27.1	48.0	38.2	16.0	23.5
Canning and preserving.....	21	194	0.3	417,921	0.5	178,477	0.4	3.2	2.2	20.3	96.2	29.1	51.4	33.6	82.2	28.1
Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	26	124	0.2	398,741	0.5	144,769	0.3	.....	.....	.....	280.0	-45.3	.....	136.8	-48.8	.....
Brick and tile.....	18	302	0.5	396,195	0.5	258,473	0.5	-31.2	3.3	64.7	4.5	59.9	75.6	-3.0	54.7	68.6
Carriages, wagons, and repairs.....	46	169	0.3	304,604	0.4	209,288	0.4	-26.5	17.3	37.1	-32.7	31.7	59.3	-13.6	10.0	85.8
Artificial stone products.....	59	197	0.4	304,587	0.4	173,634	0.4	58.9	.....	.....	41.9	117.2	.....	43.1	110.3	.....
Minerals and earths, ground.....	4	220	0.4	270,670	0.3	179,482	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattresses and spring beds.....	8	60	0.1	177,061	0.2	66,755	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble and stone work.....	14	47	0.1	170,941	0.2	103,864	0.2	.....	.....	.....	53.9	-44.0	.....	37.4	-40.5	.....
Liquors, distilled.....	3	11	(²)	166,813	0.2	128,682	0.3	.....	.....	.....	-33.5	.....	.....	-36.9	.....	.....
Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	13	22	(²)	166,237	0.2	32,206	0.1	.....	.....	.....	1.2	19.7	7.0	31.0	.....	13.6
All other industries.....	147	1,268	2.3	2,929,209	3.6	1,247,158	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Percentages are based on figures in Table 29; a minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100, or where comparable figures can not be given.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Separate statistics are presented for 27 industries, or industry groups, for each of which products valued at more than \$150,000 were reported for 1914. These industries include 2 with products exceeding \$10,000,000 in value, 3 with products between \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000, 7 with products between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and 15 with products valued at less than \$1,000,000. Among those included under the head of "all other industries" are a few which have products exceeding in value some for which figures are shown in this table but for which statistics can not be shown separately without the possibility of disclosing the operations of individual establishments, as follows: Bags, other than paper; malt liquors; wood distillation; and wood preserving.

The industries in this table are arranged in order of their importance as shown by value of products, but the arrangement would vary somewhat if based on average number of wage earners or value added by manufacture, lumber and timber products being the only one ranking the same in all three respects. Tobacco manufactures, second in importance as to value of products and value added by manufacture, was third in average number of wage earners; turpentine and rosin, third in value of products and value added by manufacture, was second in average number of wage earners; and fertilizers, fourth in value of products and value added by manufacture, was sixth in average number of wage earners.

In rank according to value of products, there were a few changes in 1914, as compared with 1909. Of the more important industries, turpentine and rosin, fertilizers, and printing and publishing held the same rank at both censuses, namely, third, fourth, and fifth; whereas tobacco, and lumber and timber, ranking first and second in 1909, reversed their order of importance in 1914. For the remainder of the industries only slight changes are noticeable.

Lumber and timber products.—This classification includes the operations of logging camps, sawmills, planing mills, and wooden-box factories. In 1914 this industry lead all others in the state, giving employment to almost a third of the total wage earners reported, and contributing more than a fourth of the total manufactures. Although there were fewer establishments in 1914 than in 1909, and a decrease of 4.5 per cent in average number of wage earners employed, the products increased in value 2.8 per cent. The period of greatest growth reported for the industry was from 1904 to 1909, when the percentages of increase for wage earners and value of products were 64.8 and 60.8, respectively.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.—The figures shown for this industry embrace the establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. The 270 establishments reported in 1914 gave employment to an average of 10,761 wage earners and manufactured products valued at \$19,385,659. Meas-

ured by value of products, Florida ranked fifth among the states in this branch of the tobacco industry in 1914.

Turpentine and rosin.—Florida reported 45.6 per cent of the total value of turpentine and rosin produced in the United States in 1914, 47.2 per cent in 1909, and 41.4 per cent in 1904, occupying first place among the states in this industry for the three census years. The percentages of decrease over the 1909 figures for average number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture—14.8, 19.8, and 29.9, respectively—result in a measure from the depletion of the longleaf pine forests.

Fertilizers.—This industry has obtained its greatest development in the South Atlantic states, due to the existence there of phosphate mines and of the cottonseed-oil mills. In Florida there was an increase during the last five-year period of 10 establishments and \$3,116,755 in value of products. For the decade this industry shows an increase of nearly 340 per cent in value of products.

Florida's marketed production of phosphate rock—one of the principal ingredients of phosphate—as compiled by the Geological Survey for the year 1914, was 2,138,891 long tons, valued at \$7,355,000, or 78 per cent of the entire production of the United States. The production marketed in 1913 was 2,545,276 long tons, valued at \$9,563,084. This decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value is accounted for by the fact that the shipment of phosphate rock to European countries had almost entirely ceased during the autumn of 1914.

Printing and publishing.—This industry includes book and job printing and the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals. Measured by value of products, this industry ranked fifth in importance among the manufacturing interests of the state, both in 1914 and 1909. There were 61 more establishments in 1914 than in 1909, and wage earners and value of products advanced 34.8 per cent and 61.7 per cent, respectively, during the five-year period.

Persons engaged in manufacturing industries.—Table 3 shows, for 1909 and 1914, the number of persons

engaged in manufactures, distributed by sex, the average number of wage earners being distributed also by age. The sex and age classification of the average number of wage earners in this and other tables is an estimate obtained by the method described in the "Explanation of terms."

Table 3

CLASS.	Census year.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.					Per cent of total.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.
All classes.....	1914	63,204	59,739	3,465			94.5	5.5
	1909	64,810	61,500	3,310			94.9	5.1
Proprietors and officials.....	1914	4,620	4,546	74			98.4	1.6
	1909	4,614	4,541	73			98.4	1.6
Proprietors and firm members..	1914	2,682	2,620	62			97.7	2.3
	1909	2,712	2,652	60			97.8	2.2
Salaried officers of corporations.	1914	546	537	9			98.4	1.6
	1909	469	462	7			98.5	1.5
Superintendents and managers.	1914	1,392	1,389	3			99.8	0.2
	1909	1,433	1,427	6			99.6	0.4
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.	1914	2,976	2,718	258			91.3	8.7
	1909	2,723	2,539	184			93.2	6.8
Wage earners (average number)....	1914	55,608	52,475	3,133			94.4	5.6
	1909	57,473	54,420	3,053			94.7	5.3
16 years of age and over.....	1914	54,951	51,871	3,080			94.4	5.6
	1909	56,532	53,520	3,012			94.7	5.3
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	657	604	53			91.9	8.1
	1909	941	900	41			95.6	4.4

Of the 63,204 persons engaged in the manufactures of the state during 1914, 55,608, or nearly nine-tenths, were wage earners, 51,871 being males 16 years of age and over and 604 males below that age. Female wage earners under 16 years of age numbered only 53 in 1914 and 41 in 1909. Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees, numbering 2,976, showed a larger proportion of females than any other class, 8.7 per cent, as compared with 6.8 per cent in 1909. The 4,620 proprietors and officials were distributed in the proportions of 98.4 per cent male, as against 1.6 per cent female. Figures for the sex and age distribution of wage earners will be found in Table 30.

Table 4 gives, for the several classes of persons engaged in manufactures, the percentages of increase from 1909 to 1914 and the per cent distribution at the two censuses.

Table 4

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.							
	Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.			Per cent distribution.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.
				1914	1909	1914	1909	1914 1909
All classes.....	-2.5	-2.9	4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proprietors and officials.....	0.1	0.1	.....	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.4	2.1
Proprietors and firm members.....	-1.1	-1.2	.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	1.8
Salaried officers of corporations.....	16.4	16.2	.....	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2
Superintendents and managers.....	-2.9	-2.7	.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	0.1
Clerks and other subordinate salaried employees.....	9.3	7.1	40.2	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.1	7.4
Wage earners (average number).....	-3.2	-3.6	2.6	88.0	88.7	87.8	88.5	90.4
16 years of age and over.....	-2.8	-3.1	2.3	86.9	87.2	86.8	87.0	88.9
Under 16 years of age.....	-30.2	-32.9	.....	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.2

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

This table shows a decrease during the five-year period for each of the several classes of employees, with the exception of salaried officials, and clerks and other subordinate salaried employees. The largest percentage of decrease for both sexes combined, 30.2, is shown for wage earners under 16 years of age. Wage earners 16 years of age and over, representing 86.9 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries in the state in 1914, decreased 2.8 per cent during the five years.

In order to compare the distribution of persons engaged in manufactures in 1914 with that shown at the census of 1904, it is necessary to use the classification employed at the earlier census. (See "Explanation of terms.") Table 5 makes this comparison according to occupational status.

CLASS.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.								
	Number.			Per cent distribution.			Per cent of increase. ¹		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1909-1914	1904-1909	
Total.....	63,204	64,810	46,985	100.0	100.0	100.0	-2.5	37.9	
Proprietors and firm members.....	2,682	2,712	1,769	4.2	4.2	3.8	-1.1	53.3	
Salaried employees.....	4,914	4,625	3,125	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.2	48.0	
Wage earners (average).....	55,608	57,473	42,091	88.0	88.7	89.6	-3.2	36.5	

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Salaried employees show an increase at each census, although much the greater for the five-year period 1904-1909. The other two classes show small decreases for the five-year period 1909-1914.

The average number of wage earners employed and their per cent distribution as males 16 years of age and over, females 16 years of age and over, and children under 16 years of age are given in Table 6 for 1914, 1909, and 1904. The table also shows for some of the important industries separately, a similar distribution of wage earners for 1914 and 1909.

The decrease of 1,865 in the average number of wage earners employed in all industries is traceable to the turpentine and rosin industry, which reported 2,677 fewer wage earners in 1914 than in 1909. The proportion of male wage earners 16 years of age and over shows but a slight change from census to census, while the proportion of adult females shows a slight increase. There was a decrease in the proportion of children under 16 years of age as reported at the last census, although an increase was shown at the previous census.

Of the 13 industries for which separate figures are given in this table, tobacco manufactures and the cigar-box industry are the only ones which furnish employment to women to any considerable extent, more than two-thirds of the women employed in manufactures being reported by these two industries. The wage earners under 16 years of age in Florida are

employed principally in the lumber and timber, and the turpentine and rosin industries, these two industries employing over 60 per cent of the total number; while the per cent distribution for the latter industry is slightly in excess of that for 1909, the actual number employed is less—306 children being reported in 1909 and 286 in 1914.

Table 6

INDUSTRY.	Census year.	WAGE EARNERS.			
		Average number. ¹	Per cent of total.		
			16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
All industries.....	1914	55,608	93.3	5.5	1.2
	1909	57,473	93.1	5.2	1.6
	1904	42,091	94.2	5.0	0.8
Boxes, cigar.....	1914	457	50.1	42.9	7.0
	1909	370	54.0	42.4	3.5
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	672	83.0	15.2	1.8
	1909	405	83.7	11.1	5.2
Brick and tile.....	1914	302	96.0	.....	4.0
	1909	439	94.1	.....	5.9
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1914	2,311	99.8	0.1	(²)
	1909	1,753	99.6	0.1	0.3
Fertilizers.....	1914	781	99.5	0.5	.....
	1909	589	98.6	0.3	1.0
Foundry and machine-shop products..	1914	694	99.7	.....	0.3
	1909	508	99.8	.....	0.2
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914	349	100.0	.....	.....
	1909	210	100.0	.....	.....
Ice, manufactured.....	1914	760	99.9	.....	0.1
	1909	461	100.0	.....	.....
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	18,358	98.8	0.5	0.6
	1909	19,227	98.4	0.2	1.3
Printing and publishing.....	1914	1,220	80.4	12.4	7.2
	1909	905	81.8	14.7	3.5
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	1914	486	99.6	.....	0.4
	1909	482	99.8	.....	0.2
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1914	10,761	78.4	21.1	0.5
	1909	12,280	78.2	20.1	1.8
Turpentine and rosin.....	1914	15,466	97.8	0.3	1.8
	1909	18,143	98.2	0.1	1.7
All other industries.....	1914	2,991	91.6	6.8	1.6
	1909	1,701	88.2	8.6	3.2

¹ For method of estimating the distribution of the average number by sex and age periods, for all industries combined, see "Explanation of terms."

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Table 7 shows the average number and the per cent distribution of wage earners employed in each of the five cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, classified according to age periods, and in the case of those 16 years of age and over, according to sex, for 1914, 1909, and 1904.

Table 8 gives percentages of increase from census to census, based on the figures in Table 7, for cities where per cent of increase can be computed.

The figures for Tampa and Pensacola do not agree with those published in 1909, because at that census the data given for Tampa included West Tampa, while the figures shown for Pensacola included data for establishments subsequently reported as outside the corporate limits of the city.

Table 7

SEX AND AGE.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS IN—				
		Jacksonville.	Key West.	Pensacola.	Tampa.	West Tampa.
Total.....	1914	2,816	2,037	835	7,055	2,718
	1909	1,988	2,431	1,940	6,786	.....
	1904	2,650	2,466	1,206	5,831	.....
16 years of age and over:						
Male.....	1914	2,596	1,612	782	5,455	2,194
	1909	1,836	1,906	1,892	5,443	.....
	1904	2,476	2,021	1,192	4,874	.....
Female.....	1914	202	394	13	1,523	520
	1909	128	508	127	1,128	.....
	1904	96	439	5	943	.....
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	18	31	40	77	4
	1909	24	17	21	215	.....
	1904	78	6	9	14	.....
Per cent of total:						
16 years of age and over—						
Male.....	1914	92.2	79.1	93.6	77.3	80.7
	1909	92.4	78.4	94.9	80.2	.....
	1904	93.4	82.0	98.8	83.6	.....
Female.....	1914	7.2	19.3	1.6	21.6	19.1
	1909	6.4	20.9	2.9	16.6	.....
	1904	3.6	17.8	0.4	16.2	.....
Under 16 years of age.....	1914	0.6	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.1
	1909	1.2	0.7	2.2	3.2	.....
	1904	2.9	0.2	0.7	0.2	.....

¹ Figures do not agree with those published because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

The proportion of male wage earners 16 years of age and over is greatly in excess of that for females in each city. Of the total wage earners employed in the five cities combined, males 16 years of age and over formed 81.7 per cent and females 17.2 per cent. For the cities showing comparable figures the number of wage earners under 16 years of age in 1909 was 277, while in 1914 there were but 166, a decrease of 40.1 per cent. Tampa, the most important city in point of wage earners and value of products, shows a decrease of 64.2 per cent in the number of children employed. Tampa's gain of 39.6 per cent in total number of wage earners is due almost entirely to the increase in the number of adult females.

Table 8

CITY.	PER CENT OF INCREASE IN AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS. ¹				
	Period.	Total.	16 years of age and over.		Under 16 years of age.
			Male.	Female.	
Jacksonville.....	1904-1914	6.3	4.8	.....	.....
	1909-1914	41.6	41.4	57.8	.....
	1904-1909	-25.0	-25.8	.....	.....
Key West.....	1904-1914	-17.4	-20.2	-10.2	.....
	1909-1914	-16.2	-15.4	-22.4	.....
	1904-1909	-1.4	-5.7	15.7	.....
Pensacola.....	1904-1914	-30.8	-34.4	.....	.....
	1909-1914	-11.2	-12.3	.....	.....
	1904-1909	-22.1	-25.2	.....	.....
Tampa.....	1904-1914	21.0	11.9	61.5	.....
	1909-1914	4.0	0.2	35.0	-64.2
	1904-1909	16.4	11.7	19.6	.....

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease; percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

In Jacksonville, where the total number of wage earners increased 41.6 per cent, the rate of increase for females exceeded that reported for males, but the

actual gain in the number of male wage earners was ten times that shown for females. For the period 1904-1914 all cities show decreases in the proportion of adult males and corresponding increases in the proportion of adult females.

Wage earners employed, by months.—The following table gives for all industries combined the total number of wage earners employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for 1914 and 1909, and the average number employed during each month in 1904, together with the percentage which the number reported for each month forms of the greatest number reported for any month.

Table 9

MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.					
	Number. ¹			Per cent of maximum.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
January.....	55,647	56,016	40,765	98.3	92.3	94.2
February.....	55,851	56,414	41,530	98.7	93.0	96.0
March.....	56,595	56,596	42,541	98.0	93.3	98.3
April.....	57,066	56,371	42,871	98.8	92.9	99.1
May.....	56,908	56,858	43,267	98.6	93.7	100.0
June.....	56,794	56,195	42,040	98.3	92.6	97.2
July.....	57,775	56,182	42,407	100.0	92.6	98.0
August.....	55,824	56,276	41,821	96.8	92.8	96.7
September.....	55,071	55,035	41,980	95.3	95.7	97.0
October.....	55,354	59,487	42,165	95.8	98.1	97.5
November.....	52,087	60,661	42,229	90.2	100.0	97.6
December.....	52,194	60,587	41,476	90.3	99.9	95.9

¹ The figures for 1914 and 1909 represent the number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day; those for 1904, the average number employed during the month.

For 1914 the greatest activity in the manufacturing industries of the state was from March to July. The year 1909 shows a different season, the period of greatest industrial activity being from October to December. The greatest difference between the maximum and the minimum months in any one of the three census years was 5,688 in 1914.

Table 10 gives the total average number of wage earners employed during 1914, together with the total number employed on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, for the combined industries of the state, for a number of selected industries, and for the total industries of each of the five cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The industries shown in this table indicate no wide variation between the months of greatest and least employment. The manufacture of fertilizers shows the greatest degree of fluctuation, the number of wage earners in August being but 45.4 per cent of the number in February. This fluctuation, however, occurs in all seasonal industries. Bakeries furnish the most steady employment, the proportion which the minimum formed of the maximum being 93.6 per cent.

Of the five cities, Pensacola reflects the greatest stability in employment of wage earners, and Key West, the least, the percentage which the minimum formed of the maximum in these two cities being 91.1 and 73.2, respectively.

Table 10

Table 10	WAGE EARNERS: 1914.													
	[Month of maximum employment for each industry is indicated by boldface figures and that of minimum by <i>italic</i> figures.]													
	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Average number employed during year.	Number employed on 15th day of the month or nearest representative day.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
January.			February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
All industries	55,608	55,647	55,851	56,595	57,066	56,968	56,764	57,775	55,924	55,071	55,354	<i>52,087</i>	52,194	90.2
Boxes, cigar	457	415	422	443	429	458	435	465	504	552	513	482	<i>368</i>	66.3
Bread and other bakery products	672	684	692	693	678	689	659	<i>649</i>	651	665	667	662	675	93.6
Brick and tile	302	281	<i>216</i>	311	318	339	334	322	316	327	338	324	248	63.7
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies	2,311	2,419	2,365	2,400	2,370	2,371	2,197	2,494	2,397	2,242	2,166	<i>2,147</i>	2,164	86.1
Fertilizers	781	1,084	1,219	1,115	719	731	693	592	<i>553</i>	710	588	626	742	45.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	694	684	686	687	678	<i>661</i>	702	714	717	722	682	684	711	91.6
Gas, illuminating and heating	349	280	309	339	493	493	448	304	321	329	312	<i>269</i>	291	54.6
Ice, manufactured	760	702	<i>695</i>	709	755	798	835	861	826	796	734	707	702	80.7
Lumber and timber products	18,358	18,937	19,004	18,723	19,088	18,860	18,736	18,758	17,996	17,926	18,017	<i>16,158</i>	18,093	84.7
Printing and publishing	1,220	1,248	1,241	1,241	1,197	1,193	1,165	<i>1,153</i>	1,155	1,202	1,273	1,284	1,288	89.5
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building	486	538	481	501	483	514	448	<i>419</i>	470	431	602	524	427	68.6
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	10,761	<i>9,919</i>	9,964	10,397	10,302	10,065	10,290	11,395	11,425	11,769	12,072	11,548	9,986	82.2
Turpentine and rosin	15,466	15,412	15,502	16,102	16,651	16,926	16,988	16,726	15,741	14,523	14,178	13,554	<i>13,289</i>	78.2
All other industries	2,991	3,094	3,055	2,934	2,905	2,870	<i>2,834</i>	2,929	2,852	2,877	3,212	3,118	3,212	88.2
Total for cities	15,461	14,680	14,769	15,118	14,940	14,871	15,074	16,177	16,201	16,547	16,768	15,970	<i>14,417</i>	86.0
JACKSONVILLE	2,816	2,996	3,064	2,921	2,684	2,799	2,742	2,812	2,766	2,774	2,864	<i>2,651</i>	2,719	86.5
KEY WEST	2,037	2,156	2,071	2,049	1,912	1,808	1,854	2,097	2,199	2,253	2,306	2,050	<i>1,689</i>	73.2
PENSACOLA	835	801	<i>797</i>	812	828	820	843	875	870	861	823	823	867	91.1
TAMPA	7,055	<i>6,431</i>	6,441	6,562	6,801	6,836	7,006	7,624	7,478	7,723	7,748	7,403	6,607	83.0
WEST TAMPA	2,718	<i>2,296</i>	2,396	2,774	2,715	2,608	2,629	2,769	2,888	2,936	3,027	3,043	2,535	75.5

Prevailing hours of labor.—In Table 11 the average number of wage earners reported for 1914 and 1909, for all industries combined and for selected industries throughout the state, have been classified according to number of hours of labor per week prevailing in the establishments in which they were employed. A simi-

lar classification is given, for 1914 only, for all industries combined in each city having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The number employed in each establishment is classified as a total, even though a few employees worked a greater or smaller number of hours.

Table 11

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Census year.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.								
		Total.	In establishments where the prevailing hours of labor per week were—							
			48 and under.	Be-tween 48 and 54.	54.	Be-tween 54 and 60.	60.	Be-tween 60 and 72.	72.	Over 72.
All industries.....	1914	55,608	9,379	2,672	7,583	1,502	24,739	8,406	927	400
	1909	57,473	13,214	4,379	6,467	1,505	22,766	8,568	316	258
Boxes, cigar.....	1914	457	38	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1909	370	.....	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bread and other bakery products.....	1914	672	33	4	81	67	369	86	19	13
	1909	405	30	.....	22	8	237	69	21	18
Brick and tile.....	1914	302	13	2	.....	35	252	.....	.....	.....
	1909	439	.....	29	.....	89	239	82	.....	.....
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	1914	2,311	16	.....	982	.....	424	889	.....	.....
	1909	1,753	350	346	465	.....	367	225	.....	.....
Fertilizers.....	1914	781	4	.....	271	100	399	.....	.....	7
	1909	589	.....	.....	.....	12	562	15	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	1914	694	60	8	444	29	124	27	2	.....
	1909	508	50	71	144	23	220	.....	.....	.....
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	1914	349	.....	.....	5	9	61	260	6	8
	1909	210	.....	.....	115	7	4	56	.....	28
Ice, manufactured.....	1914	760	17	2	39	120	44	119	61	358
	1909	461	13	3	18	36	69	25	87	210
Lumber and timber products.....	1914	18,358	708	180	888	408	10,384	5,594	196	.....
	1909	19,227	238	999	440	730	9,307	7,418	95	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1914	1,220	604	102	349	142	23	.....	.....	.....
	1909	905	408	39	314	93	43	7	1	.....
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	1914	486	342	.....	110	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
	1909	482	23	6	164	.....	289	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	1914	10,761	1,247	861	2,706	189	4,260	985	513	.....
	1909	12,280	3,466	832	3,248	337	3,962	426	9	.....
Turpentine and rosin.....	1914	15,466	5,883	1,155	476	255	7,294	387	16	.....
	1909	18,143	8,344	1,983	635	147	6,859	149	26	.....
All other industries.....	1914	2,991	414	358	813	148	1,071	59	114	14
	1909	1,701	292	71	532	23	608	96	77	2
Total for cities.....	1914	15,461	1,996	1,248	4,626	607	4,868	1,398	597	121
JACKSONVILLE.....	1914	2,816	634	394	597	181	715	199	57	39
	1909	2,037	120	144	519	25	541	173	513	2
KEY WEST.....	1914	835	102	7	514	26	98	26	8	54
PENSACOLA.....	1914	7,055	957	363	2,553	370	2,131	636	19	26
TAMPA.....	1914	2,718	183	340	443	5	1,383	364	.....	.....

During the five years 1909 to 1914 the number of wage earners employed in establishments operating less than 60 hours per week decreased by 4,429, while the number in establishments operating more than 60 hours per week increased by 2,564. In 1914, 82.5 per cent of all wage earners were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor were 60 or less, and 17.5 per cent in those operating 60 or more per week. The corresponding percentages for 1909 were 84.1 and 15.9, respectively.

Among the separate industries, lumber is the only one which shows any tendency toward a decrease in hours of labor. In 1909, 39.1 per cent of the wage earners in this industry were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours of labor were between 60 and 72, inclusive, while in 1914 the proportion thus employed decreased to 31.5 per cent. In 1909, 60.9 per cent of the wage earners in this industry were employed in establishments where the prevailing hours were 60 or fewer per week, but in 1914 this proportion increased to 68.5 per cent.

Of the combined total for the five cities—15,461 in 1914—13,345, or 86.3 per cent, were in establishments where the prevailing hours were 60 or fewer per week, while only 2,116 were in establishments in which the hours were more than 60 per week.

In the cities a greater proportion of wage earners is found in establishments operating less than 60 hours per week than is reported for those where the longer working day obtains.

Pensacola shows 74.6 per cent of wage earners in establishments in which the prevailing hours were 48 to 54, while only 10.6 per cent were in establishments where the hours were more than 60 per week. In Jacksonville and Tampa over one-half of the wage earners were in establishments where the prevailing hours were 54 and under. West Tampa shows the largest proportion in the 60-hour group; 1,383, or practically one-half of the wage earners, are reported in this group.

Location of establishments.—Table 12 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1899, the extent to which the manufactures in Florida were centralized in the cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants.

During the 15 years covered by the table there has been a substantial increase in the value of manufactures in both the urban and rural districts of the state, although a relative loss in the proportion reported by rural communities. The decrease of 1,865, between 1909 and 1914, in the total average number of wage earners, was confined to localities outside the cities.

Table 12	Census year.	Aggregate.	CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.						DISTRICTS OUTSIDE OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 10,000 OR OVER.	
			Total.		10,000 to 25,000.		25,000 to 100,000.			
			Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.	Number or amount.	Per cent of aggregate.
Number of places.....	1914 1910 1900	----- ----- -----	5 4 4	----- ----- -----	2 2 3	----- ----- -----	3 2 1	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----	----- ----- -----
Population ¹	1914 1910 1900	848,111 752,619 528,542	176,463 138,408 79,677	20.8 18.4 15.1	31,922 42,927 51,248	3.8 5.7 9.7	144,541 95,481 28,429	17.0 12.7 5.4	671,648 614,211 448,865	79.2 81.6 84.9
Number of establishments.....	1914 1909 1899	2,518 2,159 1,275	534 411 229	21.2 19.0 18.0	95 115 155	3.8 5.3 12.2	439 296 74	17.4 13.7 5.8	1,984 1,748 1,046	78.8 81.0 82.0
Average number of wage earners.....	1914 1909 1899	55,608 57,473 35,471	15,461 12,145 7,544	27.8 21.1 21.3	4,755 3,371 6,306	8.6 5.9 17.8	10,706 8,774 1,238	19.2 15.3 3.5	40,147 45,328 27,927	72.2 78.9 78.7
Value of products.....	1914 1909 1899	\$81,112,291 72,889,659 34,183,509	\$34,614,599 26,328,853 13,022,947	42.7 36.1 38.1	\$8,595,076 5,802,826 11,224,340	10.6 8.0 32.8	\$20,018,923 20,526,027 1,798,607	32.1 28.2 5.3	\$46,497,692 40,560,806 21,160,562	57.3 63.9 61.9
Value added by manufacture.....	1914 1909 1899	47,296,603 46,761,380 21,336,322	18,959,817 13,976,818 7,118,431	40.1 29.9 33.4	5,217,939 3,300,866 6,125,527	11.0 7.1 28.7	13,741,878 10,675,952 992,904	29.1 22.8 4.7	28,336,786 32,784,562 14,217,891	59.9 70.1 66.6

¹ Census estimate of population for 1914.

The relative importance in manufactures of each of the five cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, as measured by average number of wage earners and by value of products in 1914, 1909, and 1904, is shown in Table 13. The cities are listed in the order of their importance as shown by value of products. Comparative figures are not available for West Tampa, as it had less than 10,000 population prior to 1914.

Table 13 CITY.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Tampa.....	7,055	16,786	5,831	\$14,038,917	\$13,803,751	\$11,264,123
Jacksonville.....	2,816	1,988	2,650	10,147,679	6,722,276	5,340,264
West Tampa.....	2,718	.....	.....	5,206,650	.....	.....
Key West.....	2,037	2,431	2,466	3,389,026	3,905,364	4,254,024
Pensacola.....	835	1,940	1,206	1,832,327	1,837,462	1,930,751

¹ Figures do not agree with those published because it was necessary to revise them in order to include data only for those establishments located within the corporate limits of the city.

Tampa is the leading industrial city in Florida, although it takes second rank in population. The chief industry in this city is the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, the value of which amounted to \$10,330,000 in 1914. West Tampa and Key West also have large cigar factories and rank second and third, respectively, in this industry for the state. Jacksonville has a diversity of industries, the most important being fertilizers, printing and publishing, the manufacture of artificial ice, and bread and bakery products. In Pensacola no single industry contributes any great proportion of the total value of products,

but there are numerous industries reporting products valued at more than \$100,000.

Character of ownership.—Table 14 presents statistics concerning character of ownership or legal organization, of manufacturing enterprises. For all industries combined comparative figures are given for 1914, 1909, and 1904; for selected industries, statistics for 1914 and 1909 are shown; and for individual cities the figures are for all industries combined and relate only to 1914. In order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments it is necessary to omit several important industries from this table.

Table 14		Cen- sus year.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OWNED BY—			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.									VALUE OF PRODUCTS.								
INDUSTRY AND CITY.				Total.	In establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.						Of establishments owned by—			Per cent of total.						
	Indi- vid- uals.		Cor- pora- tions.		All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Indi- vid- uals.	Cor- pora- tions.	All oth- ers.	Total.	Individ- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All others.	Indi- vid- uals.	Corpora- tions.	All oth- ers.					
All industries.....	1914	1,210	628	680	55,608	9,004	34,970	11,634	16.2	62.9	20.9	\$81,112,291	\$11,082,871	\$58,337,964	\$11,691,456	13.7	71.9	14.4					
	1909	951	501	707	57,473	9,520	31,589	16,364	16.6	55.0	28.4	72,889,659	10,807,500	45,815,852	16,266,307	14.8	62.9	22.4					
	1904	609	308	496	42,091	8,306	19,024	14,761	19.7	45.2	35.1	50,298,290	8,612,316	27,239,766	14,446,208	17.1	54.2	28.7					
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	144	8	32	672	395	177	100	58.8	26.3	14.9	2,169,320	1,322,267	491,551	355,502	61.0	22.6	16.4					
	1909	90	1	22	405	287	.....	1118	70.9	.....	29.1	1,291,849	934,811	.....	1357,038	72.4	.....	27.6	
Brick and tile.....	1914	2	10	6	302	.....	239	263	.....	79.1	20.9	396,195	.....	340,569	255,626	.....	86.0	14.0	
	1909	8	15	6	439	75	327	37	17.1	74.5	8.4	379,021	74,011	281,129	23,881	19.5	74.2	6.3					
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.	1914	.....	13	.....	2,311	.....	2,311	.....	100.0	.....	.....	2,589,930	.....	2,589,930	.....	.....	100.0	.....				
	1909	.....	12	.....	1,753	.....	1,753	.....	100.0	.....	.....	1,742,579	.....	1,742,579	.....	.....	100.0	.....				
Fertilizers.....	1914	2	19	1	781	18	763	.....	2.3	97.7	.....	6,995,051	63,095	6,931,956	.....	0.9	99.1	.....				
	1909	.....	12	.....	589	.....	589	.....	100.0	.....	.....	3,878,296	.....	3,878,296	.....	.....	100.0	.....				
Foundry and machine-shop products.	1914	41	22	24	694	163	399	132	23.5	57.5	19.0	1,408,416	344,969	793,638	269,809	24.5	56.3	19.2					
	1909	15	13	8	508	114	371	23	22.4	73.0	4.5	837,411	193,681	593,387	50,343	23.1	70.8	6.0					
Ice, manufactured.....	1914	14	66	12	760	58	650	52	7.6	85.5	6.8	2,202,769	138,364	1,919,727	144,678	6.3	87.2	6.6					
	1909	18	41	11	461	87	301	73	18.9	65.3	15.8	1,206,874	180,276	876,931	149,667	14.9	72.7	12.4					
Lumber and timber products.	1914	248	136	123	18,358	2,597	13,384	2,377	14.1	72.9	12.9	21,456,898	2,828,165	16,021,578	2,607,155	13.2	74.7	12.2					
	1909	252	124	139	19,227	2,849	13,812	2,566	14.8	71.8	13.3	20,863,016	3,406,787	14,595,645	2,860,584	16.3	70.0	13.7					
Printing and publishing..	1914	124	71	40	1,220	307	735	178	25.2	60.2	14.6	3,017,140	658,332	1,987,762	371,046	21.8	65.9	12.3					
	1909	109	41	24	905	273	560	72	30.2	61.9	8.0	1,865,848	476,367	1,271,805	117,676	25.5	68.2	6.4					
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.	1914	48	5	12	486	127	326	33	26.1	67.1	6.8	804,399	244,042	496,281	64,076	30.3	61.7	8.0					
	1909	29	6	17	482	94	332	56	19.5	68.9	11.6	696,644	156,543	432,464	107,637	22.5	62.1	15.4					
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.	1914	159	52	59	10,761	1,159	8,196	1,406	10.8	76.2	13.1	19,385,659	1,653,615	15,338,842	2,393,202	8.5	79.1	12.3					
	1909	115	55	59	12,280	865	8,199	3,216	7.0	66.8	26.2	21,575,021	1,231,961	15,107,103	5,235,957	5.7	70.0	24.3					
Turpentine and rosin.....	1914	153	100	255	15,466	3,425	5,292	6,749	22.1	34.2	43.6	9,573,083	1,961,374	3,588,009	4,023,700	20.5	37.5	42.0					
	1909	161	90	342	18,143	4,255	3,996	9,892	23.5	22.0	54.5	11,937,518	2,657,523	2,828,469	6,451,526	22.3	23.7	54.0					
Total for cities.....	1914	257	160	117	15,461	1,620	11,869	1,972	10.5	76.8	12.8	34,614,599	3,106,188	27,744,674	3,763,737	9.0	80.2	10.9					
JACKSONVILLE.....	1914	79	65	29	2,816	349	2,369	98	12.4	84.1	3.5	10,147,679	712,743	9,195,496	239,440	7.0	90.6	2.4					
KEY WEST.....	1914	33	14	18	2,037	76	1,629	332	3.7	80.0	16.3	3,389,026	144,028	2,777,174	467,824	4.2	81.9	13.8					
PENSACOLA.....	1914	29	21	14	835	122	625	88	14.6	74.8	10.5	1,832,327	345,689	1,224,775	261,863	18.9	66.8	14.3					
TAMPA.....	1914	105	48	49	7,055	993	4,835	1,227	14.1	68.5	17.4	14,038,917	1,724,986	9,943,339	2,370,592	12.3	70.8	16.0					
WEST TAMPA.....	1914	11	12	7	2,718	80	2,411	227	2.9	88.7	8.4	5,206,650	178,742	4,603,890	424,018	3.4	88.4	8.1					

¹ Includes the group "corporations."

² Includes the group "individuals."

³ Includes the group "all others."

In 1914 the number of establishments under corporate ownership represented but 24.9 per cent of the total, but this class reported 71.9 per cent of the total value of products and 62.9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners; in 1909 and 1904 the corresponding proportions were considerably less. The proportions of average number of wage earners and value of products reported by corporations have been greater at each successive census. Each of the 11 industries for which separate statistics are given ex-

cept bread and bakery products and the turpentine and rosin industry, reports the largest proportion of the total value of products for establishments under corporate ownership. This condition prevailed also in 1914 in each of the five cities. Here, however, a greater proportion of the establishments are under corporate ownership.

Size of establishments.—The tendency for manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments is indicated by the statistics in Table 15.

Table 15 VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
All classes.....	2,518	2,159	1,413	55,608	57,473	42,091	\$81,112,291	\$72,889,659	\$50,298,290	\$47,296,603	\$46,761,380	\$33,765,851
Less than \$5,000.....	903	623	388	1,826	1,387	656	2,214,019	1,547,102	905,782	1,419,336	1,062,701	619,408
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	1,007	871	469	11,493	11,393	6,375	10,656,555	9,818,056	5,387,587	7,001,129	7,255,477	4,130,772
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	450	527	456	14,829	18,613	18,105	19,438,464	20,734,942	16,819,502	11,812,820	14,123,529	12,853,615
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	153	134	100	25,206	23,509	16,955	42,959,461	36,332,890	27,185,419	24,017,676	21,369,589	16,162,056
\$1,000,000 and over.....	5	4	.....	2,254	2,571	.....	5,843,792	4,456,669	.....	3,045,642	2,950,084	.....
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.												
All classes.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	35.9	28.9	27.5	3.3	2.4	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	40.0	40.3	33.2	20.7	19.8	15.1	13.1	13.5	10.7	14.8	15.5	12.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	17.9	24.4	32.3	26.7	32.4	43.0	24.0	28.4	33.4	25.0	30.2	38.1
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	6.1	6.2	7.1	45.3	40.9	40.3	53.0	49.8	54.0	50.8	45.7	47.9
\$1,000,000 and over.....	0.2	0.2	.....	4.1	4.5	.....	7.2	6.1	.....	6.4	6.3	.....

In 1914, 158 establishments, or 6.3 per cent of the total number in the state, each reported products exceeding \$100,000 in value, as compared with 138, or 6.4 per cent of the total, in 1909, and 100, or 7.1 per cent, for 1904. The decrease in the number of establishments is, however, compensated for by the increased value of the output of these establishments, as shown at each successive census, their proportion of the total being 54 per cent in 1904, 55.9 per cent in 1909, and 60.2 per cent in 1914. The smaller estab-

lishments—those having products less than \$20,000 in value—represented 75.9 per cent of the total number of establishments in 1914 but reported only 18.9 per cent of the total value of products.

Table 16 gives, for 1914 and 1909, for five of the more important industries, a classification of establishments, wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture, similar to that presented in Table 15 for all industries combined.

Table 16 INDUSTRY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.			AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS.			VALUE OF PRODUCTS.			VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		
	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.	1914	1909	Per cent distribution.
			1914 1909			1914 1909			1914 1909			1914 1909
ICE, MANUFACTURED.....	92	70	100.0 100.0	760	461	100.0 100.0	\$2,202,769	\$1,206,874	100.0 100.0	\$1,586,118	\$822,834	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	13	13	14.1 18.6	32	23	4.2 5.0	46,506	40,610	2.1 3.4	27,382	25,575	1.7 3.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	50	40	54.3 57.1	247	188	32.5 40.8	548,352	420,564	24.9 34.8	384,987	210,657	24.2 37.8
\$20,000 to \$100,000 ¹	29	17	31.5 24.3	481	250	63.3 54.2	1,607,911	745,700	73.0 61.8	1,173,749	486,602	74.0 59.1
LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.....	507	515	100.0 100.0	18,358	19,227	100.0 100.0	21,456,898	20,863,016	100.0 100.0	12,530,656	14,623,571	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	165	147	32.5 28.5	486	532	2.6 2.8	382,665	388,844	1.8 1.9	266,329	306,540	2.0 2.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	166	175	32.7 34.0	1,832	1,871	10.0 9.7	1,837,361	1,874,809	8.6 9.0	1,249,507	1,389,981	9.2 9.5
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	120	137	23.7 26.6	4,692	5,366	25.6 27.9	5,923,735	6,262,299	27.6 30.0	3,463,856	4,195,896	25.6 28.7
\$100,000 and over ²	56	56	11.0 10.9	11,348	11,458	61.8 59.6	13,313,137	12,337,064	62.0 59.1	8,550,964	8,731,154	63.2 59.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING..	235	174	100.0 100.0	1,220	905	100.0 100.0	3,017,140	1,865,848	100.0 100.0	2,214,448	1,431,639	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	129	111	54.9 63.8	177	152	14.5 16.8	341,566	267,018	11.3 14.3	270,769	216,855	12.2 15.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	80	45	34.0 25.9	359	222	29.4 24.5	753,960	404,129	25.0 21.7	605,190	318,097	27.3 22.2
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	21	13	8.9 7.5	324	234	26.6 25.9	817,439	442,518	27.1 23.7	572,771	335,508	25.9 23.4
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	5	5	2.1 2.9	360	297	29.5 32.8	1,104,175	752,183	36.6 40.3	765,718	561,179	34.6 39.2
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.....	270	229	100.0 100.0	10,761	12,280	100.0 100.0	19,385,659	21,575,021	100.0 100.0	11,646,998	12,889,763	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	154	105	57.0 45.9	235	176	2.2 1.4	310,355	215,259	1.6 1.0	191,036	133,582	1.6 1.0
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	50	41	18.5 17.9	368	385	3.4 3.1	511,733	482,019	2.6 2.2	309,185	304,711	2.7 2.4
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	25	39	9.2 17.0	708	1,279	6.6 10.4	1,193,789	1,906,255	6.2 8.8	726,021	1,118,404	6.2 8.7
\$100,000 and over ²	41	44	15.2 19.2	9,452	10,440	87.8 85.0	17,369,782	18,971,488	89.6 87.9	10,420,756	11,333,066	89.5 87.9
TURPENTINE AND ROSIN ..	508	593	100.0 100.0	15,466	18,143	100.0 100.0	9,573,083	11,937,518	100.0 100.0	6,989,518	9,968,450	100.0 100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	47	30	9.2 5.1	414	210	2.7 1.2	165,844	100,402	1.7 0.8	111,144	77,207	1.6 0.8
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	329	346	64.8 58.3	7,245	7,588	46.8 41.8	3,760,797	4,364,670	39.3 36.0	2,701,012	3,619,070	38.6 36.3
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	125	214	24.6 36.1	6,361	9,772	41.1 53.9	4,595,655	6,983,083	48.0 58.5	3,417,759	5,886,871	48.9 59.1
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	7	3	1.4 0.5	1,446	573	9.3 3.2	1,050,787	488,763	11.0 4.1	759,603	384,702	10.9 3.9

¹ Includes the group "\$100,000 to \$1,000,000."

² Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

Among the industries in the above table, there was a general increase from 1909 to 1914 in the number of establishments reporting products under \$5,000 in value, and, with the exception of the lumber industry, there was a decided increase in value of products

reported by this group. The number of establishments having products valued at \$100,000 and over varies only slightly from the number reported in 1909, but the relative importance of this group, as measured by value of products, has increased in each industry,

except printing and publishing. A preponderance of small establishments is shown for each industry, but the volume of manufactures is in each case reported by the large establishments.

Table 17 presents, for 1914, for all industries combined, in each of the five cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants, statistics similar to those given in Table 15 for the state as a whole.

CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.		CITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCT.	Number of establishments.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.	
		Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.			Average number.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
JACKSONVILLE.....	173	2,816	100.0	\$10,147,679	100.0	\$4,606,283	100.0	TAMPA.....	202	7,055	100.0	\$14,038,917	100.0	\$3,160,433	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	60	87	3.1	152,252	1.5	97,155	2.1	Less than \$5,000.....	77	100	1.4	174,777	1.2	99,529	1.2
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	57	281	10.0	579,529	5.7	361,763	7.9	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	59	256	3.6	532,231	3.8	305,386	3.8
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	37	953	34.0	1,752,249	17.3	957,227	20.8	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	37	636	9.0	1,763,009	12.6	993,154	12.2
\$100,000 and over ¹	19	1,490	52.9	7,663,649	75.5	3,190,135	69.2	\$100,000 and over ¹	29	6,063	85.9	11,568,900	82.4	6,761,364	82.8
KEY WEST.....	65	2,037	100.0	3,389,026	100.0	1,969,947	100.0	WEST TAMPA.....	30	2,718	100.0	5,206,650	100.0	3,247,992	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	32	42	2.1	59,989	1.8	38,530	2.0	Less than \$5,000.....	7	19	0.7	18,825	0.4	11,787	0.4
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	17	75	3.7	218,713	6.5	114,073	5.8	\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	9	25	0.9	56,952	1.1	29,223	0.9
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	7	246	12.1	437,303	12.9	284,553	14.4	\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	7	229	8.4	450,084	8.6	252,327	7.8
\$100,000 to \$1,000,000.....	9	1,674	82.2	2,673,021	78.9	1,532,791	77.8	\$100,000 and over ¹	11	2,445	90.0	4,680,789	89.9	2,954,655	91.0
PENSACOLA.....	64	835	100.0	1,832,327	100.0	975,162	100.0								
Less than \$5,000.....	22	42	5.0	65,197	3.6	41,846	4.3								
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	19	88	10.5	183,639	10.0	103,963	10.7								
\$20,000 and over ²	23	705	84.4	1,583,491	86.4	829,353	85.0								

¹ Includes the group "\$1,000,000 and over."

² Includes the group "\$100,000 to \$1,000,000."

In the cities the same general condition prevails as that found throughout the state, namely, a preponderance as to number of wage earners, value of products, and value added by manufacture for establishments having products valued at \$100,000 or over. The highest percentages of total value of products reported by establishments of this size, 89.9, 82.4, and 78.9, appear for West Tampa, Tampa, and Key West, respectively; and the lowest, 75.5, is shown for Jacksonville.

Table 18 shows the size of establishments in 1914 as measured by the number of wage earners employed, for all industries combined, for 13 of the more important industries, and for each of the five cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants. Table 19 presents, for 1914, percentages based on the figures in Table 18, and for 1909 similar percentages for all industries combined and for individual industries in the state as a whole.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	TOTAL.		ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING—														
			No wage earners.	1 to 5 wage earners.		6 to 20 wage earners.		21 to 50 wage earners.		51 to 100 wage earners.		101 to 250 wage earners.		251 to 500 wage earners.		501 to 1,000 wage earners.	
	Establishments.	Wage earners (average number).	Establishments.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.	Establishments.	Wage earners.
All industries.....	2,518	55,608	188	1,130	2,770	629	7,502	353	11,665	112	7,966	68	11,474	33	11,148	5	3,083
Boxes, cigar.....	4	457	—	—	—	—	—	1	38	2	175	1	244	—	—	—	—
Bread and other bakery products.....	184	672	25	137	317	18	174	3	102	1	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick and tile.....	18	302	—	2	5	11	139	4	99	1	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	13	2,311	—	3	10	1	16	—	2	139	3	524	3	1,053	1	569	—
Fertilizers.....	22	781	—	8	30	3	32	5	137	4	258	2	324	—	—	—	—
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	87	694	5	58	171	15	173	8	250	1	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	14	349	—	7	28	4	54	1	23	1	65	1	179	—	—	—	—
Ice, manufactured.....	92	760	—	50	165	36	356	4	126	2	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and timber products.....	507	18,358	8	173	459	175	1,992	71	2,452	32	2,355	34	5,572	12	4,045	2	1,483
Printing and publishing.....	235	1,220	41	143	365	37	353	6	234	2	140	1	128	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	65	486	9	42	87	12	108	1	31	—	—	—	—	1	260	—	—
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	270	10,761	40	132	298	42	439	12	402	11	725	17	3,062	14	4,804	2	1,031
Turpentine and rosin.....	508	15,466	1	32	119	203	2,885	214	7,025	48	3,448	8	1,313	2	676	—	—
All other industries.....	499	2,991	59	338	716	72	781	23	746	5	310	1	128	1	310	—	—
Total for cities.....	534	15,461	64	262	683	104	1,134	42	1,460	21	1,488	22	3,937	17	5,728	2	1,031
JACKSONVILLE.....	173	2,816	21	78	202	44	456	21	755	4	314	3	519	2	570	—	—
KEY WEST.....	65	2,037	11	34	78	5	53	4	96	5	322	3	427	2	548	1	513
PENSACOLA.....	64	835	4	37	116	17	175	4	138	1	52	—	—	1	354	—	—
TAMPA.....	202	7,055	27	104	259	34	413	10	377	5	401	13	2,408	9	3,197	—	—
WEST TAMPA.....	30	2,718	1	9	28	4	37	3	94	6	399	3	583	3	1,059	1	518

Table 19

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUM- BER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTAB- LISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.							Cen- sus year.	PER CENT OF TOTAL AVERAGE NUM- BER OF WAGE EARNERS IN ESTAB- LISHMENTS EMPLOYING SPECIFIED NUMBER.						
		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000		1 to 5	6 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1,000
All industries	1914 1909	5.0 3.4	13.5 13.5	21.0 23.8	14.3 14.0	20.6 21.1	20.0 15.5	5.5 8.6								
Boxes, cigar	1914 1909			8.3 29.7	38.3 53.4	53.4 70.3										
Bread and other bakery products....	1914 1909	47.2 37.8	25.9 41.5	15.2 7.4	11.8 13.3											
Brick and tile	1914 1909	1.6 6.2	46.0 35.8	32.8 29.2	19.5 28.9											
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad com- panies.	1914 1909	0.4 0.6	0.7 1.7		6.0 22.9	22.7 74.8	45.6 24.6									
Fertilizers	1914 1909	3.8 1.4	4.1 6.6	17.5 10.0	33.0 51.4	41.5 30.6										
Foundry and machine-shop prod- ucts.	1914 1909	24.6 10.4	24.9 15.7	36.0 40.9	14.4 32.9											
Gas, illuminating and heating	1914 1909	8.0 8.1	15.5 14.8	6.6 23.8	18.6 53.3	51.3 53.3										
Ice, manufactured	1914 1909	21.7 32.8	46.8 43.8	16.6 23.4	14.9											
Lumber and timber products	1914 1909	2.5 2.3	10.8 12.5	13.4 11.3	12.8 12.8	30.4 31.1	22.0 19.5	8.1 10.6								
Printing and publishing	1914 1909	29.9 27.4	28.9 25.4	19.2 21.2	11.5 26.0	10.5										
Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.	1914 1909	17.9 16.4	22.2 20.5	6.4 14.9			53.5									
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1914 1909	2.8 1.5	4.1 5.0	3.7 5.2	6.7 7.4	28.4 27.9	44.6 29.4	9.6 23.6								
Turpentine and rosin	1914 1909	0.8 0.4	18.6 16.8	45.4 53.2	22.3 19.9	8.5 9.8	4.4									
All other industries	1914 1909	23.9 30.2	26.1 40.7	24.9 22.2	10.4 6.8	4.3	10.4									
Total for cities	1914	4.4	7.3	9.4	9.6	25.5	37.0	6.7								
JACKSONVILLE	1914	7.2	16.2	26.8	11.2	13.4	20.2									
KEY WEST	1914	3.8	2.6	4.7	15.8	21.0	26.2									
PENSACOLA	1914	13.9	21.0	16.5	6.2		42.4									
TAMPA	1914	3.7	5.8	5.3	5.7	34.1	45.3									
WEST TAMPA	1914	1.0	1.4	3.4	14.7	21.4	59.0	19.0								

There were 188 establishments for which no wage earners are shown. In these establishments the work is done by the proprietors, firm members, or persons classed as salaried employees, or where wage earners were reported, the term of employment was so short that in computing the average, as described in the "Explanation of terms," the number was less than one person and the establishment was classed as one having "no wage earners."

The comparatively small establishments—those employing from 1 to 20 wage earners—formed 69.9 per cent of the total for the state, but gave employment to only 18.5 per cent of the total wage earners reported. The groups of establishments having more than 100 wage earners, although representing only 4.2 per cent of the total number of establishments in the state, gave employment to 46.1 per cent of the total wage earners. The greatest number of wage earners in any single group was reported by establishments employing from 21 to 50. The 11,665 wage earners so employed were largely recruited from the lumber and turpentine and rosin industries.

Bakeries, foundries and machine shops, and printing and publishing reported the greatest number of small establishments, more than 75 per cent of all establishments in each of the three industries employing from 1 to 20 wage earners only. Railroad repair shops, the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and of cigar boxes are the industries showing the greatest proportion of large establishments—those employing more than 100 wage earners.

Among the cities, the highest percentage of the total number of wage earners reported by establishments employing more than 50 wage earners each is shown for West Tampa—94.2.

Engines and power.—Table 20 shows, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, for all industries combined, the number and horsepower of engines or motors employed in generating power (including electric motors operated by purchased current). It also shows separately the number and horsepower of electric motors operated by current generated in the establishments reporting.

Table 20

POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.			HORSEPOWER.					
				Amount.			Per cent distribution.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Primary power, total	3,166	2,445	771	100,071	89,816	43,413	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	1,966	2,044	771	93,586	86,376	42,413	93.5	96.2	97.7
Steam engines and turbines ¹	1,433	1,783	702	88,939	84,708	41,975	88.9	94.3	96.7
Internal-combustion engines	521	250	59	4,464	1,497	320	4.5	1.7	0.7
Water wheels, turbines, and motors	12	11	10	183	171	118	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rented	1,200	401	(?)	6,485	3,440	1,000	6.5	3.8	2.3
Electric	1,200	401	(?)	6,406	3,353	1,000	6.4	3.7	2.3
Other				79	87		0.1	0.1	
Electric	1,523	579	(?)	12,888	7,563	2,960	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rented	1,200	401	(?)	6,406	3,353	1,000	49.7	44.3	33.8
Generated by establishments reporting	323	178	45	6,482	4,210	1,960	50.3	55.7	66.2

¹ Figures for horsepower include for 1909 the amounts reported under the head of "other" owned power.² Not reported.

The preceding table shows an increase in primary power amounting to 10,255 horsepower, or 11.4 per cent, from 1909 to 1914, of which rented electric power is an important factor. The use of rented power, now almost wholly electric, has greatly increased since 1904, when it represented only 2.3 per cent of the total primary power reported. In 1909 the amount of rented power had increased to 3.8 per cent of the total, and in 1914 to 6.5 per cent.

Power operated by current generated in the same establishment shows a large increase, the percentage of increase for the later five-year period being 54 and for the earlier, 114.8.

In addition to the increased use of rented electric power, owned power shows an increase of 120.6 per cent during the decade and of 8.3 per cent during the last five-year period.

Fuel.—Closely related to the subject of power employed in manufactures is that of fuel consumed in generating this power or otherwise used in the manufacturing processes.

Table 21 shows, for 1914, the quantity of each kind of fuel used, for which data were obtained, for all in-

dustries combined and for selected industries in the state as a whole, and for all industries combined in each city.

Table 21

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	COAL.		Coke (tons, 2,000 lbs.).	Oil, including gasoline (barrels).	Gas (1,000 cubic feet).
	Anthracite (tons, 2,240 lbs.).	Bituminous (tons, 2,000 lbs.).			
All industries.....	16,489	143,553	17,522	141,374	9,560
Bread and other bakery products.....	795	617	1,381	27	351
Brick and tile.....		8,983		59	
Carriages, wagons, and repairs.....	29	415	6	57	180
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	20	22,809	60	275	
Fertilizers.....		7,250		2,216	
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	7	414	1,917	606	298
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	4,012	33,691	4,088	41,311	
Ice, manufactured.....	1,000	52,533	9,600	40,208	
Lumber and timber products.....	7,702	2,625		1,382	348
Printing and publishing.....	287	280	29	828	4,988
All other industries.....	2,637	13,936	441	54,405	3,395
Total for cities.....	5,856	79,157	4,755	105,253	6,488
JACKSONVILLE.....	2,250	61,480	2,227	11,355	2,939
KEY WEST.....	1,056	4,561	124	4,023	165
PENSACOLA.....	13	10,769	1,151	4,019	2,225
TAMPA.....	2,482	2,347	1,252	85,850	1,159
WEST TAMPA.....	55		1	6	

SPECIAL STATISTICS.

For certain industries the Census Bureau collects, by means of special schedules, details regarding the quantities and cost of materials, the quantities and value of products, and other information for which no provision is made on the general schedule. Certain data of this character for three important industries and also for power laundries are here presented.

Turpentine and rosin.—This industry, like the lumber, is dependent upon the forests of the state for its raw materials. The quantities and values of the different products, for the census years, 1914, 1909, and 1904, are shown in the following table.

Table 22	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$9,573,155	\$11,937,518	\$9,901,905
Turpentine:			
Gallons.....	12,363,232	13,809,785	12,872,869
Value.....	\$4,820,679	\$5,847,478	\$6,425,826
Rosin:			
Barrels (280 pounds).....	1,310,307	1,555,749	1,445,902
Value.....	\$4,695,561	\$6,057,524	\$3,447,418
Dross and other products, value.....	\$56,915	\$32,516	\$28,661

The value of turpentine and rosin products have decreased 19.8 per cent since 1909, owing to the depletion of the longleaf pine forests. In 1914 the production of spirits of turpentine was 10.5 per cent less than in 1909, while the output of rosin shows a decrease of 15.8 per cent as compared with 1909.

In turpentine operations the working unit which is called a crop, consists of 10,500 boxes or cups. In 1914 there were 8,950 crops worked, of which 1,431 were from virgin trees, 1,978 from yearlings, 2,430 from third-year workings, and 3,111 from older trees. Of the above crops, 62.9 per cent were worked by the cup system.

Fertilizers.—The following table shows the quantity and value of the products of the fertilizer establishments of the state for the censuses 1904 to 1914:

Table 23	1914	1909	1904
Total value.....	\$6,995,051	\$3,878,296	\$1,590,371
Fertilizers:			
Tons.....	1245,449	155,852	71,592
Value.....	\$6,266,201	\$3,592,882	\$1,589,771
Complete and ammoniated fertilizers—			
Tons.....	199,606	98,322	53,559
Value.....	\$5,696,460	\$2,877,646	\$1,330,271
Superphosphates and concentrated phosphates—			
Tons.....	36,701	46,570	12,800
Value.....	\$307,272	\$393,302	\$194,000
All other fertilizers—			
Tons.....	9,142	10,960	5,233
Value.....	\$262,469	\$321,934	\$65,500
All other products, value.....	\$728,850	\$285,414	\$600

¹ In addition, there were produced by cottonseed-oil mills 1,057 tons of fertilizers, valued at \$23,866.

The state ranked ninth among the states in 1914 in value of manufactured fertilizers, whereas in 1909 it ranked eleventh. In the output of phosphate rock, of which more than 2,000,000 net tons were used by the fertilizer plants of the country, the state leads all others, the output in 1914 being 2,138,891 long tons, or 78.2 per cent of the marketed production of phosphate rock for that year.

The output of manufactured fertilizers in 1914 exceeded that of 1909 by 89,597 tons, an increase of 57.5 per cent, and in value by \$2,673,319, an increase of 74.4 per cent. In 1909 complete and ammoniated fertilizers, with an average value of \$29.26 per ton, constituted 63.1 per cent of the total tonnage; whereas in 1914 this class of fertilizers, although showing a slightly lower average value per ton (\$28.53), constituted 81.3 per cent of the total tonnage.

Printing and publishing.—The following table shows the number of publications and their aggregate circulation, by period of issue, for the three most recent census years.

Table 24 PERIOD OF ISSUE.	NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS.			AGGREGATE CIRCULATION PER ISSUE.		
	1914	1909	1904	1914	1909	1904
Total.....	189	160	154	391,503	283,992	223,214
Daily.....	26	19	20	119,102	80,300	54,875
Sunday.....	9	6	5	83,171	48,539	30,390
Semiweekly.....	6	3	3	11,425	10,300	8,500
Weekly.....	141	127	117	171,615	137,818	112,124
Monthly.....	17	5	9	16,190	7,035	17,325

¹ Includes one quarterly.

In 1914, as compared with 1909, each class of publications showed an increase in number, and all, except the monthlies, an increase in circulation. The dailies increased 38,802, or 48.3 per cent, the Sunday papers, 34,632, or 71.3 per cent, and the weeklies, which form the largest class, 33,797, or 24.5 per cent. Only two publications were printed in foreign languages, both weeklies, one in German and one in Spanish.

Laundries.—Statistics for power laundries are not included in the general tables or in the totals for manufacturing industries. Table 25, however, summarizes these statistics for Florida for 1914 and 1909.

Table 25	POWER LAUNDRIES.		
	Number or amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	
Number of establishments.....	45	28	59.3
Persons engaged.....	991	638	55.3
Proprietors and firm members.....	41	23	78.3
Salaried employees.....	86	39	120.8
Wage earners (average number).....	864	571	51.3
Primary horsepower.....	1,120	528	112.1
Capital.....	\$612,525	\$461,038	32.8
Salaries and wages.....	448,122	232,639	92.6
Salaries.....	91,998	36,130	154.6
Wages.....	356,124	196,509	81.2
Paid for contract work.....	5,750	—	—
Rent and taxes.....	41,344	11,752	251.8
Cost of materials.....	182,317	77,221	136.1
Amount received for work done.....	946,314	474,088	99.6

¹ Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

The table shows increases in all the items given, those in receipts for work done and in average number of wage earners amounting to 99.6 per cent and 51.3 per cent, respectively. Establishments owned by individuals reported 30.9 per cent of the amount received for work done; those owned by corporations, 53.9 per cent; and those under other forms of ownership, 15.2 per cent.

Table 26 presents, for 1914 and 1909, the number of wage earners employed in the laundries on the 15th of each month, or the nearest representative day, and the percentage which this number represents of the greatest number employed in any month of the same year.

Table 26 MONTH.	WAGE EARNERS.			
	Number.		Per cent of maximum.	
	1914	1909	1914	1909
January.....	888	566	94.7	87.5
February.....	925	565	93.6	87.3
March.....	938	578	100.0	89.3
April.....	888	562	94.7	86.9
May.....	864	550	92.1	85.0
June.....	832	542	88.7	83.8
July.....	838	548	89.3	84.7
August.....	803	553	85.6	85.5
September.....	823	555	87.7	85.8
October.....	825	570	88.0	88.1
November.....	851	620	90.7	95.8
December.....	891	647	95.0	100.0

Table 27 gives statistics as to kinds and amounts of power used in the laundries of the state in 1914 and 1909, together with the percentages of increase for the five-year period.

Table 27 POWER.	NUMBER OF ENGINES OR MOTORS.		HORSEPOWER.		
			Amount.		Per cent of increase, ¹ 1909-1914.
	1914	1909	1914	1909	
Primary power, total.....	91	28	1,120	528	112.1
Owned.....	42	25	863	476	81.3
Steam.....	41	23	861	467	84.4
Internal combustion.....	1	2	2	9	—
Rented.....	49	3	257	52	—
Electric.....	—	—	237	43	—
Other.....	—	—	20	9	—
Electric—Generated in establishments reporting.....	6	—	25	—	—

¹ Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

Table 28 shows the kinds and quantities of fuel used in laundries, as reported at the censuses of 1914 and 1909, with percentages of increase.

Table 28 KIND.	Unit.	QUANTITY.		Per cent of increase, 1909-1914.
		1914	1909	
Anthracite coal.....	Tons, 2,240 lbs.....	100	—	—
Bituminous coal.....	Tons, 2,000 lbs.....	3,325	1,265	202.4
Oil.....	Barrels.....	2,867	244	1,075.0
Gas.....	1,000 cubic feet.....	1,999	1,417	41.1

GENERAL TABLES.

Table 29 gives, for 1914, 1909, and 1904, the number of establishments, average number of wage earners, primary horsepower, wages, cost of materials, and value of products, for selected industries in the state as a whole and in the city having more than 50,000 inhabitants; and for the cities having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, similar data for all industries combined.

Table 30 presents, for 1914, for the state as a whole and for Jacksonville, the only city having more than 50,000 inhabitants, statistics in detail for each industry that can be shown without the disclosure of the operations of individual establishments, and the statistics for all industries combined for each of the cities in the state having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 29.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.
					Expressed in thousands.								Expressed in thousands.		
THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
All industries.....	1914	2,518	55,608	100,071	\$24,822	\$33,816	\$81,112	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.	1914	7	23	84	\$11	\$41	\$50
	1909	2,159	57,473	89,816	22,982	26,128	72,890		1909	5	34	72	13	156	258
	1904	1,413	42,091	43,413	15,767	16,532	50,298		1904	4	17	22	7	16	32
Artificial stone products..	1914	59	197	174	102	131	305	Foundry and machine- shop products.	1914	487	694	1,517	463	534	1,408
	1909	32	124	44	57	93	215		1909	36	508	725	287	331	837
	1904	10	47	5	23	41	99		1904	18	264	342	138	211	499
Boxes, cigar.....	1914	4	457	459	225	282	635	Gas, illuminating and heating.	1914	14	349	968	183	338	1,049
	1909	3	370	461	175	232	504		1909	12	210	746	113	182	585
	1904	4	229	152	88	87	261		1904	11	95	522	35	81	314
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	184	672	495	369	1,192	2,169	Ice, manufactured.....	1914	92	760	12,475	446	617	2,203
	1909	113	405	666	201	760	1,292		1909	70	461	8,585	224	384	1,207
	1904	85	284	42	124	416	748		1904	47	295	2,943	151	171	684
Brick and tile.....	1914	118	302	1,752	119	138	396	Liquors, distilled.....	1914	3	11	200	5	38	167
	1909	29	439	2,288	138	113	379		1909	4	25	310	11	47	251
	1904	14	425	903	109	65	237								
Canning and preserving..	1914	221	194	268	58	239	418	Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1914	5,507	18,358	65,073	8,077	7,926	21,457
	1909	18	188	70	51	80	213		1909	515	19,227	65,097	7,551	6,239	20,893
	1904	10	184	56	28	92	165		1904	242	11,670	33,527	4,229	3,977	12,972
Carriages, wagons, and repairs.	1914	46	169	203	115	95	305	Marble and stone work...	1914	14	47	75	39	67	171
	1909	39	230	354	136	210	453		1909	10	42	.....	30	35	111
	1904	31	196	189	102	124	344		1904	6	58	.....	50	71	198
Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by electric-railroad com- panies.	1914	4	77	193	50	36	96	Mineral and soda waters..	1914	114	271	412	119	557	1,050
	1909	6	55	63	30	29	68		1909	74	168	196	62	196	515
									1904	43	95	15	36	76	238
Cars and general shop con- struction and repairs by steam-railroad com- panies.	1914	13	2,311	2,234	1,398	980	2,590	Printing and publishing..	1914	235	1,220	1,325	898	803	3,017
	1909	12	1,753	1,035	1,018	601	1,743		1909	174	905	794	529	434	1,866
	1904	6	1,111	545	561	544	1,156		1904	155	543	382	271	270	1,139
Coffee, roasting and grind- ing.	1914	19	45	171	24	465	697	Shipbuilding, wooden, in- cluding boat building.	1914	65	486	1,489	334	280	804
	1909	13	29	83	11	194	262		1909	52	482	873	289	233	697
	1904	6	11	30	5	92	122		1904	13	92	52	40	37	115
Confectionery.....	1914	8	23	6	10	30	57	Slaughtering and meat packing.	1914	11	54	144	32	789	925
	1909	4	31	17	11	47	83		1909	11	32	.....	20	392	467
	1904	5	23	.....	9	45	120								
Cooperage.....	1914	10	191	404	82	274	434	Tobacco, cigars and ciga- rettes.	1914	270	10,761	149	6,638	7,739	19,386
	1909	10	133	360	48	217	333		1909	229	12,280	109	7,169	8,685	21,575
	1904	7	134	170	48	162	262		1904	208	9,657	23	5,577	6,596	16,764
Copper, tin, and sheet- iron work.	1914	26	124	86	84	254	399	Turpentine and rosin.....	1914	508	15,466	913	4,015	2,584	9,573
	1909	8	52	30	30	43	105		1909	593	18,143	1,916	4,316	1,969	11,938
	1904	9	94	1	47	71	192		1904	406	15,541	349	3,714	725	9,902
Fertilizers.....	1914	22	781	3,070	367	4,656	6,995	All other industries.....	1914	144	1,543	5,350	552	2,597	4,180
	1909	12	589	1,710	218	2,875	3,878		1909	69	547	3,071	239	1,212	2,028
	1904	8	242	555	70	1,325	1,590		1904	58	771	2,441	299	1,125	2,008
Flour-mill and gristmill products.	1914	13	22	382	7	134	166								
	1909	6	11	141	5	139	164								
	1904	7	13	167	6	112	137								

¹ Includes "sand-lime brick."

² Includes "canning and preserving, fish and oysters," "canning, vegetables," and "pickles and preserves."

³ Excludes statistics for one establishment, to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

⁴ Includes "automobile repairing," "engines, steam, gas, and water," and "structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills."

⁵ Includes "boxes, wooden packing" and "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills."

MANUFACTURES—FLORIDA.

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TABLE 29.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR 1914, 1909, AND 1904—Continued.

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.	INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Cen- sus year.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	Wage earners (aver- age num- ber).	Primary horse- power.	Wages.	Cost of ma- terials.	Value of prod- ucts.
CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES.															
JACKSONVILLE—All industries.	1914	173	2,816	7,147	\$1,547	\$5,541	\$10,148	Lumber and timber prod- ucts.	1914	111	313	1,396	\$158	\$440	\$758
	1909	114	1,988	5,165	988	3,997	6,722		1909	8	180	865	82	225	382
	1904	125	2,650	.....	1,073	2,789	5,340		1904	14	1,114	.....	408	404	1,080
Artificial stone products..	1914	3	50	21	28	18	66	Patent medicines and compounds and drug- gists' preparations.	1914	4	10	.....	5	12	45
	1909	3	40	12	17	18	49		1909	7	12	.....	5	18	73
	1904	4	23	.....	12	16	42		1904	6	24	.....	5	300	397
Bread and other bakery products.	1914	20	221	151	99	383	660	Printing and publishing..	1914	41	281	366	301	353	1,061
	1909	9	122	75	55	176	309		1909	28	250	252	163	146	636
	1904	14	105	.....	45	117	221		1904	21	151	.....	83	98	379
Carriages and wagons.....	1914	6	59	49	41	36	105	Tobacco, cigars.....	1914	17	272	.....	120	160	409
	1909	4	67	34	42	35	100		1909	14	134	.....	73	115	264
	1904	4	54	.....	26	32	73		1904	14	139	.....	64	54	199
Fertilizers.....	1914	3	346	860	168	1,988	3,258	All other industries.....	1914	68	1,264	4,304	627	2,151	3,786
	1909	4	385	855	131	1,935	2,511		1909	37	798	3,072	420	1,329	2,398
	1904	3	102	.....	37	1,003	1,164		1904	45	938	.....	393	765	1,785
CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.															
KEY WEST.....	1914	65	2,037	722	\$1,100	\$1,419	\$3,389	TAMPA.....	1914	202	7,055	3,406	\$4,405	\$5,878	\$14,039
	1909	56	2,431	295	1,897	1,643	3,965		1909	182	6,786	2,536	4,033	5,853	13,804
	1904	73	2,466	.....	1,325	1,806	4,254		1904	141	5,831	.....	3,578	4,551	11,204
PENSACOLA.....	1914	64	835	1,404	481	857	1,832								
	1909	59	940	1,226	466	859	1,837								
	1904	39	1,206	.....	476	820	1,937								

¹ Includes "boxes, wooden packing" and "lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills."

TABLE 30.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Number of establishments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.										WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAR-EST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.						Capital.
		Total.	Proprietors and firm members.	Salaried officers, superintendents, and managers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.					
					Male.	Female.	Average number.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.									
1 All industries.....	2,518	63,204	2,682	1,938	2,718	258	55,608	Jy 57,775	No 52,087	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$38,318,983			
2 Artificial stone products.....	59	278	73	7	1	197	Mh 206	Je 189	235	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,940
3 Automobile repairing.....	28	133	35	3	2	91	No 97	Jy 87	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,414
4 Awnings, tents, and sails.....	7	34	8	2	1	23	Se 27	Fe 21	26	20	6	.....	.....	.....	20,299
5 Boxes, cigar.....	4	492	8	7	18	2	457	Se 552	De 366	439	220	188	12	19	497,537			
6 Boxes, wooden packing.....	13	864	8	19	29	1	807	De 990	Jy 446	990	911	65	10	4	1,975,862			
7 Bread and other bakery products.....	184	936	216	24	19	5	672	Mh 693	Jy 649	696	583	100	12	1	824,961			
8 Brick and tile.....	14	253	16	10	5	222	Oc 255	Fe 144	265	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,799
9 Canning and preserving, fish.....	4	67	2	1	3	61	Oc 244	Ja 2	241	136	68	17	20	.....	45,325		
10 Canning, vegetables.....	3	31	2	3	2	24	Jy 65	Ja 0	73	20	36	7	10	.....	8,907		
11 Canning and preserving, oysters.....	4	132	1	5	23	2	101	Ja 173	Au 18	237	142	95	.....	.....	149,195	
12 Carriages, wagons, and repairs.....	46	233	55	3	5	169	.....	.....	164	162	.....	.....	2	.....	352,996
13 Carriages and wagons.....	40	214	48	2	5	153	Ja 164	De 140	151	149	.....	.....	2	.....	344,346
14 Repair work only.....	6	19	7	1	.....	11	Ap 12	De 10	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,650
15 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by electric-railroad companies.....	4	85	.....	4	4	77	Fe 86	De 61	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,960
16 Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam-railroad companies.....	13	2,427	.....	28	87	1	2,311	Jy 2,494	No 2,147	2,145	2,141	3	1	.....	1,477,920	
17 Coffee, roasting and grinding.....	19	95	20	6	21	3	45	De 48	Ja 44	46	35	10	1	.....	219,302		
18 Confectionery and ice cream.....	30	134	43	12	2	5	72	.....	.....	77	66	10	1	.....	86,908
19 Confectionery.....	8	40	12	3	1	1	23	De 28	Ja 12	27	19	7	1	.....	19,812		
20 Ice cream.....	22	94	31	9	1	4	49	Jy 52	De 46	50	47	3	.....	.....	67,096	
21 Cooperage.....	10	208	7	6	4	191	My 235	Oc 135	222	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	158,274
22 Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	26	172	26	10	11	1	124	No 138	Ja 111	135	135	.....	.....	.....	317,322
23 Fertilizers.....	22	966	4	52	106	23	781	Fe 1,219	Au 553	915	910	5	.....	.....	7,612,929	
24 Flour-mill and gristmill products.....	13	43	14	2	5	22	De 25	Ja 20	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,569
25 Food preparations, not elsewhere specified.....	7	36	11	1	1	23	(2) 23	(2) 23	26	16	9	.....	1	.....	31,557	
26 Foundry and machine-shop products.....	56	687	55	44	21	6	561	.....	.....	581	579	.....	2	.....	1,676,994
27 Foundries.....	5	40	2	5	.....	33	De 40	Je 23	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,184
28 Machine shops.....	51	647	53	39	21	6	528	Se 561	My 501	538	536	.....	2	.....	1,608,810	
29 Furniture, wood, including rattan and willow.....	4	11	3	.....	.....	8	Ap 11	No 3	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,558
30 Gas, illuminating and heating.....	14	462	.....	27	75	11	349	Ap 493	No 269	296	296	.....	.....	.....	8,906,623
31 Ice, manufactured.....	92	1,021	39	135	73	14	760	Jy 861	Fe 695	739	738	.....	1	.....	4,373,260	
32 Liquors, distilled, whisky.....	3	15	1	1	2	.....	11	Se 17	Ja 7	17	17	.....	.....	.....	36,154
33 Lumber and timber products.....	412	17,623	436	374	396	25	16,392	Jy 17,077	No 14,128	18,595	18,425	53	113	4	25,945,625			
34 Lumber, planing-mill products, not including planing mills connected with sawmills.....	82	1,388	77	84	86	12	1,159	Jy 1,235	Fe 1,093	1,233	1,227	.....	6	.....	2,478,600	
35 Marble and stone work.....	14	79	15	7	10	47	Ap 51	My 41	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,345
36 Mattresses and spring beds.....	8	78	10	7	1	60	De 66	Au 56	65	55	8	2	.....	.....	103,698	
37 Mineral and soda waters.....	114	457	123	36	22	5	271	Au 302	Ja 225	291	281	2	8	.....	622,377		
38 Minerals and earths, ground.....	4	242	9	10	3	220	Ja 283	De 184	233	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	539,332
39 Oil, cottonseed, and cake.....	4	138	.....	12	7	1	118	No 216	Je 38	213	213	.....	.....	.....	757,150
40 Paints.....	3	19	4	3	3	1	8	(2) 8	(2) 8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	43,993
41 Patent medicines and compounds.....	18	50	16	5	4	1	24	Je 29	De 22	30	18	12	.....	.....	204,017	
42 Paving materials.....	5	141	3	7	7	124	Ap 151	Se 92	129	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,895
43 Pickles and preserves.....	10	19	11	.....	.....	8	Se 23	Je 0	24	17	7	.....	.....	.....	62,629
44 Printing and publishing, book and job.....	74	489	75	32	30	12	340	De 356	Je 318	359	291	59	8	1	808,753			
45 Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.....	161	1,353	140	106	162	65	880	.....	.....	937	751	101	83	2	2,353,438	
46 Printing and publishing.....	15	455	8	31	117	29	270	De 286	Jy 257	286	226	24	35	1	1,124,807			
47 Printing, publishing, and job printing.....	131	864	119	67	37	31	610	De 646	Jy 577	651	525	77	48	1	1,212,285			
48 Publishing without printing.....	15	34	13	8	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,346
49 Sand-lime brick.....	4	89	7	2	.....	80	Jy 94	De 62	76	75	.....	.....	1	.....	236,269
50 Shipbuilding, wooden, including boat building.....	65	584	76	15	6	1	486	.....	.....	484	482	.....	2	.....	1,095,969
51 New vessels.....	15	358	17	12	3	1	325	Oc 464	De 260	284	283	.....	1	.....	706,299	
52 Repair work.....	7	33	10	1	.....	22	No 31	Je 17	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,614
53 Small boats.....	43	193	49	2	3	139	Ja 179	Se 110	168	167	.....	.....	1	.....	314,056
54 Slaughtering and meat packing.....	11	78	11	3	9	1	54	Au 58	Mh 49	52	52	.....	.....	.....	114,277
55 Sugar, cane.....	5	22	3	3	.....	2	14	Ja 56	Je 0	54	52	2	.....	.....	37,654
56 Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	270	12,410	298	183	1,131	37	10,761	.....	.....	11,022	8,637	2,329	48	8	9,369,478	
57 Cigars.....	265	12,397	293	183	1,131	37	10,753	Oc 12,063	Ja 9,912	11,013	8,634	2,326	48	5	9,362,109			
58 Cigarettes.....	5	13	5	.....	.....	8	De 9	Ja 7	9	9	3	3	.....	.....	7,369
59 Turpentine and rosin.....	508	16,975	674	565	269	1	15,466	Je 16,988	De 13,289	15,883	15,542	47	291	3	9,894,586			
60 All other industries *.....	67	1,155	63	68	74	13	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,896,152

* Owned power only.

* Includes rented power, other than electric.

* No figures given for reasons stated under "Explanation of terms."

*All other industries embrace—
 Agricultural implements..... 2
 Artificial flowers..... 1
 Automobile bodies and parts..... 1
 Bags, other than paper..... 2
 Baskets, and rattan and willow ware..... 2

Brooms..... 2
 Brushes..... 3
 Cleansing and polishing preparations..... 1
 Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods..... 2
 Cordials and flavoring sirups..... 2

Druggists' preparations..... 2
 Engines, steam, gas, and water..... 1
 Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified..... 1
 Flavoring extracts..... 3
 Glucose and starch..... 1

Grease and tallow, not including lubricating greases..... 1
 Lamps..... 1
 Lime..... 3
 Liquors, malt..... 2
 Liquors, vinous..... 1

MANUFACTURES—FLORIDA.

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OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manu- facture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horse-power generated in estab- lishments report- ing.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including in- ternal revenue and cor- poration income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam en- gines. ¹	In- ternal- com- bus- tion en- gines. ²	Water wheels and mo- tors. ¹	Elec- tric (rent- ed).	

THE STATE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$2,978,555	\$2,311,576	\$24,822,323	\$1,057,998	\$557,845	\$1,861,230	\$32,457,161	\$1,358,527	\$81,112,291	\$47,296,603	100,071	88,939	4,543	183	6,406	6,482	1
8,599	375	102,215	806	2,379	1,662	128,497	2,456	304,587	173,634	174	7	97	4	66	-----	2
1,800	2,030	72,501	-----	5,854	2,262	76,338	3,161	213,882	134,383	136	-----	52	-----	34	-----	3
3,000	780	14,120	-----	1,625	105	38,958	312	67,759	28,492	11	-----	6	-----	5	-----	4
21,880	18,003	225,138	-----	1,350	4,262	274,386	7,419	635,385	353,580	459	312	20	-----	127	-----	5
25,070	20,506	307,423	54,196	316	7,284	316,732	8,641	932,554	607,181	2,159	2,151	-----	-----	8	356	6
26,126	20,641	369,020	860	46,049	6,438	1,141,991	50,162	2,169,320	977,167	495	62	57	-----	376	-----	7
12,250	5,385	83,895	-----	-----	2,520	32,390	61,863	287,974	193,721	1,320	1,301	19	-----	-----	20	8
1,800	555	19,470	-----	80	332	25,106	651	57,015	31,258	180	125	-----	-----	5	-----	9
2,014	520	1,633	-----	600	14	4,077	80	8,325	4,168	33	30	-----	-----	3	-----	10
9,400	38,828	34,058	4,293	4,025	836	192,547	2,743	321,817	126,527	101	60	40	-----	1	-----	11
3,800	5,720	115,367	-----	11,717	2,812	88,764	6,552	304,604	209,288	203	23	58	-----	122	-----	12
3,600	5,720	109,459	-----	10,717	2,699	85,862	5,995	291,279	199,422	194	23	52	-----	119	-----	13
200	-----	5,908	-----	1,000	113	2,902	557	13,325	9,866	9	-----	6	-----	3	-----	14
4,180	3,980	49,551	-----	-----	4,273	35,450	211	96,282	60,621	193	-----	-----	-----	193	-----	15
47,092	98,138	1,398,254	4,511	1,200	4,918	924,854	54,792	2,589,930	1,610,284	2,234	2,202	15	-----	17	1,106	16
14,828	26,445	23,605	500	3,289	1,210	460,374	5,027	696,767	231,366	171	-----	-----	-----	171	-----	17
12,485	3,275	35,752	-----	11,109	676	166,976	3,667	346,007	175,364	90	2	5	-----	83	-----	18
3,768	652	9,586	-----	1,336	174	29,039	809	57,189	27,341	6	2	-----	-----	4	-----	19
8,717	2,623	26,166	-----	9,773	502	137,937	2,858	288,818	148,023	84	-----	5	-----	79	-----	20
3,853	2,361	81,647	200	625	686	270,249	3,558	434,273	160,466	404	291	-----	-----	113	-----	21
18,509	12,083	83,542	2,200	5,532	1,400	251,458	2,514	398,741	144,769	86	-----	15	-----	71	-----	22
138,236	154,028	367,263	5,683	5,718	41,067	4,608,080	47,961	6,995,051	2,339,010	3,070	1,595	519	32	924	789	23
3,000	4,920	6,886	-----	150	1,583	128,982	5,049	166,237	32,206	382	180	92	-----	110	-----	24
1,248	600	10,881	-----	2,058	60	38,813	2,051	59,799	18,935	84	-----	4	-----	80	-----	25
69,056	26,819	365,591	5,500	8,679	12,060	404,038	29,302	1,127,354	694,014	1,340	47	513	-----	780	-----	26
5,660	-----	26,192	-----	600	1,080	19,292	2,379	66,227	44,556	76	-----	31	-----	45	-----	27
63,396	26,819	339,399	5,500	8,079	10,980	384,746	26,923	1,061,127	649,458	1,264	47	482	-----	735	-----	28
-----	-----	5,501	-----	540	158	3,800	455	13,638	9,383	48	-----	35	-----	13	-----	29
47,485	56,426	182,607	-----	1,931	31,774	80,623	257,563	1,049,132	710,946	968	958	-----	-----	10	-----	30
161,946	68,156	446,282	2,890	192,083	43,654	176,147	440,504	2,202,769	1,586,118	12,475	12,108	234	50	83	738	31
920	1,440	5,100	-----	111,893	34,856	3,275	166,813	166,813	200	200	200	-----	-----	-----	-----	32
652,153	374,943	7,153,965	541,096	50,498	277,276	5,762,731	51,462	17,574,752	11,790,559	57,517	56,830	503	69	115	3,268	33
110,815	59,938	615,273	379	13,885	14,291	1,769,459	17,217	2,949,592	1,162,916	5,397	4,463	283	-----	651	20	34
9,300	10,700	39,006	9,150	1,851	464	65,530	1,547	170,941	103,864	75	-----	2	-----	73	-----	35
10,385	1,248	38,636	-----	1,386	494	107,911	2,395	177,061	66,755	101	-----	-----	-----	101	-----	36
37,472	14,805	119,105	1,801	16,932	5,563	547,386	9,731	1,049,518	492,401	412	13	240	1	158	-----	37
23,350	11,371	65,445	-----	-----	1,610	51,069	40,119	270,670	179,492	606	400	206	-----	-----	-----	38
20,682	6,789	44,832	-----	-----	7,268	800,683	19,785	1,016,186	195,718	1,125	1,125	-----	-----	-----	140	39
4,600	2,294	4,345	-----	2,340	468	26,770	613	48,886	21,503	40	7	3	-----	30	-----	40
3,770	3,580	10,576	1,005	3,595	769	38,738	185	115,893	76,970	6	-----	4	-----	2	-----	41
7,265	6,600	54,532	-----	452	19,556	19,556	4,001	105,974	82,417	310	230	-----	-----	80	-----	42
-----	-----	3,151	400	100	124	13,590	650	30,764	16,524	4	-----	3	-----	1	-----	43
53,951	33,714	269,189	1,551	33,597	3,806	259,878	9,195	783,204	514,131	313	-----	23	-----	290	-----	44
185,846	185,783	629,264	41,188	43,811	16,053	498,578	35,041	2,233,936	1,700,317	1,012	46	220	-----	746	-----	45
72,928	126,601	242,951	1,300	14,066	4,949	273,054	16,568	967,553	677,931	362	-----	6	-----	356	-----	46
102,583	49,876	386,313	2,508	28,747	11,055	225,444	18,473	1,180,016	936,099	650	46	214	-----	390	-----	47
10,335	9,306	-----	37,380	998	49	80	-----	86,367	86,287	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48
10,125	1,768	34,609	-----	1,023	33,538	-----	9,931	108,221	64,752	432	430	2	-----	-----	-----	49
46,236	9,280	334,287	3,798	4,825	7,192	263,223	12,178	804,399	523,998	1,489	422	687	-----	380	1	50
40,188	6,420	230,036	850	1,025	4,931	190,453	8,241	533,666	334,972	973	302	379	-----	292	1	51
1,248	-----	13,911	2,527	648	2,978	12,058	1,414	42,081	28,609	95	15	75	-----	5	-----	52
4,800	2,860	90,340	421	3,152	1,983	65,712	2,523	228,662	160,417	421	105	233	-----	83	-----	53
4,600	9,200	31,830	-----	2,745	1,000	783,518	5,181	925,386	136,687	144	100	-----	-----	44	-----	54
1,023	435	3,632	-----	240	-----	8,009	734	18,119	9,376	66	41	25	-----	-----	12	55
553,751	758,308	6,638,229	408	62,997	1,093,450	7,736,811	1,850	19,385,659	11,646,998	149	60	16	-----	73	-----	56
553,751	758,308	6,636,652	408	62,661	1,081,970	7,729,989	1,706	19,346,435	11,614,740	144	60	16	-----	68	-----	57
-----	-----	1,577	-----	336	11,408	6,822	144	39,224	32,258	5	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	58
476,504	170,115	4,014,790	372,708	1,814	96,606	2,535,948	47,617	9,573,083	6,989,518	913	588	325	-----	-----	-----	59
110,060	78,691	310,325	2,275	10,440	49,292	1,224,752	89,126	2,124,032	810,154	2,994	2,530	220	27	217	32	60

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² None reported for one or more other months.

³ Same number reported throughout the year.

Models and patterns, not including paper patterns.....	1	Shipbuilding, iron and steel.....	1	Trunks and valises.....	2	Wood distillation, not including turpentine and rosin.....	2
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	1	Signs.....	1	Umbrellas and canes.....	2	Wood preserving.....	3
Photo-engraving.....	2	Soap.....	1	Upholstering materials, excelsior.....	1	Wood, turned and carved.....	2
Roofing materials.....	2	Structural ironwork, not made in steel works or rolling mills.....	2	Vinegar.....	2	Wooden goods, not elsewhere specified.....	2
Saddlery and harness.....	2	Tobacco, smoking.....	2	Window and door screens.....	2		
				Window shades and fixtures.....	1		

TABLE 30.—DETAIL STATEMENT FOR THE STATE AND CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS

INDUSTRY AND CITY.	Num- ber of estab- lish- ments.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.								WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAR- EST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.				Capital.	
		Total.	Pro- pri- etors and firm mem- bers.	Sala- ried offi- cers, su- perin- tend- ents, and man- agers.	Clerks, etc.		Wage earners.			Total.	16 and over.		Under 16.		
					Male.	Fe- male.	Aver- age num- ber.	Number, 15th day of—			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.		Fe- male.
								Maximum month.	Minimum month.						

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

1	JACKSONVILLE—All industries.	173	3,473	133	172	289	63	2,816	Fe	3,064	No	2,651	2,849	2,627	204	16	2	\$13,501,733
2	Artificial stone products.....	3	55	2	2	1	.....	50	Mh ³	60	No	38	50	50	.....	.....	.....	45,764
3	Bread and other bakery products.....	20	274	20	14	15	4	221	My	244	De	205	208	157	49	2	.....	244,168
4	Carriages and wagons.....	6	70	8	2	1	.....	59	Fe ³	63	De	51	56	56	.....	.....	.....	58,190
5	Confectionery and ice cream.....	5	41	4	4	1	1	31	My	34	Ja	28	31	25	5	1	.....	38,769
6	Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work.....	6	40	5	2	3	1	29	Je	33	Ja	23	28	28	.....	.....	.....	74,685
7	Fertilizers.....	3	414	.....	12	45	11	346	Fe	661	Au	230	401	400	1	.....	.....	2,485,244
8	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	8	106	8	2	7	1	88	Je	94	My	83	85	85	.....	.....	.....	338,201
9	Ice, manufactured.....	4	109	.....	5	19	1	84	Jy	100	Ja	73	80	80	.....	.....	.....	1,460,977
10	Lumber and timber products.....	11	359	4	20	19	3	313	Jy	367	No	257	323	322	1	.....	.....	687,942
11	Marble and stone work.....	3	31	2	5	5	.....	19	Ap	24	My	14	19	19	.....	.....	.....	35,163
12	Mineral and soda waters.....	9	56	6	9	4	3	34	Jy	38	Fe	25	41	38	.....	3	.....	75,823
13	Printing and publishing, book and job	27	244	25	21	17	7	174	Oc	187	Jy ³	167	186	147	35	4	.....	431,431
14	Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals.	14	228	6	21	73	21	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	109	4	1	.....	923,699
15	Printing and publishing.....	3	200	.....	15	73	18	94	De	101	Jy ³	87	101	101	.....	.....	.....	885,874
16	Printing, publishing, and job printing.	4	19	2	3	.....	1	13	(*)	13	(*)	13	13	8	4	1	.....	28,725
17	Printing without printing.....	7	9	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,100
18	Tobacco, cigars.....	17	308	18	4	14	.....	272	Se	281	Fe	257	281	249	32	.....	.....	138,310
19	All other industries *.....	37	1,138	25	49	65	10	989	.....	.....	.....	.....	946	862	77	5	2	6,463,361

* All other industries embrace—
Awnings, tents, and sails..... 2
Bags, other than paper..... 1
Brushes..... 1
Cars and general shop construction
and repairs by electric-railroad com-
panies..... 1

Cleansing and polishing preparations..... 1
Coffee, roasting and grinding..... 2
Cooperage..... 1
Cordials and flavoring sirups..... 2

Engines, steam, gas, and water..... 1
Flavoring extracts..... 2
Food preparations, not elsewhere
specified..... 1

Gas, illuminating and heating..... 2
Mattresses and spring beds..... 3
Oil, cottonseed, and cake..... 1
Paints..... 1

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

1	KEY WEST.....	65	2,289	74	41	127	10	2,037	Oc	2,306	De	1,689	2,288	1,810	443	31	4	\$2,987,050
2	PENSACOLA.....	64	1,007	57	39	65	11	835	Jy	875	Fe	797	874	818	14	41	1	1,579,782
3	TAMPA.....	202	8,494	232	181	979	47	7,055	Oc	7,748	Ja	6,431	7,084	5,477	1,529	55	23	9,857,504
4	WEST TAMPA.....	30	2,928	28	36	138	8	2,718	No	3,043	Ja	2,296	2,607	2,104	499	4	.....	2,559,396

¹ Owned power only.² Includes rented power, other than electric.

MANUFACTURES—FLORIDA.

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OR MORE, BY INDUSTRIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS: 1914—Continued.

EXPENSES.								Value of products.	Value added by manufacture.	POWER.					
Salaries and wages.			For contract work.	Rent and taxes.		For materials.				Primary horsepower.					Electric horsepower generated in establishments reporting.
Officials.	Clerks, etc.	Wage earners.		Rent of factory.	Taxes, including internal revenue and corporation income.	Principal materials.	Fuel and rent of power.			Total.	Steam engines. ¹	Internal combustion engines. ²	Water wheels and motors. ¹	Electric (rented).	

CITIES OF 50,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED AND SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.

\$348,895	\$331,939	\$1,546,608	\$30,610	\$76,698	\$75,862	\$5,263,458	\$277,938	\$10,147,679	\$4,606,283	7,147	5,367	223	-----	1,557	748	1
3,700	375	27,500	200	456	287	17,930	256	66,104	47,918	21	-----	3	-----	18	-----	2
22,750	19,399	98,772	500	10,792	1,329	369,403	13,741	660,221	277,077	151	60	-----	-----	91	-----	3
3,600	1,200	40,583	-----	5,982	155	34,465	1,714	104,804	68,625	49	15	18	-----	10	-----	4
4,777	1,664	15,436	-----	5,102	170	62,593	1,718	138,075	73,764	38	-----	-----	-----	38	-----	5
4,325	3,598	20,558	-----	2,360	165	47,744	344	64,038	15,950	13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	6
44,674	72,405	168,190	5,683	3,167	16,252	1,972,108	15,831	3,257,801	1,269,802	860	850	-----	-----	10	584	7
4,200	8,586	70,226	4,200	2,498	2,217	33,817	5,020	151,657	112,820	94	-----	-----	-----	94	-----	8
13,005	19,346	50,568	-----	4,323	6,178	28,665	57,152	278,082	192,265	2,300	2,225	-----	-----	75	154	9
30,820	19,476	157,550	15,971	4,162	1,680	433,340	6,677	757,646	317,629	1,396	1,245	6	-----	145	-----	10
6,900	5,700	16,728	-----	1,130	174	34,550	528	90,400	55,322	44	-----	-----	-----	44	-----	11
11,597	2,903	16,542	-----	4,250	541	58,031	941	141,144	82,172	31	-----	-----	-----	31	-----	12
35,491	21,477	157,255	536	14,851	1,183	144,484	3,102	403,524	255,938	153	-----	-----	-----	153	-----	13
49,744	78,439	143,388	12,020	2,634	3,088	195,432	9,948	657,022	451,642	213	-----	-----	-----	213	-----	14
41,500	77,148	134,824	1,300	630	3,002	191,656	9,660	604,308	402,992	200	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	15
4,844	780	8,564	-----	1,620	77	3,776	288	25,497	21,433	13	-----	-----	-----	13	-----	16
3,400	511	-----	10,720	384	9	-----	-----	27,217	27,217	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	17
8,260	23,848	120,153	-----	3,251	25,617	160,434	25	409,180	248,721	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	18
105,052	53,523	443,159	500	11,740	16,826	1,670,462	160,941	2,967,981	1,136,578	1,784	972	196	-----	616	10	19

Patent medicines and compounds.....	4	Shipbuilding, wooden, including	1	Soap.....	1	Trunks and valises.....	1
Photo-engraving.....	1	boat building.....	2	Structural ironwork, not made in	1	Umbrellas and canes.....	2
Roofing materials.....	1	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1	steel works or rolling mills.....	1	Window and door screens.....	1

CITIES OF 10,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS—ALL INDUSTRIES COMBINED.

\$150,860	\$121,356	\$1,100,486	\$850	\$15,138	\$152,072	\$1,370,389	\$48,690	\$3,389,026	\$1,969,947	722	540	20	-----	162	-----	1
64,406	59,080	480,741	115	79,554	49,330	808,095	49,070	1,832,327	975,162	1,404	981	12	1	410	-----	2
460,943	552,678	4,404,626	25,350	84,192	644,923	5,721,074	157,410	14,038,917	8,160,433	3,406	2,088	43	-----	1,275	-----	3
120,483	209,070	1,792,407	-----	6,007	290,999	1,951,784	6,874	5,206,650	3,247,992	113	60	-----	-----	53	-----	4

¹ Same number reported for one or more other months.

² Same number reported throughout the year.